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Friday, April 23, 1982
Vaisakha 3, 1904 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Eighth Session

सत्यमेव जयते

(Vol. XXVIII Contains No. 41 to 47)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

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LOK SABHA

Friday, April 23 1982/Vaisakha 3, 1904 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

MR. SPEAKER: Question No. 838—Shri Balkrishna Wasnik.

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने आप को 388 में प्रस्ताव दिया है । रूस के राष्ट्रपति श्री ब्रेजनेव ने हिन्द महासागर को शांति-क्षेत्र बनाने की अपील की है और पहला कदम उठाया है । उन्होंने अमेरिका से मांग की है कि वह भी....

श्री भीकू राम जैन : सवालों के टाइम को खराब न करें ।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : यह आप का काम नहीं है, यह अध्यक्ष महोदय का काम है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह विश्व की शांति का सवाल है, भारत की सुरक्षा का सवाल है । इस सवाल को इस तरह से नहीं टाला जा सकता । मेरे मित्रों को मालूम नहीं है कि कितनी बड़ी बात है । एक तरफ अमेरिका षडयंत्र कर रहा है ।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ऐसा है....

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : यह उठना चाहिए, इस पर अलग से बहस होनी चाहिए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : शास्त्री जी सवाल यह पैदा होता है, देखिए मैं यही कहना चाहता हूं कि हमारे पास और साधन हैं जिन के अन्तर्गत यह उठाया जा सकता है । शांति का मसला भारत के लिए सर्वोपरि है । हम शांतिप्रिय हैं और जो इस प्रकार का कोई कदम उठाए उस की हम हमेशा सराहना करते हैं । हमारी प्रधान मंत्री हर जगह जहां भी जाती है यही कहती है कि हम न कहीं गड़बड़ करते हैं न करवाना चाहते हैं । तीसरी शक्ति होती है तो वही गड़बड़ करवाती है ।

(व्यवधान)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): Sir, may I make a submission. Every day the Question Hour is being sought to be converted into..

MR. SPEAKER: No, no. We don't.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Precious time is being lost. Mr. Bagri is a very important leader. Sir, you call these people and see that...

MR. SPEAKER: You too are an important leader. Please...

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: I am not. He is a very important leader. You please tell him not to waste time prescribed for the Question Hour.

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष जी, जब विश्व शांति की बात हो और यह पार्लियामेन्ट चल रही हो तो सबसे अधिक महत्व इसको दिया जाना चाहिए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : दूसरे तरीके से महत्व देंगे, ऐसे नहीं देंगे । हम महत्व दे रहे हैं, हमारी प्रधान मंत्री इस काम को कर रहीं हैं और हम चाहते हैं अमरीका भी करे । लेकिन यहां पर इस तरह से 388 की प्रथा नहीं चलनी चाहिए ।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : फिर 388 को आप निकाल दीजिए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : काफी गम्भीर बात हो तब ऐसा करना चाहिए । और इस मामले में तो किसी को भी कोई मतभेद नहीं है ।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : हम भी तो केवल बरस की मांग कर रहे हैं ।

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Robberies in Banks

*838. SHRI BALKRISHNA WASNIK: Will the Minister of FINANCE pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Reserve Bank of India has given guidelines to the commercial nationalised banks to check frequent recurrence of dacoities;

(b) if so. what are the details thereof; and

(c) what other concrete measures are proposed to be taken to foil robberies in banks?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (c): A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (c) Government have impressed upon all the Public Sector Banks the urgent need to strengthen their internal security arrangements. Certain guidelines have also been issued in this connection. The guidelines inter-alia include appointment of Chief Security Officers to advise and supervise security arrangements and a mixed provision of armed guards, alarm system, locking arrangements, review of general lay-out in the branches, etc. It would not be in public interest to disclose full details of the security arrangements in existence, being made and contemplated.

While Government have issued instructions for strengthening the internal security arrangements within the banks and the banks also are making efforts to tone up their security, the occurrence of dacoity/robbery is essentially a matter of law and order. It is for the State Governments to take appropriate measures to ensure that such dacoities/robberies are prevented or when they occur, effective steps are taken to bring the culprits to book. Government have already addressed the State Governments to take stock of the situation obtaining in their respective States and strengthen the existing security arrangements wherever considered necessary.

SHIR BALKRISHNA WASNIK: In the statement the Minister has said:

> "Robbery is essentially a matter of law and order".

I agree that it is a matter of law and order and law and order is a State subject. Even though this is a nation-wide problem its occurrence is alarming and particularly in the State of West Bengal these occurrences are much more than any other State in the country. Therefore, the State should cooperate and take measures whatever are being taken by the Government of India. Therefore, I would like to know the measures which the Government is taking.

Are they taking any steps to co-ordinate the steps taken by the State Government and also by the banks in this matter? Has the Central Government any scheme to supplement those steps?

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: The occurrence of docoity/robbery is essentially a matter of law and order. In this connection the Government has issued instructions and also requested the State Government to take stock of the situation and also to take necessary measures to curb these dacoities and robberies.

So far as the banks are concerned the Government has issued directions and also the guidelines. These guidelines include the appointment of Chief Security Officer to advise and also to supervise security arrangements and a mixed provision of armed guards, locking arrangements, review of general layout in the branches, etc. It would not be in public interest as also banks interest to disclose full details of the security arrangements in existence, being made and contemplated.

MR. SPEAKER: I am happy that there has been a break through in the robbery. Police must be congratulated for this.

SHRI BALKRISHNA WASNIK: I would like to draw your kind attention to the Calling Attention discussed in this House on 16th April, 1982. The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs—Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah—said; "The bank authorities have to be more vigilant." He said that the bank authorities had to be more vigilant. He further said that inspite of their repeated communications to them, there seemed to be some sort of laxity on the part of the employees in the matter of taking proper steps. Sir, it is well-known that the bank money is exposed to the machination of these bandits at three points. One is at the counter which is transacting the business when the bank is open. Second is in the strong room, normally done outside the banking hours. Finally, when the boxes of currency are carried from one branch to another and to their head office. In the light of this and in the light of the fact that the employees of the banks are not so security concious and they are not moving in that way, may I know from the Minister whether the Government have in mind to take any concrete steps in this matter to get over the situation?

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: As I stated earlier, the guidelines have been issued to the banks and when there is a violation of these guidelines, proper action has also been taken. In one of the cases, when we found immediately after the dacoity, that there was some deficiency in following the guidelines, the bank manager has been kept under suspension and proper action has also been taken.

So far as the instructions of the Home Ministry are concerned, these are being examined and wherever it is possible, these guidelines have been followed strictly and vigorously. The banks have been following the guidelines. Not only that, the Reserve Bank of India has also come with a proposal to set up a working group to find out the measures so far as the security arrangements are concerned.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, rightly you have congratulated the Home Minister and the Delhi Police on apprehending the criminals. At the same time, in the villages where the

rural banks are concentrated, there is no adequate security measure. For example, in my Constituency, Sambalpur district, there is one Kulavira village Grami bank where Rs. 56 lakh worth of gold has been robbed. But uptill now, no break-through has been made and no officer or Chairman had written to that bank about it and the employees had not been taken to task. Based on this fact, I would like to know from the hon. Minister, what are the guidelines prescribed to keep money and other valuable worthy materials in a village Gramin bank? This particular bank people had kept Rs. 56 lakh worth of jewellery but they have not been taken to task.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: The curbing and investigation of the offences is a part and parcel of the functions of the State Governments and we have brought to the notice of the State Governments also regarding the undetectable cases.

So far as the security point is concerned, all the banks have their own internal security arrangements for protection of their cash and valuable articles, particularly at the bigger centres as also small centres. Some of the arrangements which are commonly found in all the banks are:

(i) Strong room under joint custody for overnight storage of cash.

(ii) Protective enclosures for cashiers who receive cash at the counter.

(iii) Armed escorts for cash during transit.

(iv) Armed guards at the branch premises.

Effect on Indian exports of New USA Import Rule

+

*839. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY:

SHRI B. V. DESAI:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that new U.S.A. import rule affects Indian items;

(b) if so, whether Indian products which had earned $ 1636 million from exports to U.S.A. in 1981 have become ineligible for GSP treatment;

(c) if so, what are the Indian exports which have been greatly affected by the new U.S. Import rule;

(d) whether India has taken up this question with the authorities of U.S.A.; and

(e) if so, what is their reaction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) to (e). A statement is placed on the Table of the House.

Statement

Under the Generalised System of Preferences of the U.S.A. there are certain limitations on preferential treatment for products included in the scheme. These limitations provide that if during a calendar year, export of a product from a beneficiary developing country to the USA exceeded certain value (US $ 50.9 million at present) or 50 per cent of the total imports into USA, the benefiiciary country concerned would become ineligible for preferential treatment with respect to that product in the following year. These limi-

tations will not, however, apply where the total value of the export is small (i.e. up to $ 1.2 million at present). On account of these value limitations, India has been made ineligible for GSP benefits for the following six products during the year beginning 31st March, 1982.

T. S.	US 121.35	Calf and kip lining leathers.
T. S.	US 121.55	Buffalo leather, in rough, partly finished, or finished, not fancy.
T. S.	US 319.01	Handloom fabrics wholly cotton—number 14 or course.
T. S.	US 319.03	Handloom fabrics wholly cotton—number 15—34.
T. S.	US 319.05	Handloom fabrics wholly cotton—number 35—49.
T. S.	US 360 35	Coir floor coverings pile not hand inserted or knotted.

Total imports into USA from India of the above six products during 1981 amounted to $ 16.362 million. Both bilaterally and at the multilateral forums US authorities have been requested for the removal of the above limitations.

SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY: Both Indian exports and India's trade balance with the United States had shown an improvement during 1980-81. But after this New USA Import Rule, most of the Indian items are affected, thus causing a great setback in India's and USA's trade balance. In view of this, I want to know from the hon. Minister which are the other exporting countries which are affected by this New USA Import Rule and whether the Government has taken up this matter with the United States to remove such limitations and, if so, what is the reaction of the United States Government.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: The Government of India has taken up this matter with the Government of United States. The Government of India is trying to solve this problem by having bilateral talks as well as multilateral talks also. The other countries which are affected by a policy of this kind are Taiwan, Korea, Hong Kong, Mexico, Brazil, Singapore and Israel.

SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY: It has appeared in the press that our Prime Minister is shortly visiting United States. In view of this, I want to know from the hon. Minister whether a Commerce delegation will be taken along with the Prime Minister and whether it is a fact that the United States Government recently intimated the IMF authorities that India's and United States' trade balance is deteriorating and, if so, the reaction of the Government.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: I am afraid, I may not be able to reply to both the questions. Generally, whenever it is necessary, the delegations are sent and received. It is not necessary all the time to send a delegation along with the Prime Minister. But if it is necessary, that can also be done. But I am not in a position to say, yes or no, on that point. As far as the other point is concerned. I am afraid, I am not in a position to answer that point also.

Indebtedness of States

*841. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the indebtedness of the States has shown phenomenal rise in March

this year and if so, what are the details;

(b) whether the borrowings of the States from the Centre is used for productive or socially useful purpose and whether any study has been made by the Centre about the increase in the debtliability of the States to such an immense proportion; and

(c) the steps the Centre intend to adopt to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) The indebtedness of the States to Central Government as on 31st March 1982 is estimated at Rs. 19,135.37 crores (revised estimate) as against Rs. 16,980.35 crores (provisional figures) as on 31st March, 1981.

(b) and (c). Most of the borrowings of the State Governments are for development works and are used for productive or socially useful purpose. The position regarding the States' indebtedness to the Centre was considered by the 7th Finance Commission. It was estimated by the Commission that the Central loans likely to be outstanding against the States at the end of 1978-79 would be around Rs. 13463 crores. The Commission has observed that the States' indebtedness had increased manifold during the 28 years from the commencement of the era of planned development. According to the Commission, such a situation is inherent in a developing economy and, so long as the loans are utilised towards achieving social and economic goals of national priority and the total indebtedness is more than matched by assets, there should be no need for undue concern. The Commission recommended relief in the repayment of Central loans by the States. The amount of relief is estimated as Rs. 2155.80 crores during the years 1979—84.

The terms of reference of the 8th Finance Commission, which is to be appointed shortly, are separately under consideration and a decision on whether the debt position of the States at the end of 1983-84 should be considered by that Commission would be taken at the appropriate time.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Sir, according to the information available to me, in 1950, the indebtedness of the States to the Central Government was to the tune of Rs. 375 crores and, now, as per the Minister's statement, it has come to Rs. 19,135.37 crores as on 31st March, 1982, which means an increase of about 7000 per cent. According to the Seventh Finance Commission, certain States are habitual offenders in spending money by taking loans from the Central Government by way of overdraft and misusing it for unproductive and semi-productive investments. The burning example is the State of West Bengal. According to the information available to us, the State Government of West Bengal is giving unemployment dole and also subsidy in the increase of private buses fare instead of spending the Plan money. The Finance Minister has stated in this House that in 1980-81 and 1981-82, the Government of West Bengal has surrendered the Plan money, whereas the Finance Minister of West Bengal has not only denied it but has made certain allegation against the Finance Minister . . .

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Not allegation, but charges.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: The Finance Minister of West Bengal—I am not surprised at his remark—himself once said in a press conference in Calcutta that "I am a communist, not a gentleman." He has himself said it. Let him deny it. In view of this, I am neither surprised nor shocked at his remark.

But I would like to reconcile my account so far as the present statement by the Finance Minister of West Bengal is concerned.

In view of this, I would like to ask a specific question from the Hon. Minister whether it is a fact that the West Bengal Government has surrendered the plan allocated money and whether it is a fact, that according to the Seventh Finance Commission, 9 States are habitual offenders in spending money in unproductive and semi productive way and whether West Bengal is one of them and what steps Government propose to take to check this trend as this trend is resulting in increasing the inflation in the country.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Is the Hon. Member asking a question as of a gentleman or of Congress-I?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Neither Congress-I nor Congress (U) nor Congress (S).

The two issues have unfortunately been mixed up, the question of the State's indebtedness and overdraft. These are not the same thing and I would not mind nor anybody in this House, if the States take loans and invest the money for development purposes and in the main text of my reply, I have already said that most of the State Governments who are taking loans and are investing in productive purposes. That has been mentioned in my statement and the question is you are to look into what is the ratio between the total indebtedness and the assets created and even the study of the Seventh Finance Commission indicates that we need not be unnecessarily worried over it because of the reason that between the assets created and the total outstanding debt, there is a fair proportion and assets are more. Therefore, we need not be unnecessarily worried. But we will have to be worried if the balance is tilted and it is disturbed.

Regarding the point which the Hon. Member has mentioned, with reference to a question on the earlier occasion in regard to West Bengal's actual expenditure, I would like to clarify one point first that it is not a question of surrendering the money nor of the money coming back. After all, money does not move from place to place.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Do you consider West Bengal an asset or a liability?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Every State in totality, taking from 1951 onwards, has taken loans.

But the question is—actually I said it and I reiterate it and I am correct—that the actuals which we have received from the State Govvernment of West Bengal, on the basis of the actuals, for the year 1980-81 and the over-draft which they had at the beginning of the year, 1980-81 and at the end of the year, if we add these two figures, then, the total plan expenditure amounts to Rs. 376 crores so far as the year, 1980-81 is concerned.

But the actual plan outlay for that year so far as West Bengal is concerned is Rs. 575/- crores.

I am reiterating what I said that the total plan outlay is Rs. 575 crores. The figure which you are giving me indicates that you have not been able to spend on plan items. You might have spent much more on non-Plan. But so far as Plan is concerned, your actual expenditure is Rs. 376 crores. Therefore, you have not been able to spend up to Rs. 575 crores so far as the plan estimate of 1980-81 is concerned.

Similarly, they have not given any figure so far as 1981-82 is concerned. We know that the annual plan outlay is Rs. 638 crores and on the basis of the actual expenditure which they have incurred in 1980-81, our estimate is that they would not be able to spend more than Rs. 500 crores. Neither The West Bengal Finance Minister has not tried to understand the issue.

I do not say that he does not understand. But he did not try to understand that point for reasons best known to him. The money has neither been surrendered nor the money has come back to Centre. But the figures in regard to actual expenditure have been given by the State Governments themselves.

So far as 1980-81 is concerned, the actual expenditure of the plan is Rs. 376 crores while the plan allocation is Rs. 575 crores.

So far as the year 1981-82 is concerned, the plan allocation is Rs. 638 crores and with the level of expenditure and actuals for the earlier years, our estimate is—it is not the actual figure, but our estimate—that they would not be able to spend more than Rs. 500 crores.

Shri Santosh Mohan Dev: The Minister has said about the Seventh Finance Commission's report. In fact, the Seventh Finance Commission, in its Report, has mentioned nine States, namely, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Tripura and Orissa, who are spending the whole amount of indebtedness or overdraft or loan, whatever it is, in an unproductive or semi-productive manner, and they have proposed that, in future, while formulating the policy, specific allocations should be made for specific purposes in order to restrain the Government from spending the money in an unproductive manner. In view of this, may I know whether, for the Eighth Finance Commission, there will be a specific guideline in this regard?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: This point will be kept in view while formulating the terms of reference for the Eighth Finance Commission.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Mr. Dev has said that the West Bengal Finance Minister who is a Communist, said that he is not a gentleman. I believe that our Finance Minister, Mr. Pranab Mukherjee is not a Communist but is a gentleman. And who is a gentleman? The man who tells the truth. I believe that Mr. Mukherjee will stick to the truth and prove that he is a gentleman. In Nonpur, Malda, he has said on 10th April that Rs. 200 crores, which was a plan allocation, have been returned by the West Bengal Government. Mr. Ashok Mitra has challenged that and proved that the Centre's allocation itself was Rs. 200 crores. I have got the statistics here. Mr. Mukherjee has bureaucrats to help him, but I had to burn the midnight oil to get all these facts. I will show how the plan expenditure in West Bengal is rising. In 1976-77 the plan allocation was Rs. 232 crores and in 1981-82, Rs. 670 crores. And what is your contribution? The Centre's contribution is Rs. 109 crores in 1981-82. When you allocate Rs. 109 crores, how

can the West Bengal Government return Rs. 200 crores? And what is the plan assistance. It is decreasing. In 1976-77 it was 23.3 per cent and now it is only 16.3 per cent. We talk about creating assets. When the West Bengal Government is spending money on education, including primary education, do you mean to say that they are wasting the money? You have talked about overdraft. I am on a very firm ground. I have the statistics. Mr. Sisodia has replied to an Unstarred Question saying that, because there was dislocation in work in the Reserve Bank in March-June, the cheques sent by the West Bengal Government could not be credited. You know, after June, when all the accounts are cleared by the Reserve Bank, no overdraft can be made. You must have settled it through ways and means Advances, and that happened . . .

MR. SPEAKER: Ask your question.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: This is a very serious matter, Sir, because he has launched a Goebbelsian type of propaganda against the West Bengal Government. I have facts here to prove that, as on June, there was no overdraft you said, roughly Rs. 68 crores were there last year but subsequently it was admitted by a letter of the Finance Secretary that cheques for more than Rs. 68 crores were not credited . . .

MR. SPEAKER: Ask your question. I have allowed enough time.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: The Finance Minister did not answer to the question and he deliberately tried to malign the West Bengal Government by saying that the West Bengal Government could not spend the money allocated to them.

I have figures with me here and I have said that, if he is a gentleman, he must tell the truth, that this is not a fact or he has to show where the West Bengal Government could not spend the money. The West Bengal Govevrnment has given the statistics that it has spent the money. In fact, they have not allocated. This year our demand was Rs. 758 crores . . .

MR. SPEAKER: What is the question? I have allowed you enough time.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: I will come to the question. Is it a fact—the Finance Minister should reply—that the Reserve Bank of India is going into the whole question of overdraft again and is it also a fact that the West Bengal Government has demanded that there should be a committee to go into it so that facts can come out? If that is so, what is the finding of the RBI if it has done it and if not why are you avoiding formation of a committee to find out the truth?

MR. SPEAKER: I think this was answered.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: A lot of things have been said. Normally I do not enter into argument during question hour. Firstly, instead of depending on the press report, the hon. Member or the Finance Minister of West Bengal could have ascertained from me what I have said because these things, as I mentioned, even the hon. Member has not understood. Neither have I said that the money has been surrendered or the money has come back from the State. What I have said is that according to the figures which you have given to me, the actuals of 1980-81 indicate that you have been able to spend Rs. 576 crores including the deficit of Rs. 53 crores against the plan size of Rs. 575 crores and I am sticking to it. Either the West

Bengal Government or their colleague here, Mr. Chakraborty—let him prove that they have been able to spend. If they give me the actuals, I will accept it. I asked them to give me the actuals. The whole difficulty is that the West Bengal Government is not giving the actuals. Even whenever they will be in a position to give me the actuals, I will accept it. On the basis of the actuals given by your Government—I mean the State Government—the figure which I am getting is that so far as 1980-81 is concerned, you have been able to spend Rs. 376 crores against the Plan allocation of Rs. 575 crores. What is wrong? What is misleading? If you have the actuals, you give me. Where is the question of what is the Central assistance and whether it is increasing or decreasing? What is not the subject concerned. The subject concerned is: what was the Plan allocation? . . . (*Interruptions*). I am on my legs . . . I am not yielding . . .

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: What was the allocation?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I am not yielding . . ' (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: You should at least yield to truth.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I am yielding to truth. I cannot yield to this obstructionism. This is nothing but obstructionism. The moot question is whether the West Bengal Government was able to spend the entire amount which was there according to their plan size and whether they can establish it or not. The actuals which they have given to us so far as 1980-81 is concerned amount to Rs. 376 crores, while the Plan size is Rs. 575 crores. I think the difference between Rs. 575 crores and Rs. 376 crores is roughly about Rs. 200 crores—1 crore less. The second point is . . .

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Sir, he is taking advantage of his position . . . (*Interruptions*). You allow half an hour discussion. Sir. I shall prove that he is not telling the truth.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I will say that he is not telling the truth . . . (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: You allow half an hour discussion, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER. You give me notice.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: We accept the challenge and we will prove it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Can I go out of Bengal, Sir? . . .

I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he has taken note of the fact that some of the eminent economists suggested that whatever private borrowings the Central Government resorts to, 50 per cent of those private borrowings by the Centre should be made available to various States. The second aspect is, in order to solve this problem of indebtedness or at least minimise its dimensions, is it possible for the Government or does it desire to rationalise and streamline the entire system of transfer of resources from the Centre to the States?

Prof. Gadgil had already introduced a formula. Certain changes were made. There is an imperative need to rationalise the formula and streamline the transfer of resources from the Centre to the States so that, on a more rational basis—not on an arbitrary basis—transfer of

resources from the Centre to the States can be effected and, then, probably, the question of indebtedness can be related to some extent. I want to know whether Government propose to take any step or undertake an exercise of this type.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: So far as allocation is concerned, as the hon. Member knows, it is made on the basis of some rationality; it is not arbitrary and, till to-day, we are sticking to the formulation given by Mr. Gadgil. So far as allocation is concerned except, in certain exceptional circumstances where the States are given more. It is not that they are getting less. We strictly adhere to the Gadgil Formula. As I mentioned, when the Finance Commission is appointed, they take into account what has been the experience and what has been the difficulty of certain State Governments. While making their recommendations, they take the views of the State Governments and various other authorities concerned. Therefore, definitely, the Eighth Finance Commission will also indicate some aspects of the problems and Government will formulate its policy after getting the observations from it. I do agree with him that we will have to go on making this exercise constantly and we cannot have one type of strait-jacket formula. What was relevant in the early sixties is not relevant in eighties. With the changing situation and with more and more expenditure, we should evolve a formula and change the present formulation in regard to the allocation or systematic transfer of the resources from the Centre to the States. But, what I wanted to point out was—in fact, in reply to the original questioner, I mentioned that—that we need not unnecessarily be worried so long as there is balance and so long, as with the borrowed money, we are creating assets and are investing it for the productive purposes. But, if that balance is lost, then, it would be a matter of concern. In one or two States, there may be some tilt in the balance towards the other side. But, by and large, taking the States' position as a whole, the total indebtedness and the assets created, as I mentioned earlier, we need not unnecessarily be alarmed or overcautious.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, my first part of the question has not replied to. That was about the private borrowing by the Centre. There is a suggestion that fifty per cent of them should be given to the States.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I will not react to it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Say 'I do not want to react'. Sir, he is not a reactionary.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Mayathevar.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. House has clearly understood who is a gentle man and who is not from the discussions here. We have very well understood it.

Sir, very recently, I have read in some English Papers.... (*Interruptions*) You try to be a gentleman but you do not behave like a gentleman. This is shameful to the Members of this House. You must behave like a gentleman or a gentle person. We are sorry for it.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: What does he mean by this? Has he understood my question?

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR: I want to know from the hon. Minister.... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: He is becoming more loyal than the king.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR: I am a gentleman.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: I said that you were becoming more loyal than the king.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR: Loyalty to Shrimati Indiraji better than loyalty the Chinese Government? I know what is wrong or what is truth or what is honesty. What is the social interest or the national interest. I know something of this.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Sir, see the behaviour of this gentle person or fine person.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR: I shall just reply to another gentleman.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Everybody is a gentlemen here.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR: We are all gentlemen. There is no doubt about it. That is why we are elected here.

Sir, very recently, I read in some newspaper may be, the *Hindu* a daily, English newspaper, that certain States in India have been black-listed by the Central Government, Reserve Bank of India and International Bank of Agricultural Development. I want to know the names of the States which have been black-listed, if any, Secondly, in order to improve the financial situation in Tamil Nadu, the Tamil Nadu Government—since the Tamil Nadu Government has become absolutely bankrupt—the Finance Minister of Tamil Nadu Shri Nedunsheziyan and the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu Shri M. G. Ramachandran, have been speaking in the Legislative Assembly that the Central Government have given specific directions to the State Government to collect all the debts and loans due and payable by the farmers including attachment of their properties. I would like to know whether it is a fact that you have directed the Tamil Nadu Government to attach properties of even small and poor farmers so as to realise the debts and loans pending against them?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Sir, when we lend money the money has to be recovered. We have issued general instructions to the States that these loans are to be covered and so far as the mode of recovery is concerned there are set legal procedures. We need not issue any instructions in that regard. There are set practices and legal procedures for debt recovery and every State Government has its own laws in this respect. They will be guided by their State laws and it would not be proper to say that Central Government has given any directions in this regard.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR: They are shifting the burden on you. So, please answer.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: What we have said is that the debts and advances are to be recovered. Afterall if they are not recovered then from where shall we give money?

The second part of the question was in regard to black-listing of States. There is no such question. What we are suggesting to the State Government is that some sort of fiscal discipline is necessary What I said in the National Development Council meeting was that if the State Governments consider over-draft from the Reserve Bank as a budgetary source then I am sorry to say that a day may come when the Finance Minister will

have to do the painful duty of closing the overdraft facility. It is not possible that you may go on having. We are prepared to assist the State Governments. We are prepared to identify their problems and solve them but at the same time you cannot simply allow all sorts of indiscipline in the fiscal areas, otherwise both the States and the Centre will have to suffer.

Role of Government Financial Institutions in New 20-Point Programme

*842. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) Whether Government propose to issue instructions to Government financial institutions (other than Banks) to play a vital role in achieving targets laid down in the new 20-Point Programme; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the Programme and policy of Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) and (b). Government has already issued instructions to the term lending financial institutions, namely, Industrial Develop-ment Bank of India, Industrial Fnance Corporation of India and Industrial Credit and Investment Corporotion of India that the new 20-Point Programme should be implemented expeditiously. On instructions from the Government, the financial institutions have decided to provided concessional finance for manufacturers and users of renewable energy systems. The financial institutions have also been instructed, in the context of the new 20-Point Programme, to seriously implement the Participation Certificate Scheme and other measures for simplification of procedures. The Government has also set up a Committee in March, 1982 for suggesting necessary additional measures for implementation of the programme in so far as it relates to the term lending financial institutions.

SHRI ARJUN SETHI: The hon. Minister has stated that they have issued instructions to the term lending institutions to expeditiously implement the 20 point programme. In this context may I ask the hon. Minister what are the areas they have specified to the term lending financial institutions and what are the guidelines which they have given so that whatever finances are made available to these people from the banks can be supplemented by these term lending financial institutions?

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: While banks will play a predominant role in the furtherance of the schemes for which the credit is required, the All India Financial Institutions like the IDBI, the ICICI, the IFCI etc. will be largely involved in certain selected areas of activities, like the following:

The first is the strength ending and expanding the coverage of the integrated rural development and national rural employment programmes.

The second is the accelerated programme for the development of scheduled caste and scheduled tribes. For those persons necessary provision has to be made in the respective employment areas where they have to be absorbed.

The third one is the maximisation of the power generation improve the fusctioning of the Elec-

tricity Authorities and electrifying all villages. This is also taken as part of the scheme that wherever the captive power generation is required, for financial assistance will be given.

The fourth is this: Pursue vigorously the programmes of afforestation, social and farm foresty and the development of bio-gas and other alternative energy sources.

The fifth is this: Liberalise investment procedures and streamline industrial policies so as to ensure the timely completion of projects.

And lastly, to improve the working of the public enterprises, by increasing their efficiency, capacity utilisation and the generation of internal resources.

SHRI ARJUN SETHI: The hon. Minister has rightly stated that these financial institution have been assigned the duty of taking up integrated rural development programme and such other programmes which affect the rural people. It is our experience that although enough loan has been made available regarding financing of a project, at the same time, we have this experience that due to non-availability of follow-up action as well as due to non-availability of proper market and marketing arrangements, the products which have been produced could not be marketed with the result that proper results are not being achieved commensurate with the investments which have been made. In this context may I know from the hon. Minister as to what specific steps they have taken in respect of these programme so that the rural people will get enough marketing facilities as well as support price for their produce. Now, I would like to know whether any evaluation has been done in this regard after this revised 20 point programme has been announced by our hon. Prime Minister?

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: The revised 20-point programme has been announced on 14.1.82. Since then, apart from these financial institutions, the Reserve Bank of India has set up a working group and in the constitution of the working group, proper representation has been given to all the interests involved. During the year also under this scheme a Committee has been set up in March 1982 for suggesting necessary additional measures or the implementation of this programme ,so far as it relates to the term lending financial institutions. As stated by me in reply to the earlier supplementary, we have clearly identified the specific areas and the specific schemes to be implemented under the 20-Point Programe. I have also indicated the programmes that exist already as also the programmes that are being proposed to be taken up. This question has come up before the House earlier also through Calling Attentions and some Starred Questions. The programmes that have been taken up under the 20—Point programme have been amply made clear.

श्री सत्य नारायण जटिया : अध्यक्ष जी, जो नया बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम बनाया गया है उसके अन्तर्गत यह लक्ष्य रखा गया है कि समाज में जो गरीब तबके के लोग हैं उनको लाभ पहुंचाया जाए । लेकिन वास्तव में जिनको मदद की आवश्यकता होती है उन तक वह मदद नहीं पहुंचती है और इस प्रकार से जो सरकार का आशय है वह पूरा नहीं होता है । मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से जानना चाहता हूं इस योजना के अन्तर्गत कितने पिछड़े हुए लोगों को जोकि अनुसूचित जाति एवं जनजाति के लोग हैं, जो बेरोजगारी की स्थिति में हैं, मदद पहुंचने का लक्ष्य रखा है और उसके लिए कौन सी योजनाएं बनाई गई हैं, उसका संक्षिप्त आकार क्या है---यह बताया जाए ।

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: The Question pertains to the role to be Played by the financial institutions, other than the banks. So far as the identification of the beneficiaries belonging to the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes is concerned, the present system of compiling data does not provide such information. However, I assure the hon. Member, that such statistics will be made available is future. At present, these statistics are not available, and I would require a separate notice for this.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: From the reply of the hon. Minister, we can see that the Government is fully aware of the crucial role that the financial institutions play, and have to play in the implementation of the 20—Point Programme. However, the fact is that the instructions issued, for instance by the Reserve Bank, are very good and purposeful, but these are not being complied with by the branches of the various banks in the rural areas. For example. one of the instructions is that for loans upto Rs. 5000, to the poorer section, the banks should not insist on security, but the security is very often insisted upon by the branches in the rural areas. Even if the loan is sanctioned there is so much delay because of the cumbersome procedures etc., and the reasons who have to benefit from these schemes invaribly suffer. I would like to know, whether the Government will look into this and ensure that these instructions are effectively implemented by the branches in the rural areas. Further, the 20—Point Programme has to be implemented by the Government in the rural areas with the active cooperation and involvement of the Collector, and the district level machinery along with the banks, but there does not seem to be the required coordination between the banks and the district level machinery. During my visits I have found the Collectors and the officials complaining that though they recommended certain loans etc., the banks had not responded adequately. There is no responsibility of these bank managers towards the Collector or the district authorities.

In view of this, I would like to know, whether the Government will see that the instructions of the Reserve Bank are strictly implemented at the rural banks level, so that the poor sections get the benefit of the schemes. Further will the Government consider to ensure proper coordination between the administration in the district concerned and the banks there, so that the schemes are implemented with full vigour that they deserve?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): Sir, I do agree with the Hon. Members that some times there is a gap between the instructions and the actual implementation of it: and that our effort should be not merely to issue guidelines or instructions, but at the same time to evolve a mechanism through which we can see that these are implemented.

Secondly, in regard to the coordination between the State Agencies and the others, actually there is a practice that each district is under the lead bank scheme. On particular bank is to assume the promoters role. So far as the regional rural banks are concerned, the State Government is also the share-holder But the moot question is whether these agencies are functioning properly and if they don't function properly, how to make them function and how to create some sort of motivation among them? Merely issuing notices and circulars is not enough, unless we are in a position to create motivation in the minds of the people who are actually working there. Therefore, we have to make an all-out effort to do that.

"Clean Up" Campaign to Rationalise Air Fare Structure

*843. SHRI D. M. PUTTE GOWDA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the major Airlines operating in India have ratified the "clean-up" campaign of the Board of Airlines Representatives of India to rationalise the air fare structure;

(b) if so, whether the Board of Airlines Representatives of India (BAR) has monitored the progress of the campaign which has got way from 1 April, 1982;

(c) if so, full details thereof; and

(d) how far it will affect the services of other international airlines?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) Member airlines of the Board of Airline Representatives (BAR) have agreed to implement the 'clean-up' campaign resulting in yielding improvement, effective April 1, 1982.

(b) and(c). A machinery for monitoring the progress of the campaign has been established which consists of four control committees. These committees have been formed region-wise:

1. India/Europe and USA/ North America.

2. India-South East Asia including Australia and Japan.

3. India-Gulf and the Middle East and

4. India-African continent.

A report from these committees will be considered and a final decision taken at the General Body Meeting of BAR, scheduled for April 28, 1982.

(d) Member airlines of the agreement intend to adopt a common practice with a view to improving their yields, by eradicating unethical practices in the market.

SHRI D. M. PUTTE GOWDA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is my first supplementary. In view of the increased air traffic in India and increased competition among the airlines, I would like to know from the hon. Minister to what extent Air India is affected in its revenue during the last two years and whether this revenue loss can be effectively lessened if the ten major arlines out of 40 BAR Members operating in India take up seriously and set up a healthy trend?

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: Sir, so far as the financial position of the Air India is concerned, I have stated earlier in this Hon. House that this year we are going to make profit to the tune of about Rs. 10 crores.

In regard to question of setting a healthy trend by the airlines, I have said that they have set up a committee and these airlines representatives have already met on the 4th of March and they have decided on certain things about this clean-up campaign and that will be considered in their next meeting on 28th April.

SHRI D. M. PUTTE GOWDA: My second supplementary is whether the travel agencies in India operating for many airlines are getting maximum unaccounted money by way of underhand subsidies as alleged both in foreign currency and in Indian Rupee for acting as agents between the Airlines and the passengers? If so, what is the proposed action of the Government?

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: Sir, the Government has no information about this.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Loss due to Unauthorised Clearance of Watch Components

*840. SHRI P. M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Exchequer has suffered a loss of several crores of rupees because of the unauthorised clearance of watch components by a number of small scale units during the last four years;

(b) if so, whether it has also been reported that imported watch components have been released at concessional rates of customs duty;

(c) whether customs authorities have discovered serious lapses in the import policy directive and have also asked the Union Ministry for fresh instructions;

(d) whether the Ministries of Finance and Industry have also taken a serious note of it and taken steps to check this; and

(e) whether fresh directive has been issued to the customs authorities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) and (b). Ministry of Finance, Department of Revenue notification No. 240-Cus. dated 30-12-1978 as amended, provides for partial exemption from Customs duty on watch parts imported for the manufacture watches in accordance with the production programme duly approved by the Ministry of Industry$D. G. T. D. In some cases the benefit of the concessional assessment has been extended to imports of such parts where the Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries Ministry of Industry, New Delhi has certified the approval by him, of the production programme.

On a question having arisen whether the approval accorded by the Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries, to a production programme, could be regarded as approval by the Ministry of Industry in terms of the aforesaid notification, the matter was examined in consultation with the Ministry of Industry. That Ministry confirmed that this can be so regarded. It cannot, therefore, be said that there has been unauthorised clearance of watch components or a loss of revenue to the Exchequer.

(c) to (e). Customs authorities have not discovered any lapses in the Import Policy directive nor have they asked the Union Ministry for any instructions in this regard, nor has any directive been issued by the Ministry to the Customs authorities.

TFAI to Participate in International Trade Fairs and Exhibitions

*844. SHRI GHUFRAN AZAM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) whether Trade Fair Authority of India (TFAI) will participate in the International Trade Fairs and Exhibitions in the near future;

(b) if so, full details of the International Trade Fairs and Exhibitions in which Trade Fair Authority of India will participate and when, separately;

(c) the names of those items which will be kept by TFAI in the International Trade Fairs and Exhibitions; and

(d) the value of estimated business which is expected to be generated by TFAI?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement giving these details is laid on the Table of the House.

(c) Indian products having export potential such as Engineering Goods, Textiles, Handicrafts, Tea, Coffee, Handlooms, etc. will be selected for display in particular fairs, keeping in view the potential for the products in individual markets.

(d) It is not possible to forecast the value of business which is expected to be generated in these fairs and exhibitions at this stage.

Statement

Names of International Trade Fairs and Exhibitions to be organised by Trade Fair Authority of India during 1982-83

Region	Name of Exhibition/Fair
1	2
Africa	1. Annual Commercial and Agricultural Show, Lusaka (Zambia) August, 1982.
	2. Bulawaye International Fair, Bulwaye (Zimbabwe) May, 1982.
	3. Dakar International Fair, Dakar, (Senegal) November-December 1982.
	4. Specialised International Trade Fair for—
	(i) Electrical & Electronic Industries
	(ii) Telecommunications
	(iii) Military Techology
	(iv) Auto Mobile Component Manufacturing Industries.
	(v) Transportations
	(vi) Energy & Petro-Chemical Industries, Lagos (Nigeria) November, 1982.
West Asia & North Africa .	5. Damascus International Fair, Damasus (Syria) August-September, 1982.
	6. Algiers International Fair, Algiers (Algeria) September, 1982.
	7. Cairo International Fair, Cairo, March, 1983.
South East Asia/Far East .	8. Seoul International Trade Fair, Seoul (Korea) September-October, 1982.
	9. Hong Kong International Fair, Hong Kong, November, 1982.
	10. Australia's International Engineering Exhibition, Sydney (Australia), 13th to 18th September, 1982.
	11. Hotress and Foodex Fair, Tokyo (Japan) 16th to 20th March, 1983.

1	2
West Europe	12. Cyprus International Fair, Nicosia (Cyprus) May, 1982.
	13. Thesseloniki International Fair, Thesseloniki (Greece) September, 1982.
	14. Barcelona International Fair, Barcelona (Spain) June, 1982.
	15. Vienna International Fair, Vienna (Austria) September, 1982.
	16. International Men's Fashion Week. Cologne (FRG), 28th to 30th August, 1982.
	17. Semanine International Du-Cuir Fair, Paris (France) 5th to 8th September, 1982.
	18. Pret-A-Porter, Paris (France), 26th to 30th March, 1983.
	19. Pret-A-Porter Feminine Exhibition, Paris 16th to 20th October, 1982
East Europe	20. Bucharest International Fair, Bucharest (Romania), October, 1982.
	21. Leipzig Spring Fair, Leipzig (GDR), March, 1983.
	22. Budapest International Consumer Goods Fair, Budapest (Hungary.)
	23. Bulgarian International Fair.
	24. Zagreb International Fair, Zagreb (Yugoslavia) September, 1982.
	25. Brono Engineering Goods Fair, Brono (Czechoslovakia), 9th to 16th September, 1982.
America	26. Bogota International Fair, Bogota (Columbia), July, 1982.
	27. Chicago Hardware Show, Chicago (USA), 15th to 19th August, 1982.

NAMES OF THE EXCLUSIVE INDIAN EXHIBITIONS TO BE ORGANISED BY THE TRADE FAIR AUTHORITY OF INDA DURING 1982-83

South East Asia/Far East	1. Indian Exhibition, Kualaumpur, November, 1982.
America	2. Indian Exhibition, Caracus, Venezuela.
West Europe	3. Indian Trade/Industrial Exhibition, London, November, 1982.
West Asia/North Africa.	4. Indian Exhibition, Kuwait.

Trade with United States of America

*845. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the value of goods exported and the foreign exchange earned through trade with United States of America during the last three years (year-wise, separately);

(b) whether there has been any decline and if so, to what extent;

(c) the reasons thereof; and

(d) whether U.S.A. has imposed any special import duty on Indian

goods in violation of International Agreements as a result of which Indian goods have become costlier as compared to goods from other countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL):

Value (Rs. Crores)

1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
777·18	816·99	852·23

(b) There has been no decline in value terms.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(d) U.S. Government has levied countervailing duty on imports of industrial fastners, iron metal castings, and leather footwear and uppers (other than unlasted) imported from India into the United States as a result of which these goods have become costlier in the US market than they otherwise would have been in the absence of such duties. The Government of India is of the opinion that these countervailing duties are not in accordance with the General Agreement on Tariff and Trade (GATT) and the Agreement on Interpretation and Application of Articles VI, VII and XXIII of the GATT (Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures) to which both India and the U.S. are signatories in the following three particulars:—

(i) In the case of all the above products, US Government have imposed countervailing duty without taking into account the element of unrefunded indirect taxes in the Cash Compensatory Support (CCS) which is permitted under GATT;

(ii) In the case of industrial fastners, US Government has levied countervailing duty without considering whether the domestic industry in the USA manufacturing the like products have been injured by the reason of imports from India. US Government is required to prove injury before levying countervailing duty in all cases after September 25, 1981 on which date the USA recognised India as a member of the Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures; and

(iii) In the case of leather footwear and lasted leather uppers, US Government proposes to levy higher countervailing duty retrospectively to January 1, 1980. This is against the provisions of the Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures which permits retroactivity only in specific circumstances and for shorter periods.

Expansion of Tourist Facilities in U.P.

*846. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the main features of the programme envisaged for expansion of tourist facilities in the State of U.P. during the Sixth Plan period; and

(b) what type of assistance the Central Government propose to render to the State Government in this respect?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) A Statement is laid on the table of the Sabha.

(b) There is no system of rendering Central assistance to the State Governments. The schemes are either taken up in the Central Sector or in the State Sector.

Statement

The main features of the programme envisaged in the Central Sector for expansion of tourist facilities in the State of Uttar Pradesh during the Sixth Five Year Plan period are as follows:—

DEPARTMENT OF TOURISM

Place	Scheme/Estimated cost	Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Kushinagar	(i) Micro-plsnning of Kushinagar.	Micro-planning work is in progress through the National Institute of Design, Ahmedabad. Estimated cost Rs. 8·00 lakhs (includes micro-planning of Sravasti also).
	(ii) Provision of tourist facilities.	A land measuring 15·74 acres have been acquired during 1981-82. Drawings and designs and estimates are being worked out. Work will be taken up during 1982-83.
2. Sravasti	(i) Micro-planning of Sravasti.	Micro-planning work is in progress through the National Institute of Design, Ahmedabad, Estimated cost Rs. 8·00 lakhs (includes micro-planning of Kushinagar also).
	(ii) Provision of tourist facility.	Details being worked out. Land will be acquired during 1982-83
3. Fatehpuri Sikri	Preparation of master plan (land-use plan)	Estimated cost Rs. 10·40 lakhs, preparation of master plan nearing completion.
4. Braj Bhoomi Complex.	Preparation of master plan (land-use plan)	Estimated cost Rs. 2·15 lakhs; preparation of master plan expected to be completed during 1982-83.
5. Piprawah	(i) Preparation of master plan.	Estimated cost Rs. 0·75 lakps. Completed. Master plan under print.
6. U.P. Hills	Purchase of trekking equipment for organising trekking tours.	Estimated cost Rs. 6·26 lakhs Rs. 5·63 lakhs released during 1981-82.

(1)	(2)	(3)
7. Dudwa . . .	Forest Lodge	State Government has been requested to provide suitable land for the purpose. Subject to availability of funds it is proposed to be taken up during 1982-83.
I.T.D.C.		
1. Agra	Hotel	Scheme is under formulation
2. Gorakhpur . . .	Hotel	A joint sector project with the State Tourism Development Corporation subject to availability of funds and satisfactory feasibility study.
3. Nainital . . .	Hotel	A lumpsum provision of Rs. 100·00 lakhs has been made in ITDC Sixth Plan for joint venture schemes including the ones at Nainital/Gorakhpur in U. P.
4. Kushinagar . .	Expansion of existing travellers lodge.	A lumpsum provision of Rs. 50·00 lakhs exists in ITDC Sixth Plan for expansion of Travellers Lodge in India including the one at Kushinagar.

In addition to the above Central programmes, the following 3 travel circuits have been identified in consultation with the State Government for an integrated development by pooling available resources in the Central, State and private sectors:—

1. Varanasi-Sarnath-Gorakhpur.Kushinagar - Pharenda-Sanauli-Pipra.wah (Kapilvastu) Naugarh-Sarvasti-Gonda-Ayodha- Varanasi Lucknow.
2. (Delhi) Moradabad - Kashipur Ramnagar-Corbett - Ranikhet-Corbett-Dudhwa-Lucknow (Delhi).
3. Kapot-Loharkhet - Dhapkuri-Khati-Dwali-Phurkiya-Pindari Glacier and back.

Mirage Deal with France

*847. SHRI CHITTA BASU:
SHRI CHIRANJILAL SHARMA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have since finalised the Mirage deal with France; and

(b) if so, the details of the deal?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) and (b) The Mirage-2000 aircraft developed in France was evaluated against the requirement of the IAF for an advanced technology combat aircraft during the middle 80s. This requirement arose from the long term re-equipment plan for combat aircraft of the IAF which is periodically updated to take into account changes in the threat environment, phasing out of obsolescent and ageing aircraft and induction of modern aircraft to meet changing operational responsibility.

2. At the invitation of the French companies, an Air Force team of experts carried out flight evaluation of a Mirage-2000 prototype in November-December 1980.

The team was impressed with the capabilities of this aircraft in the primary roles of air combat as well as in its secondary role of air-to-ground operations. The Mirage-2000 aircraft belongs to the new generation of the aircraft of F-16/F-18 class and incorporates many recent advances in aero-dynamics, flight controls, electronics and structures. It is an extremely agile, high performance aircraft with very good close combat and beyond visual range interception capability superior to any aircraft in the inventory of the Indian Air Force.

3. Following the encouraging evaluation report from the Air Force experts, an offer was received from the French companies for supply of Mirage-2000 aircraft and for transferring technology for its manufacture in India. A high-level negotiating Committee held discussions with the French Ministries of Defence and Finance to enlist full cooperation of the Government of France. A Memorandum of Understanding was concluded with the Government of France with a view to ensure uninterrupted supply of Mirage-2000 aircraft as well as other equipment and weapon systems of interest to us. Prolonged negotiations took place with the French suppliers with a view to secure acceptable terms and conditions of supply. Satisfactory reductions and improvements in financial terms were secured during these discussions. On settlement of terms and conditions, an "Intention to Proceed" (ITP) has been concluded for the supply of Mirage-2000 aircraft. The cost of procurement is substantially covered under a credit arrangement for which satisfactory terms and conditions were settled after discussions with the Government of France and French suppliers.

4. An option to manufacture in India the aircraft, its engine and other system has been offered.

5. The acquisition of this aircraft, coupled with induction of other sophisticated aircraft, such as MIG-23 and Jaguar will greatly strengthen the Indian Air Force and enable it to face the challenge of the eighties and beyond.

Export of "Gur"

*848. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to export "gur" to foreign countries;

(b) whether any suitable market has been found in foreign countries and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the estimated quantity of "gur" which is likely to be exported; and

(d) foreign exchange likely to be received from this export?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Export of gur is allowed within a limited ceiling during the current year.

(b) The major importing countries are U.K., Yemen Arab Republic, Malaysia, Singapore, Oman, Kuwait and United Arab Emirates.

(c) and (d) If 15,000 tonnes are exported in 1982-83, at current prices, the foreign exchange realisation may be about Rs. 6.7 crores.

News-item Captioned "Textile Industry in Deep Morass"

*849. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a news-item published in the "Economic Times" dated 1st April, 1982 captioned as "Textile Industry in deep Morass" following rise in price of raw materials, fall in demand for yarn and hike in banks' lending rates;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b) The news item published in the 'Economic Times' dated April 1, 1982 relates to some of the observations made by the Chairman of the Southern India Mills' Association, Coimbatore, at the 23rd Annual General Meeting of the Association. The speech contains references to a number of issues on which action is to be taken by a multiplicity of agencies including the industry.

(c) Suggestions which seek to promote the development of the industry without going counter to the policy framwork or creating sectoral imbalances are always welcome.

Opening of Office of Hindustan Diamond Company at Jaipur

*850. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that at the International Lepidary Exhibition in November, 1981, the then Commerce Minister had given an assurance that a Branch of the Hindustan Diamond Company would be opened at Jaipur;

(b) whether the said office has since been opened in Jaipur;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and when it is proposed to open such an office in Jaipur?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) During the inaugural function of the International Lapidary Exhibition held at Jaipur in March, 1981, the erstwhile Commerce Minister, in response to a suggestion of the then Chief Minister of Rajasthan, desired that the Hindustan Diamond Company Ltd. may examine the possibility of opening a branch office at Jaipur, after studying the feasibility aspect, etc.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The suggestion has been examined by the Hindustan Diamond Company Ltd., which has reported that it will not be a commercially viable proposition to open its branch office at Jaipur.

Production of Helicopter

*851. SHRI GHULAM MOHAMMAD KHAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the capabilities and expertise available in the country for production of helicopters;

(b) whether Government have entered into a collaboration with foreign firms for production of helicopters to meet the requirements of the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof and its utilisation so far; and

(d) what are the proposals now under consideration of Govern-

ment to start early production of helicopters in the country?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) Adequate capabilities and expertise exist at Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd. for the production of helicopters.

(b) and (c). Licence agreements were entered into with a foreign firm for manufacture of Chetak and Cheetah helicopters in 1962 and 1970 respectively. Production of these helicopters is continuing.

(d) while the current requirements of the Services are being met by the helicopters being produced at HAL, a proposal for design and development of an advanced helicopter is presently under consideration of Government.

Guidelines of RBI for not insisting on Gnarantee and Security for Loans to Small Village and Cottage Industries

*852. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India has issued instructions that banks should not insist on guarantee and security to provide composite loans upto Rs. 25,000/- to Small Village and Cottage Industries;

(b) whether Complaints have been received from State Governments that the Banks are not obeying this guideline in rural areas;

(c) what action is being taken to improve the situation;

(d) whether the Reserve Bank of India has also issued instructions for joint appraisal of working capital loan to the small industries by Banks and the State Financial Corporations; and

(e) what action is being taken to ensure observance of these guidelines particularly when it is a common experience that banks insist on making separate appraisals and cause considerable delay in sanctioning working capital after the term loan is sanctioned by the State Financial Corporations?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Though no such specific complaints have been received, it has been represented at some forums that in spite of the fact that there is appreciation at the Head Office levels of the banks that the procedures and norms for advances to weaker sections should be simple and liberal, the relevant instructions issued by higher authorities of the banks are not given effect to faithfully at the field level. Banks have been advised by the Reserve Bank of India to take a serious view of such cases of non-compliance with instructions. The banks have also been advised by the RBI that executives of the controlling office must scrutinise, during their visits to the branches under their control, a percentage of advances to the weaker sections to ensure that the branch officials adhere strictly to the guidelines in letter and spirit.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) According to the instructions issued by the RBI in July, 1978, the banks were advised that there should be joint appraisal of term-loans by State Financial Corporations and banks irrespective of whether the banks participate in the term-loans or not. This was done with a view to help better understanding of the project and to facilitate timely sanction of adequate working capital limits by the banks. In cases where such joint appraisal was not found feasible, the banks and financial institutions were advised that the appraisal should be taken up simul-

taneously to ensure that the entire process is completed within a maximum period of three months from the date of receipt of the applications. The institutions were also advised that it would be necessary to have arrangements between them for exchanging information about the parties and the views taken on the proposal, reservations, if any, in financing a project which should be communicated by one institution to the other at the earliest opportunity.

Allotment of vehicles from Military Disposals to M.Ps.

*853. SHRI R. R. BHOLE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of jeeps, jongas, motorcycles etc. allotted to Members of Parliament from Military Disposals during the last two years; and

(b) what steps Government Government have taken to ensure that M.Ps. do not get scraps for the money paid by them to get vehicles from military disposals?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) The total number of Jeeps, Jongas, motorcycles and Ambassador Cars allotted to Members of Parliament during the period 1-4-80 to 31-3-82 (2 years) is as follows:—

	Jonga	Jeep	Motor Cycle	Ambassador Cars
Lok Sabha Members	57	304	95	19
Rajya Sabha Members	18	105	29	17
	75	409	124	36
Total:				644

(b) Allotment orders are made in favour of the individual MPs. but no specific vehicles are allotted to them. Vehicles are offered on "as is where is basis". All facilities are, however, extended to the MPs to inspect the vehicles available at the concerned Depots prior to their procurement. The selection of individual vehicles is left to the MPs themselves. They are free not to make the purchase in case the vehicles shown to them are not up to desired standard.

Requirement and Production of Cocoa

*854. SHRI M. RAMANNA RAI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total annual requirement of cocoa; and

(b) whether the cocoa produced in India is not sufficient?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) The estimated total requirement of dry cocoa beans during 1981-82 was around 2,000 tonnes.

(b) The cocoa produced in India is sufficient in terms of quantity. Small quantities are, however, occasionally allowed for import for blending purposes to improve quality.

हथकरघा उद्योगों को छूट

*855. **श्री केयूर भूषण:** क्या **वाणिज्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत सरकार देश में हथकरघा उद्योग को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए छूट देती है और यदि हां, तो वर्ष में यह छूट कितने दिन के लिए दी जाती है और कितनी प्रतिशत छूट दी जाती है ;

(ख) क्या मध्य प्रदेश राज्य कपड़ा निगम ने इस अवधि को बढ़ाने के लिए प्रस्ताव भेजे हैं ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उनका ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) इस संबंध में केन्द्रीय सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिवराज वी. पाटिल) : (क) भारत सरकार 1975-76 से हथकरघा कपड़े की बिक्री पर 20% की विशेष रिबेट की स्कीम मंजूर करती रही है । 20% की विशेष रिबेट पर व्यय को केन्द्रीय सरकार तथा संबंधित राज्य सरकारों द्वारा समान रूप में वहन किया जाता है । इस स्कीम के अन्तर्गत हथकरघा कपड़े की बिक्री पर रिबेट वर्ष में 30 दिन के लिए दिया जाता है । इसके अलावा, भारत सरकार, विकास आयुक्त, हथकरघा द्वारा आयोजित राष्ट्रीय स्तर की हथकरघा प्रदर्शनियों में हथकरघा कपड़े की बिक्री पर भी 20% की रिबेट मंजूर करती है ।

(ख) और (ग). जी हां । मध्य प्रदेश राज्य वस्त्र निगम ने अनुरोध किया था कि विशेष रिबेट की अवधि वर्ष में 30 दिन से बढ़ाकर 60 दिन की जाए ।

(घ) रिबेट अवधि में वृद्धि के लिए मध्य प्रदेश राज्य वस्त्र निगम के अनुरोध पर अन्य हथकरघा संगठनों तथा राज्य सरकारों से प्राप्त वैसे ही अनुरोधों के साथ हो। 1981-82 के लिए विशेष रिबेट की स्कीम मंजूर करते समय विचार किया गया। संसाधनों के प्रतिबंधों को और इस तथ्य को देखते हुए कि विशेष रिबेट विभिन्न राष्ट्रीय हथकरघा प्रदर्शनियों में दिया जा रहा है, यह निर्णय किया गया कि पिछले वर्षों की तरह 1981-82 के दौरान 30 दिन के लिए विशेष रिबेट की अनुमति दी जाए।

Synthetic textiles

*856. SHRI HARINATH MISRA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item under the caption "Synthetic textiles", as published in the 'Economic Times' dated the 31st March, 1982;

(b) whether the Chairman, Economic Administration Reforms Commission, has stressed the need for a maximum application of modern technology for meeting the clothing requirements of human family as a whole;

(c) whether he has advocated close co-operation among developing countries for the development of man-made textile industry;

(d) whether, according to him, increased co-operation among developing countries for pooling their resources and sharing their experience would be crucial importance; and

(e) if the answers to parts (b), (c) and (d) above be in the affir-

mative, Government's reaction to each of the above-mentioned parts and uptodate progress recorded in case of each?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) He expressed the belief that contribution of technology has to be maximised. He added that this did not mean throwing over-board age-old techniques and process. It was a question of striking a judicious balance between the old and new based on resource endowment, employment situation, established traditions and markets and other local conditions.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The Government's strategy in the field of textiles including the use of man-made fibres, has been spelt out in the Textile Policy Statement of 9th March, 1981. Government of India have in principle supported greater co-operation between developing countries. Indian firms are involved in joint ventures in the field of textiles including in some cases man-made fibres in Bangladesh, Indonesia, Kenya, Malaysia, Mauritius, Nigeria, Philippines, Sri Lanka and Thailand Training facilities in the field have also been provided to candidates from developing countries.

Reduction of trade deficit by exporting non-surplus farm items

*857. SHRI R. P. DAS: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government are making a new attempt to reduce trade deficit by exporting non-surplus farm items such as Onions, Potatoes, non-basmati rice etc. under Open General Licence;

(b) whether this decision of Government would not react adversely on prices of those articles in the home market; and

(c) if so, what steps Government propose to take to stabilise the prices of the above articles?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) to (c). Attempts are being made to reduce the mounting trade gap through vigorous export efforts. Export of potatoes is allowed under OGL. Export of Non-basmati Rice is canalised through Food Corporation of India and Onion exports are canalised through NAFED. The quantitative ceilings are decided in consultation with the Ministry of Agriculture/Civil Supplies, Department of Food keeping in view domestic requirements/prices.

Increase in dearness allowance for higher salary group

*858 SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item in 'Economic Times' dated 21st March, 1982 wherein it has been contended that for the higher salary group, the increase in dearness allowance was not from Rs. 900 to Rs. 1500 as announced in Parliament but actually it was Rs. 600 to Rs. 1500 and the net increase thus effected was Rs. 900;

(b) if so, what are the facts of the case; and

(c) if true, whether this increase is far too high in terms of percentage that ever given to any other category of Government employees and if so, the basis for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) and (c). The news-item did not correctly report the factual position. Senior officers getting pay of Rs. 2750 p.m. and above were not getting any Dearness Allowance till December, 1978. In view of the continuing rise in the cost of living, the Government decided to pay an *ad hoc* Dearness Allowance of Rs. 150 p.m. to such officers with effect from 1-12-1978. Since then, for every rise of 24 points in the average index (when officers at pay level of Rs. 1600/- and above are normally given DA), an instalment of *ad hoc* Dearness Allowance at the rate of Rs. 150 p.m. was sanctioned to the senior officers. Four such instalments were sanctioned as of 1st Feb., 1981. At the end of July, 1981, the index average registered further increase of 24 points and thus another instalment of *ad hoc* Dearness Allowance of Rs. 150 p.m. to the senior officers became admissible from 1-8-1981. Again at the end of December, 1981, there was further 24 points increase in the index average and another instalment of *ad hoc* Dearness Allowance to the senior officers became admissible from 1-1-1982. Thus under the normal arrangements, the senior officers became entitled to *ad hoc* D.A. of Rs. 900 p.m. w.e.f. 1-1-1982.

The existing scheme of dearness allowance provides for 100 percent neutralisation upto the pay level of Rs. 400/- p.m. and 75 percent neutralisation from the pay level of Rs. 400/- p.m. upto Rs. 1000/- p.m. Thereafter a fixed amount of dearness allowance as admissible to officers at pay level of Rs. 1000 is also paid to officers above that pay level upto Rs. 2750/-. With the payment of all the instalments of dearness allowance upto 1-1-1982, the neutralisation at different pay levels would be 98.21 per cent at the pay level of Rs. 196, 68.33 per cent at the pay level of Rs. 1000/-, 45.55 per cent at the pay level of Rs. 1500/-, 34.16 per cent at the pay level of Rs. 2000/-, 27.27 per cent at the pay level of Rs. 2750, and 21.42 per cent at the pay level of Rs. 3500/-. The sharp decline in the level of neutralisation at higher levels was considered by Government to be neither fair nor equitable as a one-time measure, therefore, the level of neutralisation for officers between pay levels of Rs. 1519 & Rs. 2750 was raised to about 45 per cent. On this basis, this extra one-time *ad hoc* dearness allowance for senior officers at pay level of Rs. 2750 came to Rs. 600, which amount was also given to officers above that pay level. The percentage of neutralisation will go on decreasing from 45 per cent as the pay rises above Rs. 2750/-.

Discovery of a Glider by Major Vivek Mundkur, Pune

9232. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Major Vivek Mundkur from College of Military Engineering, Pune has discovered a Glider and experiments were shown in the month of May 1981; if so, the details thereof;

(b) has the Defence Department examined the claim of Major Vivek Mundkur and ascertained the feasibility of this Glider; and

(c) if yes, the details of the plan to develop this type of glider for defence and civil use?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO): (a) This is not a new discovery. The Glider referred to by the Honour-

able Member is not a Glider in the classical sense but essentially a hanglider where a person with the aid of what is in effect a large kite becomes airborne for short periods. Major Vivek Mundkur built a hanglider at College of Military Engineering, Pune and it was flown by him in March 1976. A public display of the glider was held in May 1981.

(b) and (c). Hangliding has no practical defence application as such. It is essentially an adventure sport. The College of Military Engineering Pune is giving displays and training to Pilots and fabricating hangliders for enthusiasts.

सम्पदा शुल्क के लिए छूट की सीमा बढ़ाया जाना

9233. **श्री बया राम शाक्य** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या तत्कालीन वित्त मंत्री ने अपने पिछले बजट भाषण में सम्पदा शुल्क में आवासीय भवनों पर छूट की सीमा बढ़ाकर 50 हजार से 1.1/2 लाख तक करने की घोषणा की थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या विभाग ने इसे लागू किया और कर निर्धारण के समय संबंधित व्यक्तियों को छूट दी गई थी; और

(ग) यदि तदनुसार यह छूट नहीं दी गई तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और क्या सरकार इसे शीघ्र लागू करेगी ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सवाई सिंह सिसोदिया): (क) भूतपूर्व वित्त मंत्री जी ने, वर्ष 1981-82 का बजट प्रस्तुत करते समय, यह घोषणा की थी कि सम्पदा-शुल्क अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत छूट की सीमा को 50 हजार रुपए से बढ़ाकर 1.5 लाख रुपए कर दिया जाएगा । उन्होंने यह भी घोषणा की थी कि सम्पदा-शुल्क के प्रयोजनार्थ एक आवासीय मकान अथवा उसके भाग का मूल्यांकन उसी आधार पर किया जाएगा जैसा कि धनकर के प्रयोजन के लिए किया जाता है ।

(ख) और (ग). इस घोषणा के कार्यान्वयन के लिए सम्पदा-शुल्क अधिनियम, 1953 में संशोधन की आवश्यकता है । तथापि, भारत के संविधान के अनुच्छेद 252(2) के अन्तर्गत, सम्पदा-शुल्क अधिनियम में कोई भी संशोधन तभी किया जा सकता है जब कम से कम दो राज्य विधान मण्डलों ने प्रस्तावित संशोधन की सिफारिश करते हुए संकल्प पारित कर दिए हों । जिन दो राज्यों से अपेक्षित संकल्प आने थे, वे अब प्राप्त हो गए हैं । भूतपूर्व वित्त मंत्री द्वारा वर्ष 1981-82 के अपने बजट-भाषण में सम्पदा-शुल्क के संबंध में दिए गए आश्वासनों की पूर्ति के लिए विधेयक, संसद के चालू सत्र में प्रस्तुत किए जाने की संभावना है ।

I.T. raids on a firm in Kinari Bazar

9234. SHRI KRISHNA PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Income Tax Department conducted a raid on a firm of Kinari Bazar, Delhi which was engaged in the manufacture and sale of sequin (sparkling metal objects used on dress);

(b) whether it is also a fact that this firm was carrying business in several fictitious names;

(c) the particulars of the proprietor/partners of the firm;

(d) the documents and goods seized in the raid; and

(e) the action being taken against the firm, its proprietor/partners for concealing the income?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) to (e). The Income-tax

Department conducted searches in February, 1982 in the case of a firm of Kinari Bazar and other allied cases and have found unaccounted business of purchase and sale of P.V.C. metalised sheets. The names of partners are S/Shri Ajit Prasad Jain, Amar Singh Jain *alias* Amar Babu and Subash Chand Jain.

Incriminating documents and books of accounts showing tax evasion were seized. Besides, cash totalling to Rs. 55,524/- was also seized from residence of the two partners and *prima-facie* unaccounted stocks worth more than Rs. 10 lakhs were kept under prohibitory orders under section 132(3) of the Income-tax Act, 1961. Scrutiny of seized material has been undertaken for taking appropriate action in these cases.

National Insurance Company Limited, Lucknow

9235. SHRI KAMLA MISHRA MADHUKAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the replies given to parts (c) and (d) of Unstarred Question No. 4186 on the 19th March, 1982 regarding shifting of Branch of National Insurance Company Limited and state:

(a) whether as a result of a court decree obtained by the landlord of the branch premises at Ashok Marg, the possession of the said branch was lost;

(b) whether the Company did not act in time to contest the case and thereby allowed the landlord to obtain as *ex parte* decree against the Company despite knowledge of concerned officials;

(c) if so, the facts and reasons therefor and further reasons for proceeding with the subject again in Court after dispossessing the Company therefrom alongwith facts of the present case; and

(d) steps being contemplated against all those found to have consipred with the said landlord without looking to the interest of both Company and Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARI): (a) to (d). The branch premises at Ashok Marg, Lucknow were forcibly occupied by the landlord in the early hours of 22-11-81. The company has contested the eviction proceedings instituted by the landlord in the above case and the matter is *sub judice*.

After the aforesaid forcible dispossession, the company has filed a F.I.R. with the concerned police station and also a revision petition before the District Judge and is contemplating suitable action against the landlord for his wrongful dispossession.

Banning export of Basmati Rice

9236. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have imposed ban on the export of basmati rice; and

(b) how much rice has been exported to the Gulf Countries during the last five years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Export of Basmati Rice to the Gulf countries during the last five years is as follows:

Year	Quantity (M. Tonnes)	Value (Rs. lakhs)
1977-78	7,620·0	216·31
1978-79	38,189·0	1786·31
1979-80	41,682·0	2288·00
1980-81	16,576·0	944·60
1981-82 (Provisional)	21,870·0	1315·68

Procurement target of June for 1981—83

9237. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) what was the procurement target of Jute set for the year 1981-82;

(b) whether that target has been achieved in the above year; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) and (b). As against the procurement target of jute of 17.50 lakh bales for 1981-82, under price support operation, the Jute Corporation of India has procured 17.60 lakh bales.

(c) Does not arise.

Demands of Indian Tea Industry Association

9238. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Tea Industry Association has been demanding certain relief for the Tea Industry;

(b) if so, what is the relief proposed to be given to the tea industry;

(c) what are the demands of the Indian Tea Industry Association; and

(d) which of their demands are proposed to be taken into consideration?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) to (d). The tea industry has been representing for various kinds of relief from time to time. A package of fiscal reliefs both at the Central and State levels was recommended at the National Meet on Tea held in New Delhi in August 1981. In addition to the measures already taken by the Central Government for raising the monetary limit for development allowance under the IT Act, reducing the surcharge on Corporate Tax and enhancing the rates of replantatoin subsidy, Central Government has announced an excise rebate scheme for exports of tea and also reduced the basic excise duty on tea in certain zones. Drawback of customs and excise duties on packaging materials used in the export of tea Chests has also been allowed. Wealth Tax on tea has also been abolished in the Central Budget for 1982-83.

Kerala and Tamil Nadu State Governments have reduced sales tax on sales of tea from 5 per cent to 2½ per cent. Kerala Government has also abolished sales tax on fertilizers used for tea plantations and has announced that plantation tax on tea will be levied at the pre-revised rates and not at the enhanced rates.

Central Government has constituted a Sub Group to periodically review the progress of implementation of the recommendations of the National Level Meet on Tea. The various problems of the tea industry are examined by this Sub Group for consultations and Coordination with the concerned State Governments and the concerned Departments of the Central Government.

विनोद और विमल कपड़ा मिलें, उज्जैन

9239. **श्री निहाल सिंह:**

श्री राम सिंह शाक्य :

क्या **वाणिज्य** मंत्री विनोद और विमल कपड़ा मिलों के बन्द होने के बारे में 12 मार्च, 1982 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 3237 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्र सरकार को उज्जैन की विनोद और विमल कपड़ा मिलों को पुन: खोलने के बारे में राज्य सरकार से उत्तर मिल गया है, यदि हां, तो केन्द्रीय सरकार की इस पर क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ;

(ख) क्या राज्य सरकार ने कुछ निजी फर्मों से मिलों को पुन: खोलने के बारे में कोई समझौता किया है और यदि हां, तो समझौते की शर्तें क्या हैं और ये मिलें पूरी तौर पर कब से काम करना शुरू कर देंगी; और

(ग) पहले के 552.74 लाख के ऋण के भुगतान के लिए क्या शर्तें हैं कितनी धनराशी बट्टे खाते डाली जाएगी तथा निजी संगठनों पर मिलों की कितनी धनराशी बकाया है और इसकी वसूली किस प्रकार की जाएगी ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री पी. ए. संगमा): (क) राज्य सरकार से एक उत्तर प्राप्त हुआ है जिसमें केन्द्रीय सरकार से पत्र प्राप्त होने के पश्चात उनके द्वारा की गई कार्यवाही के बारे में बताया गया है ।

(ख) यह मंत्रालय इस बात से अवगत नहीं है कि राज्य सरकार ने मिलों के पुन: खोले जाने के संबंध में प्राइवेट फर्मों के साथ कोई करार किया है ।

(ग) संगत: बैंकों और वित्तीय संस्थाओं से ऋण के बारे में पूछा गया है । इस बारे में बैंकों और वित्तीय संस्थाओं को निर्णय करना है कि यदि कोई राशि है, तो उसमें से कितना बट्टे खाते डाली जाए और बकाया राशि को किस प्रकार वसूल किया जाए ।

Take over of Shri Sitaram Textile Mills Limited, Bombay

9240. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee appointed by the Central Government to inquire into the financial affairs and management of Shri Sitaram Textile Mills Limited, Bombay has submitted its report to Government;

(b) if so, whether on the basis of this report Government have decided to take over the Mill; and

(c) if so, when the Mill is expected to be taken over?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Applicability of facilities enjoyed by employees of ITDC Headquarters to employees of Hotels run by ITDC .

9241. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR:
SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any set schemes and facilities for the benefit of the employees of the ITDC Headquarters with regard to medical aid transport etc.;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether these are made applicable to the employees of hotels run by the ITDC such as Ashoka, Akbar, Ranjit, Janpath, etc.; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) These include schemes for reimbursement of medical expenses and conveyance charges, welfare of the employees, grant of loan assistance for housing, contributory provident fund and Gratuity, etc.

(c) and (d). By and large, these schemes and facilities are applicable to the employees of the hotels as also to the Healquarters. Medical facilities to hotel employees are being provided as part of Settlements. In terms of these settlements there are minor variations in the extent of reimbursement of medical expenses provided to them and the employees of the Headquarters.

रिटर्ड सैनिकों की एसोसियेशन की ओर से उनकी पेंशन बढ़ाए जाने के बारे में अभ्यावेदन

9242. **श्री राम सिंह शाक्य** : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रिजर्व सैनिकों को आज भी मात्र 10 रुपया प्रतिमाह पेंशन मिलती है और यदि हां, तो उन्हें पेंशन कब से मिल रही है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि रिजर्व सैनिकों की एसोसिएशन ने पेंशन बढ़ाने के बारे में अभ्यावेदन दिया है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और सरकार उस पर क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार इस (10) दस रुपया प्रतिमाह पेंशन को बढ़ाने का है और यदि हां, तो कब तक ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री के. पी. सिंह देव): (क) रिजर्विस्ट 3रु. से 50 रुपए प्रति मास तक की रिजर्विस्ट पेंशन के हकदार होते हैं जो उनकी सेवानिवृत्ति की तारीखों को लागू दरों पर निर्भर करती है । इन्हें पेंशन के अतिरिक्त, अस्थायी/तदर्थ वृद्धि, तदर्थ राहत और समय-समय पर मिलने वाली राहत भी मिलती है और रिजर्विस्ट पेंशनरों को इस समय मिल रही राहत सहित कुल पेंशन इस प्रकार है :—

(आंकड़े रुपयों में)

उन रिजर्विस्टों को मिलने वाली कुल पेंशन और राहत जो सेवानिवृत्त हुये हैं :-

	1-6-53 से पूर्व	1-6-53 से परन्तु 1-4-68 से पहले	1-4-68 से परन्तु 1-1-73 से पहले	1-1-73 को अथवा बाद में
1	2	3	4	5
मूल पेंशन . . .	3	10 से 12	15	50

1	2	3	4	5
अस्थायी वृद्धि . .	7 से 9	—	—	—
तदर्थ वृद्धि . . .	15	15	15	—
तदर्थ राहत . . .	15	15	15	—
समय समय पर मिलने वाली राहत . . .	75	75	75	75
	115 से 117	115 से 117	120	125

यदि वे पुन: नौकरी पर लग जाते हैं तो उन्हें पेंशन पर राहत दी जाती है क्योंकि पुन: नौकरी पर रहने के दौरान उन्हें उनके वेतन पर महंगाई भत्ता मिलता है । यदि वे 28-12-76 को अथवा उसके बाद पुन: नौकरी पर लगते हैं तो उन्हें पेंशन के साथ-साथ राहत की रकम मिलती रहती है परन्तु पुन: नियोजित पद के वेतन और भत्तों से उसके बराबर राशि काट ली जाती है ।

(ख) रिजर्विस्टों की एसोसिएशन से एक अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुआ है जिसमें उन्हें 40 रुपए की न्यूनतम पेंशन का लाभ दिए जाने की मांग की गई है । यह भी मांग की गई है कि जो 1-1-73 से पहले सेवानिवृत्त हो गए थे उन रिजर्विस्टों को द्वितीय वेतन आयोग की सिफारिशों का लाभ दिया जाए ।

सरकार 40 रुपए प्रति मास (अस्थायी/तदर्थ वृद्धि सहित) के न्यूनतम पेंशन के लाभ को लागू करने की मांग पर पहले ही विचार कर रही है । दूसरी मांग का जहां तक संबंध है सभी वर्गों के पेंशनरों को जो 1-1-73 से पहले सेवानिवृत्त हुए, तृतीय वेतन आयोग की सिफारिशों के आधार पर पेंशन की संशोधित दरें लागू नहीं की गई हैं । इसलिए रिजर्विस्ट पेंशनरों के लिए इस बारे में अलग निर्णय नहीं किया जा सकता है ।

(ग) रिजर्विस्टों को मिल रही 10 रुपए की मूल पेंशन में वृद्धि करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है । परन्तु जीवन निर्वाह के खर्च में हुई वृद्धि को देखते हुए रिजर्विस्टों सहित सभी पेंशनरों को समय-समय पर आवधिक राहत दी जाती है ।

Pension and gratuity dues of Government employed retiring before 33 years service .

9243. SHRI S. M. KRISHANA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the basis on which the pension and gratuity dues of a Government employee are calculated for a service period of thirty-two and a half years when an employee falls short of the qualifying service of thirty three years by just one month; and

(b) the reasons for not extending in this case also the benefit that is being given to those seeking voluntary retirement in the form of five years cligibility for pension and gratuity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) Under the CCS (Pension) Rules, 1972, the qualifying service has to be counted in half yearly periods. Periods less than 6 months are ignored.

(b) The benefit of 5 years addition to the service of persons seeking voluntary retirement is given subject, *inter alia*, to the condition that the total qualifying service of the employee does not exceed thirty years. In the case of employees referred to in (a) above, the qualifying service already exceeds 30 years. Besides, these are two different schemes.

Recruitment of staff for international Trade Fairs

9244. SHRIMATI SANYOGITA RANE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details in regard to International Trade Fairs in which the Trade Fair Authority of India will participate during the current financial year;

(b) whether the staff for these fairs participation will be recruited locally or in India; and

(c) what is the mode and procedure for recruitment of the staff?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) A statement is attached.

(b) Exhibition teams are deputed from Trade Fair Authority of India to organise such exhibitions abroad. Some additional staff for routine services are usually recruited locally.

(c) The required staff are recruited with the assistance of the Indian Missions abroad. The selection is made by a duly constituted selection committee on the basis of interviews.

Statement

Names of International Trade Fairs and Exhibitions to be Organised by Trade Fair Authority of India During 1982-83.

Region	Name of Exhibition/Fair
1	2
Africa	1. Annual Commercial and Agricultural Show, Lusaka (Zambia) August, 1982.
	2. Bulawaye International Fair, Bulawaye (Zimbabwe) May, 1982.
	3. Dakar International Fair, Dakar (Senegal) November-December, 1982.
	4. Specialised International Trade Fair For
	(i) Electrical Electronic Industries
	(ii) Telecommunications
	(iii) Military Technology
	(iv) Auto Mobile Component Manufacturing Industries
	(v) Transportations
	(vi) Energy & Petro-Chemical Industries, Lagos (Nigeria) November, 1982.

Region	Name of Exhibition Fair
West Asia & North Africa . . .	5. Damascus International Fair, Damascus (Syria) August-September, 1982.
	6. Algiers International Fair, Algiers (Algeria) September, 1982.
	7. Cairo International Fair, Cairo March, 1983.
South East Asia/Far East . . .	8. Seoul International Trade Fair, Seoul (Korea) September-October, 1982.
	9. Hong-Kong International Fair, Hong-Kong November, 1982.
	10. Australia's International Engineering Exhibition, Sydney (Australia) 13th to 18th September, 1982.
	11. Hotress and Foodex Fair, Tokyo, Japan 16th to 20th March, 1983.
West Europe	12. Cyprus International Fair, Nicosia (Cypurs) May, 1982.
	13. Thesseloniki International Fair, Thesseloniki (Greece) September, 1982.
	14. Barcelona International Fair, Barcelona (Spain) June, 1982.
	15. Vienna International Fair, Vienna (Austria) September, 1982.
	16. International Men's Fashion Week, Cologne (FRG) 28th to 30th August, 1982.
	17. Semanine International Du-Cuir Fair, Paris (France) 5th to 8th September, 1982.
	18. Pret-a-Porter, Paris (France) 26th to 30th March, 1983.
	19. Pret-a-Porter Feminine Exhibition, Paris 16th to 20th October, 1982.
East Europe	20. Bucharest International Fair, Bucharest (Romania) October, 1982.
	21. Leipzig Spring Fair, Leipzig (GDR) March, 1983.
	22. Budapest International Consumer Goods Fair, Budapest (Hungary).
	23. Bulgarian International Fair.
	24. Zagreb International Fair, Zagreb (Yugoslavia) September, 1982.
	25. Brono Engineering Goods Fair, Brono (Czechoslovakia 9th to 16th September, 1982.
America	26. Bogota International Fair, Bogota (Colombia) July, 1982.
	27. Chicago Hardware Show, Chicago (USA) 15th to 19th August, 1982.

NAMES OF THE EXCLUSIVE INDIAN EXHIBITIONS TO BE ORGANISED BY THE TRADE FAIR AUTHORITY OF INDIA DURING 1982-83

South East Asia/ Far East . . .	1. Indian Exhibition, Kualalumpur, November, 1982.
America	2. Indian Exhibition, Caracus, Venezuela.
West Europe	3. Indian Trade/Industrial Exhibition, London (November, 1982).
West Asia/North Africa . . .	4. Indian Exhibition, Kuwait

Agreement between Bangladesh and India regarding coal export

9245. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has recently been a pact between the Governments of Bangladesh and India regarding coal export; and

(b) if so, the details of the agreement?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) and (b). The Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation of India has concluded two contracts for export of 1,00,000 tonnes of steam coal grade B (non-coking coal) to Bangladesh (75,000 tonnes to the Bangladesh Coal Controller and 25,000 tonnes to Bangladesh Railway Board) for delivery between 1st March, 1982 to 31st December, 1982.

Crash of Indian Air Force Planes

Plans

9246. SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(b) how many Indian Air Force planes have crashed during 1981-82 till date while on routine flights;

(b) when and where the accidents took place;

(c) what is the extent of loss involved;

(d) whether proper inquiries were made in those accidents; and

(e) if so, the findings thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a), (b), (c) and (e). It will not be in the public interest to disclose this information.

(d) Inquiries are conducted in each and every case of accident.

खण्डसारी एककों की उत्पादन क्षमता

9247. **श्री कुंभाराम आर्य** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1979-80, 1980-81 और 1981-82 में खण्डसारी पर उत्पादन शुल्क से कितना राजस्व प्राप्त हुआ ;

(ख) खण्डसारी मिलों की राज्य-वार संख्या कितनी है ; और

(ग) इन खण्डसारी मिलों का वर्ष 1979-80, 1980-81, 1981-82 का पृथक-पृथक उत्पादन कितना है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सवाई सिंह सिसोदिया): (क)

वर्ष	वसूल किया गया राजस्व
	(लाख रुपये में)
1979–80	426
1980–81	1516
1981–82 (फरवरी 1982 तक)	1500 (अनिन्तम)

(ख) और (ग). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और शीघ्र ही सभा के पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Trade agreements with China an Pakistan

9248. SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any trade agreements have been made with China and Pakistan for the year 1982-83; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Credit deposit ratio of Central Bank of India

9249. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the credit deposit ratio of the Central Bank of India in its each branch in the district of Varanasi in U.P. during the year 1980 and 1981; and

(b) the percentage of priority sector in the total advance?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) and (b). The system of data collection and consolidation ordinarily yields data in respect of all branches of a bank districtwise. Information to the extent available on this basis is being ascertained from the Central Bank of India and will be laid on the Table of the House.

S.T.C. to reduce price of imported Rubber

9250. SHRI S. B. SIDNAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the exports of rubber goods are likely to suffer due to high price of imported material; and

(b) whether the STC proposes to reduce the price of imported rubber and if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) The exports of rubber goods are influenced by a number of factors, including the prices of imported and domestic inputs. The exporters of rubber products have been given the facility to import neces-

sary inputs with Advance Licence under the Duty Exemption Scheme.

(b) The price of imported rubber is fixed by the pricing committee of the Government taking into account certain factors such as the prevailing domestic price for rubber, international price, incidental charges for STC in their import transaction etc.

SC|ST cells in various administrative offices of Punjab National Bank

9251. SHRI N. E. HORO:
SHRI RAM AWADH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Cells in Head Office, Zonal Offices, Regional Offices and other Administrative Offices in Punjab National Bank; if so, what are the functions of the Cells;

(b) whether these SC|ST Cells have taken up any on-the-spot inspection of rosters in Head Office, Zonal Offices, Regional Office and other Administrative Offices;

(c) if not, what were the reasons for not taking up such inspections by the Cells so far and what steps the Bank proposes to take in this matter;

(d) how much sanctioned staff has been provided in the SC|ST Cells;

(e) whether Liaison Officers have been posted in these SC|ST Cells in various Administrative Offices of Punjab National Bank; if not, the reasons thereof and steps the Bank proposes to take in this regard; and

(f) whether Government had considered the desirability of appointing Liaison Officers from SC|ST officers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (f). The Punjab National Bank has reported that while there is no exclusive Cell, the Chief (Selection & Training) at its Head Office and the Regional Managers at its various Regional Headquarters have been appointed Liaison Officers for dealing with matters relating to implementation of Government orders regarding reservation for SC|ST. This work is attended to by the Selection and Training Division at the head office and Staff Departments at the various regional offices.

The Bank has reported that the rosters are inspected periodically by the Liaison Officers. It is not necessary that Liaison Officers themselves should be from SC|ST.

Suspension of R.B.I. Squeeze on Resources of Scheduled Commercial Banks

9252. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Reserve Bank of India has suspended its squeeze on resources of scheduled commercial banks;

(b) if so, what are the details in this regard;

(c) is what extent it will enable the banking system to deploy the resources among the needy industrial and other borrowers;

(d) whether it is a fact that the industries namely commercial vehicles, tractors and sugar have been identified for assistance;

(e) if so, what is the extent of allocations made by the RBI and the Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation in respect of each identified industy; and

(f) how commercial banks propose to find resources to assist the sugar and commercial vehicle industries?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (c). Some modifications in credit policy have been announced by the Reserve Bank of India on April 8, 1982, to enable banks to overcome their liquidity problems.

The relevant modifications are:—

(i) Reduction in the cash reserve ratio from 7.75 per cent to 7.25 per cent with effect from April 9, 1982;

(ii) Reduction with effect from April 9, 1982 in the cash reserve ratio from 7.75 per cent to 3 per cent in respect of deposits under non-resident (external) rupee accounts; and

(iii) Liberalisation of the refinance entitlement with effect from April 9, 1982 for food procurement credit from 30 per cent to 50 per cent of the excess over the base level of Rs. 2,200 crores upto Rs. 2,800 crores and 100 per cent over the level of Rs. 2,800 crores.

The above modifications will enable Banks to be in a better position to meet the needs of seasonal industries and other vital sectors.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Discretionary refinance facility is provided by the Reserve Bank taking into account the overall liquidity position of the bank and as such the refinance cannot be specifically identified with lending to specific sectors. In recent months the Reserve Bank of India has provided discretionary refinance of over Rs. 200 crores to banks to enable them to meet the genuine credit requirements of seasonal industries (such as sugar, tobacco and cashew) and other vital sectors, including tractors, trucks and exports.

Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation had aimed to provide Rs. 114 crores as refinance for tractors during 1981-82. In the context of the recent liquidity problems faced by the banks, ARDC has, as a very special case, agreed to provide interim finance of about Rs. 36 crores to commercial banks and about Rs. 34 crores to State Land Development Banks for purchase of tractors.

(f) With the modifications in the credit policy announced on April 8, 1982, the banks will be in a better position to meet genuine credit requirements of sugar and commercial vehicle industries.

Loss of Sugar Quota

9253. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India has lost its sugar quota of 25,000 tonnes following its failure to deliver this quantity to the EEC last year;

(b) what are the main reasons of failure;

(c) whether India has pleaded before EEC to reconsider the matter; and

(d) the result thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) to (d). In terms of an Agreement between the European Economic Community and the Republic of India on cane sugar, India was entitled to an annual export quota of 25,000 tonnes of sugar to the EEC market. If during any delivery

period, India fails to deliver the agreed quantity in full for reasons of force-majeure, the Commission of the EEC shall at the request of India allow the necessary additional period of delivery. Drought conditions during the growing period, a sharp decline in production, decline in area under sugarcane cultivation and the resultant decline in the number of working factories had forced the Government of India to impose a ban on the export of sugar last year. This resulted in India not fulfilling its export quota to the EEC market in 1980-81. The Government of India's claim of force-majeure for the default has not been accepted by the Commission of the European Economic Community. Government of India have now requested the EEC to reconsider the matter further.

Recognition of Export Houses and Trading Houses

9254. SHRI M. RAJASEKARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the broad features of the scheme relating to the recognition of Export Houses and Trading Houses in the Import Policy, 1982-83;

(b) the number of Export Houses and Trading Houses with the products and FOB value thereof for which they have been registered; and

(c) whether any concession is proposed to be given in the matter of renewal to the Export Houses whose certificates are expiring on 30-6-82 in the matter of growth rate during 1981-82 as compared to previous years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) The broad features of the Scheme relating to the recognition of Export Houses and Trading Houses are contained in paras 174 to 193, Chapter 18 of Import and Export Policy Vol. I, for 1982-83, a copy of which is available in the Parliament Library.

(b) The number of Export Houses as on 31-3-1982 was 1422. The number of Trading Houses is 5.

The total exports made by the Export Houses during the year 1980-81 against which Replenishment benefits were given is Rs. 907.43 Crores. The total value of exports made by the 5 Trading Houses during the year 1980-81 (before they became Trading Houses) is Rs. 163.79 crores.

The major commodities exported by the Export Houses and Trading Houses are Engineering goods, Chemical and allied Products, Readymade Garments, Gem and Jewellery, Leather and Leather Products, Fish and Fish Products and Foods.

(c) No, Sir.

Distribution of advances under D. R. I. Scheme in Andhra Pradesh

9255. SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the details of the loans (in percentage) advanced under the Differential Rate of Interest Scheme by the nationalised banks (Bank-wise) in the State of Andhra Pradesh in comparison to other States (State-wise) during the last three years (year-wise); and

(b) what criteria have been laid down for the distribution of the advance under Differential Rate of Interest Scheme?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) (a): Available data showing details of the loans in percentage terms advanced under the Differential Rates of Interest Scheme by the public sector banks statewise during the years 1978, 1979 and 1980 is shown in the *Annexe* I, II & III [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4009/82]

(b): Under the scheme, the banks are required to lend at least one per cent of their aggregate advances as at the end of the previous year to persons whose total family income in a year does not exceed Rs. 2000 in the rural areas and Rs. 3000 in urban/semi-urban areas and except in the case of Scheduled Castes/ Schheduled Tribes, who do not own land exceeding one acre, if irrigated and 2.5 acres if un-irrigated. The maximum amount of loan available under the scheme at 4 per cent per annum rate of interest is Rs. 6,500/-. The banks are to lend at least 40 per cent of the advances under the scheme to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and at least two-third advances through rural/semi-urban branches. There are no state-wise targets under the scheme.

Setting up of Gold refinery

9257. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Guiarat Chamber of Commerce and Industry has urged the Centre to set up a Gold refinery in Ahmedabad; and

(b) if so, the latest position of the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA) (a) and (b) Yes, Sir:

The Government propose to set up gold refineries (to be run by the Government) in certain important cities, including Ahmedabad. The details are under examination.

SC/ST officers posted abroad

9258. SHRI QAZI SALEEM: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) how many Gazetted Officers are there in the Department of Tourism and how many of them belong to the Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes; and

(b) whether it is a fact that some of the officers are being posted abroad for the second time whereas some others have been ignored totally; if so, the reasons for this discrimination?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) (a): There are 95 Gazetted Officers in the Department of Tourism, of whom 9 belong to Scheduled Castes and 6 to Scheduled Tribes.

(b) Yes, Sir. Some officers have been posted aborad for the second time. Postings are made as per guidelines framed therefor and the question of making discrimination, therefore, does not arise.

Empolyees working in State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur

9259. SHRI R. N. RAKESH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) total number of employees working in State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur, grade-wise and cadre-wise;

(b) number of employees belonging to SC/ST communities

out of them separately in each grade and cadre, sweeper staff strength may be shown separately;

(c) whether the quota reserved for SC/STs is complete in all categories; if not, the reasons for the shortfall;

(d) whether 40-point roster is being maintained there; if not, the number of unfilled vacancies carried forward in each grade and cadre during the last five years, year-wise;

(e) whether Government propose to hold a special test/interview exclusively for the employees belonging to SC/ST communities in order to complete the backlog and carried forward vacancies; and

(f) if so, by what time and if not the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) and (b). The total number of employees, including SC/ST working in various Cadres of State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur is as follows:—

Cadre	Total No. of employees	SC/ST
Officers	1950	65
Clerks	5149	853
Sub. Staff	2649	269
Sweepers	325	325

(c) to (f). The Bank has reported that 40-point roster is maintained for working out the reserved vacancies. The unfilled vacancies because of the non-availability of suitable SC/ST candidates are carried forward in order to safe-guard their interests. The Bank has also reported that in order to clear the backlog exclusive tests for SC/ST candidates are held as and when necessary. The date for the next examination has not yet been decided.

Scrutiny of accounts of Garments Exporters by I. T. Authorities

9260. DR. A. U. AZMI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that garment exporters employ a large number of people in Delhi or give contracts to others for tailoring their garments meant for export;

(b) if so, the total number of such persons; and

(c) have their accounts been scrutinized by the Income-tax authorities to check the likely concealment of taxes to the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) and (b) Garment Industry is not covered by Industrial Licensing. Garment Manufacturing Units are mostly in the small and cottage industry sector and their registration etc. is the responsib lity of the State Authorities. No information regarding workers employed in this industry directly

or indirectly is maintained by the Department of Textiles.

(c) The Income-tax cases of Garment Exporters are dealt with by the assessing officers scattered all over the country. In the cases selected for scrutiny, including those of garment exporters, the assessing officers are required to scrutinize the accounts and to look into all the factors having a bearing on determination of assessable income.

investments by non-resident Indians
Indians

9261. SHRI HIRALAL R. PARMAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the specific rules governing the investments by non-resident Indians in India;

(b) can a non-resident Indian give a loan to any Indian company/individual; if so, how much and subject to what conditions of repatriation; and

(c) whether such a loan would be admissible for an approved tourist hotel project; if not the reasons?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Attention of the Member is invited to the reply to Lok Sabha USQ No. 2172 dated 5-3-1982 detailing the liberalised facilities for investment in the country by non-resident Indians.

(b) and (c) Foreign currency loan arrangements are cosidered for projects in the country when such loans are extended by reputed banks or financial institutions. Government do not view with favour loan arrangements with individuals, Indian or foreign.

Deposits secured, credits advanced and collections made by Rural Banks in Bihar

9262. HRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the district-wise deposits secured, credits advanced and collections made by the rural banks in Bihar, branch-wise, in the districts of Darbhanga and Madhubani;

(b) what amount and proportion of the collections made consists of the subsidy granted by the State Government and that collected from the borrowers; and

(c) how many productive units of poultry farms, piggery farms, goatfarms and other visible have been advanced credits by these and other bank branches and enable to start production, how many such petitions are st ll pending for disposal for more than two months and reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (c) The district-wise and branch-wise deposits mobilised and credit extended as at the end of February 1982 by Mithila Kshetriva Gramin Bank functioning in the district of Darbhanga and Madhubani Kshetriya Gramin Bank functioning in the district of Madhubani are indicated in the statement. As at the end of June 1981 the overdue advances in these two banks were Rs. 1.56 lakhs and Rs. 11.29 lakhs respectively.

The cash subsidy to the beneficiaries under special programmes like IRDP is provided by the Government through the development agencies and is not provided by the banks. The cash subsidy when granted by the Agency to various beneficiaries is credited to their

accounts with the disbursement of loans by banks. The existing reporting system does not yield separate data on advances to specific schemes like poultry, piggery, goatery units. However, the purpose-wise break-up of advances by the above two banks as at the end of June 1981 was as follows:

(Rs. in lakhs)

	Short term crep loans	Agricultural investment.	Allien activities.	Rural artisans	Other purposes
Mithila Kshetriya Gramin Bank.	2.10	7.06	29 96	29.16	18 81
Madhubani Kshetriya Gramin Bank.	6.59	30.27	116 01	23 63	37.34

Mithila Kshetriya Gramin Bank has reported that about 1400 applications were pending disposal as at the end of December 1981. Madhubani Kshetriya Gramin Bank has reported that 1155 such applications were pending as at the end of February 1982. Many out of the above applications have reportedly since been disposed of.

Statement

Deposits secured and credits advanced branch-wise by Mithila and Madhubani Kshetiyz Gramin Banks

(as on February , 1982)

(Amount Rs. thousands)

Mithila Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Darbhanga.

Name of Branch	Deposits	Advance
1	2	3
1. Laheriasarai	2958	79
2. Muria	100	239
3. Simri	139	136
4. Pato	197	175
5. Chhotaipatti	103	303
6. Surhachatti	197	402
7. Pator	170	251
8. Parari	154	509
9. Rasiary	109	383
10. Bahera	245	524
11. Mohmmadpur	333	39

8

Sl. No.	Name of Branch	Deposits	Advances
12.	Raiyam	203	202
13.	Doghra	95	249
14.	Bajitpur	146	398
15.	Sonki	106	399
16.	Jamalpur	87	165
17.	Ratanpur	144	473
18.	Taralahi	150	218
19.	Alinagar	52	242
20.	Hathouri	189	252
21.	Ughra	94	217
22.	Sarhwara	42	103
23.	Madhopur	49	128
24.	Bauram	33	189
25.	Sughrain	159	289
26.	Siso	126	151
27.	Rarhi	103	183
28.	Rarh-Samaila	90	118
29.	Baghrasi	30	89
30.	Ujjaina	53	271
31.	Putai-Mahthaur	227	129
32.	Nawada	392	604
33.	Harauli	93	166
34.	Ber	82	71
35.	Karjapatti	102	79
36.	Baghant	41	115
37.	Machhaita	117	93
38.	Ujan	222	92
39.	Bishanpur	66	97
40.	Moro.	31	78
41.	Muraitha	63	117
42.	Khirma-Pathra	153	233
43.	Nimathi	100	94
44.	Jorja	33	33

Sl. No.	Name of Branches	Deposits	Advances
45.	Jagannathpur	162	226
46.	Bithouli	55	175
47.	Pokhram	134	13
48.	Ganaun	69	61
49.	Korthu	33	31
50.	Haripur	100	73
51.	Kaligaon	69	93
52.	Biraul	52	147
53.	Andama	49	81
54.	Parri-Jaideepatti	20	23
55.	Thalwara	28	69
56.	Shahpur	12	11
57.	Tarauni	38	..
58.	Kahua	19	..
59.	Jayantipur-Dath	18	19
	TOTAL	9236	11,468

II. *Madhubani Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Madhubani*

S.No.	Name of the Branch	Deposits	Advances
1.	Madhubani	7464	1986
3.	Balia	343	1187
2.	Bhawanipur	353	989
4.	Lohat	678	1265
5.	Ramatti	108	371
6.	Kosilakh	172	351
7.	Bhatsimar	133	700
8.	Bhagwanpur	122	488
9.	Belhwar	185	742
10.	Basaith	196	541
11.	Karhi	118	470
12.	Uchaith	138	332

Sl. No.	Name of Branches	Deposits	Advances
13.	Kapasia	166	280
14.	Pali	45	280
15.	Aunsi	401	1232
16.	Rahauli	446	439
17.	Simari	364	642
18.	Par-sauni	131	328
19.	Singhase	63	760
20.	Raghop r Barha	11	..
21.	Sakarghat	279	522
22.	Bishanpur	103	161
23	Kamalabari	135	884
24.	Harlakhi	211	850
25.	Khirhar	498	600
26.	Bai ar	94	260
27.	Mohirathpur	237	453
28.	Manmohar	140	343
29.	Barhara	428	1073
30.	Bhupatti	631	1358
31.	Maheshwarba	39	281
32.	Bhatchaura	208	253
33.	Padma	228	891
34.	Piprahi	93	812
35.	Narar	412	998
36.	Thahar	224	1054
37.	Biraul	126	464
38.	Chatra	130	388
39.	Bhairab Sthan	421	788
40.	Paitghat	283	774
41.	Bheja	486	784
42.	Tamuria	484	1598
43.	Tardiha	227	428
44.	Bhith Bhagwanpur	141	426
45.	Lakhnaur	372	753
46.	Kalikapur	70	90
47.	Belauncha	186	246

Sl. No.	Name of Branches	Deposits	Advances
48.	Araria Sangram	450	500
49.	Phulparas	411	1014
50.	Chikna	97	281
51.	Belha	94	307
52.	Basuari	26	479
53.	Siswair	167	169
54.	Sugapatti	27	159
55.	Dergipatti	125	447
56.	Parsahi	86	132
57.	Mahadeomath	237	926
58.	Raja Rampatti	325	850
59.	Narahia	189	668
60.	Andhramath	178	397
61.	Rudrapur	154	650
62.	Mahrail	289	480
63.	Madna	47	240
	TOTAL	21525	38583

Storage capacity of edible oils at Kandla Port

9263. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the year-wise break-up of the storage capacity for edible oils hired by S.T.C. at Kandla Port for the last three years;

(b) how much of this quantity was hired on short term basis without calling tenders;

(c) names of the parties whose storage tanks were hired;

(d) names of all parties which approached the S.T.C. for the job;

(e) rates for storage and handling quoted by different parties; and

(f) whether all parties which offered their services were invited for negotiation and the lowest rates accepted?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Year-wise break-up of storage capacity hired by S.T.C. at Kandla Port is as follows:—

Year	Qty. (MT) Avg. in Jan.
1979	56,190
1980	84,165
1981	1,09,168

(b) During 1979 about 25,000 MT storage capacity was hired on short term basis by negotiations based on competitive market prices and availability which was

limited. During 1981 about 30,000 MT was hired on short term basis without calling tenders but on the same rates as finalised earlier for short term against tender in 1980.

(c) Details are given in Annexure I.

(d) and (e) Details are given in Annexure II.

(f) Against tenders of May, 1979 for construction of storage tanks to be hired on long term basis, the award was given to the lowest bidder, which was accepted. No party was invited for negotiations.

During 1980, tenders were invited both for long-term and short-term hiring.

LONG-TERM: In the long-term tender of January, 1980, both the lowest eligible bidder and the second lowest bidder did not show interest at the time the decision was made and hence, no further action was taken to hire against these offers.

SHORT-TERM: (For Ready Build Tanks): Against the offers received for short-term hiring in January, 1980, storage capacity was hired from four parties.

During 1981, against the offers invited from existing handling agents in October, 1980 for ready built tankage, offers were received from six parties and negotiations took place with four parties who had direct pipeline discharge facility. Contracts were concluded with three of them on *long-term-basis* for a period of 3 years.

In the above tanks taken on hire, though the rates finalised with the parties differed, the contracted rates were based on competitive market prices in tune with facilities/capacity.

ANNEXURE—I

NAMES OF PARTIES WHOSE STORAGE TANKS WERE HIRED AT KANDLA

1. M/s. Hindustan Organizers Private Limited.

2. M/s. Hindustan Petrolium Corporation.

3. M/s. Chemicals and Resins Private Limited.

4. M/s. Agencies and Cargo Care Private Limited.

5. M/s. Distillers Trading Corporation.

6. M/s. India Molass Co. Private Limited.

7. M/s. Nitin Trading Co.

8. M/s. Indosal Chemicals Corporation.

ANNEXURE—II

Advt. issued on 2-5-79	Sl. No.	Name of the party	Rates	
			Storage (Rs. PMT PM)	Handling (Rs. PMT)
1	2		3	4
	1.	M/s. Chemicals & Resins (Pvt) Ltd., Bombay.	18.50 26.50 (HC)	11.50 16.50 (HC)
	2.	Agencies & Cargo Care, Gandhidham	12.00	8.00
	3.	Jayantha Enterprises, Madras	16.05	12.03

1	2	3	4
	4. New Warehouse Corpn, Bombay .	15.00	9.00
	5. Sushil Brothers (P) Ltd., New Delhi .	17.90	9.90
	6. Praveen Agarwal (P) Ltd., Gandhidham	10.00	16.00
	7. B.G. Enterprises. New Delhi .	16.00	10.00
	8. R.K. Associate, Kota .	9.95	9.95
	9. Kundananal Mukaumal Jaipur	11.90	11.00
	10. Ruchi (P) Ltd., Bombay . .	50.00	20.00
	11. Sharat Trading Co. Karnal .	13.00	9.00
	12. Distillers Trading Corpn., . .	15.00	10.00
	13. Indosal Chemical Bombay . .	6.95	10.00
	14. Indian Molasser (P) Ltd., . .	7.60	10.00
Advt. issued in Jan '80	1. *Himalayan Exporters Pvt. .	6.60 10.25 (H.C.)	9.75 14.25)(H.C.)
(A) Long term basis	2. Kesar Sugar Co (DTC) .	12.00 22.00 (HC)	10.00 20.00 (HC)
	3. Nitin Trading Corporation . .	10.00 14.00 (HC)	10.00 20.00 (HC)
	4. Chemicals & Resins Pvt. Ltd., .	18.50 26.60 (JHC)	13.00 17.00 (HC)
	5. Jai Pharat Traders Delhi . .	16.20	8.90
	6. Talakchi Lalji & Co. . .	12.00 22.00 (HC)	8.00 8.00 (HC)
	7. Shri Ambica Limited . .	12.00	10.00
	8. Kundanmal Mukanmal Jaipur . .	7.75 18.75(HC)	9.75 18.75 (HC)
	9. Prabhat Solvent . .	12.00 22.00 (HC)	8.00 8.00 (HC)
	10. R.K. Associate. Kota .	9.90 13.00 (HC)	12.00 16.00 (HC)
	11. Indian Nolasses Co. (Pvt) Ltd., .	6.60 11.60 (HC)	10.00 16.00 (HC)
(B) *Short term basis*			
	1. Indian Molasses Co. (PVT.) Ltd., .	10.00 14.00 (JHC)	16.00 14.00 (HC)

*Offer not eligible.

1	2	3	4
2.	Talakshi Lalji & Co.	12.00 22.00 (HC)	8 00 8.00 (HC)
3.	Prabhat Solvent	12 00 22 00 (HC)	8 00 8.00 (HC)
4.	Agencies & Cargo Care	12.00 22.00 (HC)	8 00 10.00 (HC)
5.	Chemicals & Resins (Pvt.) Ltd.	20 00 28.00 (HC)	13.00 17.00 (HC)
6.	Nitin Trading Corpn.	18 00 24.00 (HC)	10.00 12.50 (HC)
7.	Kesar Sugar Company (DTC)	18.60	11.50

NOTE : HC refers to tanks fitted with Heating coils for storing of solidifying oils.

World bank assistance for Coal and Hydro-power generation

9264. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank President has offered substantial assistance in the field of coal and hydro power generation in our country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) (a) and (b). A general review of the progress in the energy sector was made during the discussions which Mr. A. W. Clausen, President, World Bank, had with the Government of India in January, 1982. Although Mr. Clausen indicated the banks's interest in financing coal and hydro-eletric projects in India, assistance for specific projects was not discussed.

Training of officers of civil aviation department under united nations development project.

9265. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) is there any programme for giving training to officers of Civil Aviation Department under United Nations Development Project pending with the Ministry;

(b) is it a fact that about 18 such Scholarships under United Nations Development Project lapsed in the year 1980-81;

(c) is it a fact that for 18 more such scholarships, proposals should have been completed and officers sent for training by April, 1982 but no action had so far been taken and so these scholarships are also going to lapse; and

(d) the reasons why such scholarships are not utilised to give training to officers of Civil Aviation Department abroad?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION: (SHRI A. P. SHARMA) (a): Yes Sir.

(b) No Sir.

(c) and (d) . The Civil Aviation Department has always been availing of the fellowships awarded under United Nations Development Programme/International Civil Aviation Organisation fellowship Schemes. The Fellowship for 1980-81 has been included in the revised Country Project for the years 1982—85. There is no question of lapsing/not availing of scholarships as the project is yet to be finalised.

Ex-armymen's companies operating in Bihar Coal field

9266. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) names and details of the Ex-armymen's companies operating in the Bihar coalfield in the transport of coal as on 1-1-82;

(b) whether this is a part of the resettlement programme of the retired servicemen of the army, if so, facts in details.

(c) whether it is a fact that these companies were planned originally in the line of cooperatives given all finance from the Bank to procedure transport and if so, details of that;

(d) whether it is a fact that in practice these companies are operating as private contractors exploiting the ex-servicemen; and

(e) if so, steps taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO) (a): A list showing the details of the ex-servicemen's companies operating in the Bihar Coalfields for the transport of coal, as on 1-1-1982, is attached.

(b) and (c). These companies were set up for resettlement of ex-servicemen. They were not planned originally as cooperatives to be financed by Banks. However, they have 90 per cent of the employees as ex-servicemen and 90 per cent of their shares are held by ex-servicemen and their dependents. These companies are managed by two or three ex-service officers/JCOs as promoters Directors.

(d) and (e).These companies have been functioning satisfactorily for the last 2 years. However, some of the employees of these companies went on strike on the 9th March, 1982 against an earlier agreement concluded between the management, employees and Assistant Labour Commissioner, Dhanbad. The Management was, therefore, forced to declare a lock-out on the 11th March, 1982. The matter has since been referred to the Assistant Labour Commissioner, Dhanbad, whose decision is awaited.

Statement

(a) *BHARAT COCKING COAL LIMITED*

1. Fauji Coas Carriers (Pvt.) Limited.

2. Ex-Fauji Transporters (Pvt.) Limited.

(b) *CENTRAL COALFIELDS LIMITED*

3. Ex-servicemen's Black Diamond Carriers Private Limited.

4. Red Ball Express Carriers (Pvt.) Limited.

(c) *DAMODAR VALLEY CORPORATION*

5. Ex-servicemen Black Gold Transporters (Pvt.) Limited.

6. Sainik Transporters Pvt. Limited

Working strength of SC/ST officers and employees in Naval Store Depot, Visakhapatnam

9267. SHRI KUMBHARAM ARYA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the sanctioned and working strength of officers and employees of Naval Stores Depot, Visakhapatanam as on 31st March 1962 (Cadre-wise, post-wise);

(b) of the (a) above, the number of posts reserved and filled up by the Scheduled Castes/Tribes (Cadre-wise, post-wise);

(c) of the (b) above, number of posts de-reserved and carried forward since 1 April, 1969 (Cadre-wise, Post-wise); and

(d) whether the Union Government are aware of representations made by the Scheduled Castes Uplift Union, Visakhapatanam and if so, the brief of each such representation received since 1 April, 1979 and action taken or proposed to be taken thereof (Case-wise, year-wise)?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO): (a) to (d). The information is being collected.

Opening of Zonal offices of Nationalised banks in Orissa

9268. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering any proposal to open zonal offices of nationalised banks in Orissa to conduct the recruitment of staff and look into the operation of banks in Orissa shortly;

(b) if so, the banks which have opened zonal offices in Orissa and the names of the banks which have not opened their offices so far; and

(c) the reasons for not opening the zonal offices by those Banks?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (c). Recruitment of staff for public sector banks is not made by their zonal or regional offices. For the purpose of these recruitments Banking Service Recruitment Board have been set up at certain places. While the recruitment to the officers cadre of banks is made on an All India basis; for the purposes of clerical recruitment, the needs of State of Orissa are presently met by the Banking Service Recruitment Board, Eastern Group, Calcutta. Until sometime ago this Board was also making recruitment for the entire North Eastern Region, which has now been excluded from its jurisdiction. It is expected that with this reduced area of responsibility, Banking Service Recruitment Board, Calcutta would be able to meet the requirements of banks within its jurisdiction, including the State of Orissa, adequately and more speedily. It is not considered necessary at this stage to set up a separate Board for each State. As far as their operational requirements are concerned the banks do establish regional or zonal offices keeping in view their operational requirements. The position regarding banks which have opened such zonal offices in Orissa is being collected and to the extent available will be laid on the Table of the House.

Suppy of Commodities to Nepal

9269. SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India has agreed to supply cement, alcohol, coal and other items of essential use to Nepal; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) (a) and (b): Yes, Sir. In terms of the Protocol to the Indo-Nepal Treaty of Trade, 1978, on receipt of specific request lists, the Government

of India makes allocations of essential goods to Nepal every year, keeping in view the internal demand and the availability position.

Modernisation of Kota Airport

9270. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the aerodrome in Kota is not fit for regular air services and also lacks safety services; telecommunication facilities and radio navigational aids; and

(b) the steps taken to modernise the Kota Airport?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) No, Sir. Kota aerodrome has a concrete runway 4000'x125' with LCN-10. Tele-communication as well as Radio navigational facilities such as Very High Frequency Radio Telephoney VHF RT), Non-Directional Beacon (NDB) and High Frequency Radio Telephoney (HF RT) exist at Kota airport. Safety services will be provided as and when regular air services are operated to Kota airport.

(b) It is proposed to replace the communication equipment by modern equipment at Kota airport during the Sixth Five Year Plan period 1980—85.

Bumpy landing of IA Boeing 737 at Gauhati

9271. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian Airlines Boeing 737 on flight from Calcutta to Gauhati on 6th April, 1982 carrying 150 passengers aboard had bumpy landing at Gauhati airfield as one of the rear wheels had come off;

(b) if so, what are the reasons for the wheels coming off; does it show poor workmanship or poor checking of the aircraft for airworthiness before taking off; and

(c) action taken, with details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) to (c) Indian Airlines B-737 aircraft while operating flight IC-209 (Calcutta-Gauhati) made a landing off the centre line towards the right on Runway 20 at Gauhati airport on 6-4-1982. The inner starboard wheel of the landing gear went off the Runway and on 'Kucha' ground resulting in the inner wheel of the starboard undercarriage coming off its axle.

There were 118 passengers and six crew members on board.

The incident is under investigation by an Inquiry Officer, appointed under Rule 77-C of Indian Aircraft Rules 1937 whose final report is awaited.

Closure of Garuda Chits and Trading Company

9273. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the branches of Garuda Chits and Trading Company in Northern India specially in Bihar and Bengal are closed since October, 1980;

(b) whether the cheques issued to the parties are returned back without payment;

(c) whether the Managing Director and other officers have invested public money in their personal business;

(d) whether the Provident Fund of the staff is not deposited in Government exchequer and the salary has not been paid for the last two or three years; and

(e) if so, reasons why Government are not taking action against the officials of the said Gaurda Chits and Trading Company Limited?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House to the extent available.

(b) Some complaints were received by the Central Government in this regard. However, neither the Government nor the Reserve Bank of India is statutorily empowered to compel such defaulting companies to pay back moneys due to individuals.

(c) The inspection of the company conducted by Department of Company Affairs during the period November, 1979 to April, 1980 had, inter-alia, revealed that sizeable loans had been granted to the directors of the company.

(d) and (e). It is reported that the company has not deposited the provident fund contributions in respect of its staff for certain periods and recovery proceedings have been initiated by the concerned authorities under Employees Provident Fund & Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952. The company filed a civil suit contesting applicability of the Act on the ground that it is not a financial institution and obtained a stay order against execution of recovery proceedings. The case is still pending. Meanwhile, the company's Central Office at Madras is reported to have been sealed by the Court Authorities in December, 1981 in the course of execution proceedings against the company. Government have, however, no information that its staff has not been paid salary for the last two or three years.

Collection of Funds for Souveniers/ Seminars

9274. SHRI AJOY BISWAS: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) what was the amount collected by the Controller of Inspection (Engg. Eqpt.) Dighi, Pune for the seminar held in 1981 in the name of Souveniers/Seminars funds;

(b) what was the amount collected by the Director of Vehicles, Delhi, Controller of Vehicles, Jabalpur and Inspector of Vehicles, Bombay during last two years in the names of Souveniers/Seminar funds;

(c) whether Government have given any sanction to DGI for such fund collections from Defence contractors; and

(d) whether these funds are audited and if so, whether he will place a copy of the audited accounts on the Table of the House?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SRHI R. VENKATARAMAN). (a) An amount of Rs. 1,54,550 was collected by way of advertisements, delegation fee, hiring charges for exhibition stalls, etc.

(b) No amount was collected by Director of Vehicles, Delhi for any seminar during the last two years. The amounts collected by Inspector of Vehicles, Bombay and Controller of Vehicles, Jabalpur were Rs. 49,000/- and Rs. 65,300/- respectively.

(c) Government sanctioned the holding of Seminars and DGI permitted collection of advertisements for the Souveniers. It has been

decided not to publish any souveniers in future requiring advertisements from industry.

(d) The funds collected form part of the regimental funds and are audited by a Board of Officers. Since no separate audited accounts are prepared, it would not be possible to place them on the Table of the House.

Construction Companies in Public Sector

9275. SHRI P. RAJGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of construction companies in Public Sector in the country;

(b) their names;

(c) whether Hindustan Steel Works Construction Ltd. has received foreign orders during 1981-82; and

(d) if so, from which countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA) (a) and (b) There are seven construction companies in the Central Public Sector, particulars of which have been furnished in chapter nine of Volume I of the Public Enterprises Survey 1980-81 laid on the Table of the House on 24-2-1982.

(c) and (d) Hindustan Steel-Works Construction Limited has received the following foreign orders for construction works in Libya only during 1981-82:

(i) 18 numbers teachers' quarters valued at about Rs. 2.75 crores;

(ii) Increased order of the amount of Rs. 10.13 crores relating to 29 school buildings awraded to HSCL in 1980.

Representation by DGI Staff members

9276. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) is it true that DGI Staff members representing their association recently met the Director General of Inspection to seek redressal of their grievances;

(b) is it true that they complained that their welfare was totally neglected by DGI management;

(c) whether they also complained that their career planning has never been done and all their prospects have been blocked by large scale induction of Army Officers; and

(d) the remedial action taken/proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) They had requested for a cadre review in order to remove stagnation in their cadre. They had not complained that their prospects were blocked by induction of Army Officers.

(d) To rationalise the cadre and improve career prospects of NGOs, cadre review has been undertaken by the Government.

Relief to farmers affected by the recent strike in Textile Mills

9277. SHRI M. M. A. KHAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state whether Government propose to provide relief to farmers affected by the recent strike in textile mills and if so, how?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): It is the policy of the Government to ensure that a remunerative price is paid to the cultivators for their produce including cotten. In keeping with this policy institutional agencies available to Government have taken necessary steps keeping in mind the current situation.

Rubber Plantation Schemes for North Eastern region

9278. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the scheme for extension of cultivation of rubber in North-Eastern Region and target of new plantation;

(b) what are the incentives and facilities provided for cultivation of natural rubber in North-Eastern region; and

(c) whether it is a fact that extensive rubber cultivation can solve the problem?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) and (b) During the VI Plan period, the Rubber Board have launched a new scheme entitled 'Rubber Plantation Development Scheme' which aims at accelerating the pace of replanting and new planting under rubber both in the traditional States of Kerala, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu and the Non-traditional regions in Goa, Maharashtra and North East India. This scheme will operate upto 1993-94, for which the total financial outlay is Rs. 49.7 crores. The target of newplantation under this scheme for the North-Eastern Region during the VI Plan period has been fixed as under:—

State	Target (In hectares)
Tripura	5000
Assam	5000

The following incentives are offered under this scheme to the rubber growers both in the traditional and non-traditional rubber growing areas for undertaking newplanting/replanting:

(1) Cash subsidy at the rate of Rs. 5000 per hectare to small growers (holding upto 20 hectares);

(2) Cash subsidy at the rate of Rs. 3,000 per hectare for large growers (holdings more than 20 hectares);

(3) Additional benefits to the weaker sections growers holding less than six hectares as under:—

(i) Input subsidies, including reimbursement of full cost of high yielding planting material as approved by the Rubber Board and half cost of fertilizers used as per norms and recommendations of the Rubber Board.

(ii) Soil conservation subsidy upto Rs. 150/- per hectare.

(4) Interest subsidy at the rate of 3 per cent on loans offered under Agricultural Refinance Development Corporantion's programme to all categories of growers, except large growers as defined in (2) above, who undertake replanting;

(5) Free extension advisory support to all growers at all stages of planting and maintenance.

The Board's Regional Offices are functioning at Agartala and Gauhati and their senior technical officers are rendering all possible advice to the rubber growers of the North-Eastern Region. A Regional Research Centre is also functioning at Agartala for undertaking research work on rubber. Planting materials are made available to the growers from the nurseries of Rubber Board and other Public Sector plantations in the North Eastern Region.

(c) Extensive Rubber Cultivation in the North Eastern Region can solve the problems of (1) national shortage of rubber, (2) deforestation and (3) the pernicious practice of jhoom cultivation. It would also offer large scale employment opportunities in the region.

Demand from West Bengal for Cloth

9279. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have received a demand from the West Bengal Government for the supply of more cloth to enable State Government to meet the public demand in that State; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and what action Government have taken so far in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) and (b) The reference is presumably to controlled cloth since there is no system of allocation of non-controlled cloth to State Governments. Government have not recently received any demand from the West Bengal State Government for the supply of more controlled cloth. Controlled cloth is being supplied to the State of West Bengal in accordance with the criteria adopted for distribution of controlled cloth to all the States. This allocation is done after taking into account the population and having regard to the production level of such cloth fixed for the year and the availability of cloth during the particular month.

Changes in statutory rules in Government Savings Bank Act.

9280. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:
SHRI D. M. PUTTEGOWDA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently brought changes in the statutory rules under Government Saving Bank Act;

(b) if so, full details thereof; and

(c) how for the said changes benefit the poor and middle class people?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) and (b). The rules relating to various types of accounts kept in Post Office Savings Banks, framed under the Government Savings Bank Act, 1873, have been revised with a view to simplifying and streamlining them. The revised rules, namely, (i) Post Office Savings Bank General Rules, 1981 (ii) Post Office Savings Account Rule, 1981 (iii) Post Office Time Deposit Rules, 1981 (iv) Post Office Cumulative Time Deposit Rules, 1981 and (v) Post Office Recurring Deposit Rules, 1981 have been notified on 17-12-1981. Copies of these rules have been laid on the Table of the House on 22-12-1981.

(c) The revised rules, effective from 1-4-1982, govern the savings

accounts, time deposit acounts, cumulative time deposit accounts and recurring deposit accounts in Post Office Savings Banks. The rules are uniformly applicable to all depositors.

Direction to Foreign Drug Companies for Reduction of Equity

9281. SHRI B. R. NAHATA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the foreign drug manufacturing companies to which direction was given to reduce their equity to 40 per cent forthwith and further reduce it to 26 per cent progressively;

(b) which companies have acted on this direction as provided in Para 13 of the New Drug Policy; and

(c) if any company has not acted on it, then what action has been taken against it?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c). Para 15 of the New Drug Policy stipulates that those engaged in the manufacture of formulations or bulk drugs not involving high technology or both should be directed to bring down foreign equity to 40 per cent forthwith. A statement is attached showing the names of seven companies covered under this para. Except the last company, all others have acted on the directives. The case of M/s. Smith, Kline and French (I) Ltd. has been referred to the Directorate of Enforcement for investigation.

Statement

Pure Formulators

1. The Anglo-French Drug Co. (Eastern) Ltd., Bombay.

2. Abbot Laboratories (India) Pvt. Ltd., Bombay.

3. Carter Wallace & Co. Ltd., Bombay.

4. C. E. Furfort (I) Pvt. Ltd., Bombay.

5. Indian Schering Ltd., Bombay.

6. Nicholas of India Ltd, Bombay.

7. Smith, Kline & French (I) Ltd., Bangalore.

Change in Post Office Savings Bank Rules

9282. SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made some changes in the Post Office Savings Bank rules with effect from 1st April, 1982; and

(b) if so, what are the details in this regard and upto what amount money in the Savings Bank will be disbursed straightway to the next of heir in the event of death of a depositor without nomination?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) Rules governing various types of accounts in Post Office Savings Banks have been revised with a view to simplifying and streamlining them. The revised rules have come into force from 1-4-1982.

(b) Copies of Ministry of Finance Notification Nos. GSR 662(E), 663(E), 664(E), 665(E) and 666(E) all dated 17-12-1981, containing the Post Office Savings Bank General Rules, 1981, Post Office Savings Account Rules, 1981, Post Office Time Deposit Rules, 1981, Post Office Cumulative Time Deposit Rules, 1981 and

Post Office Recurring Deposit Rules, 1981 respectively were laid on the Table of Lok Sabha on 22-12-1981.

In accordance with sub-section (4) of section 4A of the Government Savings Banks Act, 1873, if a depositor dies and there is no nomination in force at the time of his death and probate of his will or letters of administration of his estate or a succession certificate granted under the Indian Succession Act, 1925, is not, within three months of the death of the depositor, produced to the Secretary of the Government Savings Bank i.e. the concerned, Post Master General, then if the deposit does not exceed five thousand rupees, the Secretary may pay the same to any person appearing to him to be entitled to receive it.

नक्षत्रों का मिलना

9283. **श्री नरसिंह मकवाना** : क्या **पर्यटन और नागर विमानन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 10 मार्च को नक्षत्रों के मिलने का सामान्य प्रभाव क्या पड़ा और उसका पर्यावरण पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ा ;

(ख) नक्षत्रों के मिलने से तबाही तथा समुद्री-तूफानों के बारे में लोगों की आशंका को दूर करने हेतु क्या उपाए किए गए हैं; और

(ग) कुछ लोगों के इस तथ्य में कि 10 मार्च की अपेक्षा 14-15 नवम्बर को भारी आपदाएं होंगी, में कितनी सच्चाई है और क्या सरकार ने नक्षत्रों की वास्तविक स्थिति के बारे में कोई जानकारी एकत्रित की है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री खुर्शीद आलम खान): (क) 10 मार्च, 1982 को ग्रहों के लगभग एक सीध में आ जाने के कारण पृथ्वी पर उसका कोई महत्वपूर्ण प्रभाव पड़ने की आशा नहीं थी और न ही कोई प्रभाव पड़ा । 10 मार्च, 1982 को कोई भी असामान्य घटना नहीं घटी ।

(ख) 10 मार्च को ग्रहों के मिलने के कारण किसी किस्म की विनाशकारी घटना के बारे में लोगों की आशंकाओं को दूर करने के उद्देश्य से भारत मौसम विज्ञान विभाग ने पहले से ही समाचार पत्रों, रेडियो तथा दूरदर्शन के माध्यम से काफी प्रचार किया था । वैज्ञानिकों द्वारा लेख, व्याख्यान आदि भी बांटे गए जिनमें ऐसी शंकाओं को दूर करने के लिए तथ्यों को स्पष्ट किया गया था ।

(ग) यह सच है कि इस वर्ष 14-15 नवम्बर को ग्रहों का मिलन होगा जिसमें मंगल ग्रह को छोड़कर सभी ग्रह सूर्य के एक ओर 61 डिग्री के कोण की चौड़ाई के अंदर अंदर होंगे जबकि पृथ्वी सूर्य के दूसरी ओर होगी । ग्रहों के इस प्रकार के मिलन की वजह से कोई प्राकृतिक विपत्ति आने का कोई वैज्ञानिक आधार नहीं है । अतः इस कथन में कोई सच्चाई नहीं है कि 14-15 नवम्बर, 1982 को भीषण विनाश लीला होगी ।

वैगनों/कोचों के लिए विदेशी क्रयादेश

9284. **श्री सज्जन कुमार** : क्या **वाणिज्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रेलवे वैगनों/कोचों की सप्लाई के लिए विदेशों से सरकार को अनेक क्रयादेश प्राप्त हुए हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान प्राप्त हुए सप्लाई आर्डरों का ब्यौरा क्या है, कितने कोच सप्लाई किए गए हैं और शेष क्रयादेश पर कोच सप्लाई न करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री पी. ए. संगमा): (क) जी हां ।

(ख) 1979-80, 1981-82 तथा 1981-82 के दौरान प्राप्त हुए सप्लाई आर्डर निम्नलिखित रूप में हैं :—

वैगन

1. बंगलादेश को 185 वैगन	13-6-79
2. जाम्बिया को 30 सल्फ्यूरिक एसिड टैंक वैगन . .	30-3-1979
3. नाइजीरिया को 50 वैगन पुन: प्रबंधित करने की तारीख . .	18-9-1980
4. वियतनाम को 300 कोल हापर वैगन . . .	19-6-1981

कोच

नाइजीरिया को 32 ब्रैक वैन —पुन: प्रबंधित करने की तारीख	18-9-1980

लदान

संदर्भ अधीन तीन वर्षों के दौरान कोचों के संबंध में सभी लदान कार्यक्रमानुसर, किये जा चुके हैं ।

Letter from Chief Minister of West Bengal regarding Jute Industry

9285. SHRI NIREN GHOSH:

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any letter dated 20th March, 1982 from the Chief Minister of West Bengal regarding the jute industry in West Bengal;

(b) if so, the salient points raised by the Chief Minister in the said letter;

(c) whether Government have taken any steps on the said letter;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons for the inordinate delay?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A letter from the Chief Minister, West Bengal addressed to the Finance Minister, regarding lock-out of jute mills of West Bengal, was received. The main points raised in the letter are as follows:—

(1) All jute mills in West Bengal are under lock-out and 2 under closure;

(2) The lock-out/closure is not as a result of labour trouble, but because of the 'intransigent attitude' of the employers. Employers are unwilling to come to terms with the labour unions/ State Government on the issue of (a) work-load and (b) grades and scales of pay of various categories of jute workers in terms of the tripartite settlement dated 22nd February, 1979;

(3) The State Government Committee on Work-load have brought out how employers have got rid of 46,000 workers and

increased the work-load proportionately between 1972—79. They have maintained the level of production even after retrenchment of 46,000 workers;

(c) to (e). The subject matter contained in the letter falls within the legitimate jurisdiction of the State Government. The State Government's Labour Conciliation machinery have taken up conciliation in almost all the mills' cases involved and conciliation is in progress. A meeting with the representatives of IJMA and the Management of some of the closed mills was convened in the Ministry of Commerce on the 2nd April, 1982, where it was impressed upon the Mill Management to make sincere efforts to lift the lock-out and reopen the closed mills. They were advised to arrive at negotiated settlement with the unions, which was handicapped because of inter-union rivalries. It has since been reported that two mills, namely, Pravartak and Hoogli, have since opened as a result of the negotiated settlement.

The State Bank of India has also been advised to help the jute industry in the present financial crisis so that those Mills, which were lying closed for want of working capital, could overcome their liquidity crisis, caused by continuing recessionary market conditions in jute goods. Government of India have also taken various administrative measures like cash compensatory support for export promotion of jute goods, stimulation of demand by increased offtake of jute bags by DGS&D on behalf of F.C.I. and State Governments and by fertiliser, sugar and cement industry so as to rectify the present demand-supply imbalance in jute industry and create an economic environment congenial to the smooth running of the industry.

House Rent Allowance to Censore Staff in Kohima

9286. SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Naga Hills Tuensang Area (NHTA) now Nagaland, was declared 'B' Class for the purpose of House Rent Allowance;

(b) whether such of the Central Government Employees posted at Kohima, Nagaland, as cannot be provided with rent free accommodation, are getting House Rent Allowance at 15 per cent;

(c) if so, how many;

(d) are employees of Directorate of Census Operations, Nagaland, Kohima also getting House Rent Allowance at 15 per cent; and

(e) if not, whether Government propose to remove this disparity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) Before the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission were implemented, Central Government employees posted in Nagaland were getting HRA in lieu of rent free accommodation at a rate which was the same as the then B-class rates corresponding to the present C-class rate *i.e.* 7½ per cent of pay subject to a maximum of Rs. 200 p.m.

(b) to (d). After the implementation of the recommendation of the Third Pay Commission the House Rent Allowance payable in a B-class city was raised to 15 per cent of the pay subject to the maximum of Rs. 400 p.m. Certain Central Government departments in Nagaland erroneously paid to their employees House Rent Allowance in lieu of rent free accommodation at the above rate. Since the earlier B-class rates now cor-

respond to the C-class rates as recommended by the Third Pay Commission such employees in Nagaland should have been paid House Rent Allowance only at C class rates *i.e.* only 7½ per cent of pay. However, since immediate decrease of this allowance would pose hardship to the employees it was decided that while HRA should be paid at the rate of 7½ per cent of pay their total emoluments should be protected by paying another 7½ per cent of pay as personal allowance but all future entrants to service would be eligible to the payment of house rent allowance at the rate of 7½ per cent of pay Employees of other Central Government departments in Nagaland like employees of Accountant General, Census Department, All India Radio, Geological Survey of India, etc. are getting House Rent Allowance at the rate of 7½ per cent of pay.

(e) There is no disparity amongst the Central Government employees in the matter of payment of House Rent Allowance.

Requirement of Newsprint

9287. SHRI M. RAMANNA RAI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total requirement of newsprint; how much is produced in India and how much imported; and

(b) what is the total annual import bill on all kinds of paper for the year 1980-81?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) The total requirement of newsprint for the year 1981-82 was estimated to be about 3.6 lakh MTs., of which about 63,000 MTs. were accounted for by domestic production. The newsprint imported during 1981-82 was 3.16 lakh MTs.

(b) Import of all kinds of paper for the year 1980-81 is as follows:-

	Value in Rs. crores
1. Paper, paper board and mnf. thereof	175.86
2. Pulp and waste paper	14.83

रक्षा प्रयोगशालाओं संबंधी बेलूर समिति की सिफारिशें

9288. **श्री अशोक गहलोत** : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या रक्षा प्रयोगशालाओं संबंधी बेलूर समिति ने अनुसंधान तथा विकास संगठन के अन्तर्गत रक्षा प्रयोगशाला जोधपुर के संवाढ़ांचे को वैज्ञानिक तथा औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद् के अनुरूप बनाए जाने की सिफारिश की है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या परिणाम रहे ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री आर. वेंकटरामन): (क) और (ख) इस नाम से कोई समिति गठित नहीं की गई है ।

Promotion Policy for Technical Staff in G.I.C.

9289. SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOCHACK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no proper cadre/Grade or promotion policy for the technical staff, namely, Claims Inspectors in the General Insurance Rationalisation Schemes of 1974;

(b) if so, what are the main reasons for not creating a suitable Grade/Cadre by G.I.C. for their technical staff such as Claims Inspectors;

(c) whether G.I.C. has not so far formed an adequate promotion policy in the technical cadre for their 115 Claims Inspectors;

(d) whether these Claims Inspectors are being forced to do a non-technical work instead of their own job for which they were recruited;

(e) how many of them have so far been provided different jobs;

(f) how many of the 115 Claims Inspectors have been promoted to non-technical work; and

(g) what are the main reasons for the same?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) Claims Inspectors are in a regular grade laid down in "General Insurance Rationalisation and Revision of Pay scales and other Conditions of Service of Supervisory/Clerical and Subordinate Staff) Scheme, 1974" and they are covered under the general promotion policy framed for such staff.

(b) and (c). Does not arise.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) to (g). Claims Inspectors, on promotion to Class I cadre naturally have to perform duties of a supervisory nature. However, the companies generally utilise their services as far as possible for looking after motor and allied business.

Deposits under Daily Deposit Collection Scheme

9290. SHRI D. L. BAITHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the average sum deposited under the Daily Deposit Collection Scheme annually; and

(b) what is the total number of persons engaged under this scheme with the measures contemplated by Government in case of their being thrown out of employment?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) The average annual accretion to the outstanding deposits of public sector banks having schemes of Daily Deposit Collection would vary from bank to bank depending upon a number of factors such as the period for which these schemes have been in operation in these banks, the size of operation of the schemes, the number of Daily Deposit Collectors, the number of accounts serviced by Daily Deposit Collectors etc. However, as per information made available by 22 out of 25 public sector banks having schemes of Daily Deposit Collection, their total deposits so far under the scheme are estimated to be of the order of Rs. 402.69 crores, approximately.

(b) As per information furnished by 23 public sector banks, these banks have about 15800 deposit collectors under the Scheme. According to the banks, these deposit collectors are not their regular employees but are only commissinon agents appointed on contract-basis, their remuneration being by way of commission earned by them, as per the conditions of the contract, on the deposits collected by them.

The question whether a particular scheme has to be retained or modified or discontinued has to be decided by the concerned banks themselves taking into account all relevant factors. However, the Daily Deposit Collectors have raised several industrial disputes and filed writ petitions before various High Courts seeking appropriate relief and direction against the

banks which have modified the Scheme. The matter, therefore, is subjudice.

New Series of Currency Notes

9291. Shri G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to issue a new series of currency notes;

(b) if so, what are the reasons for bringing the new series into circulation; and

(c) whether Government have ascertained the situation and what procedure will be adopted for their circulation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (c). Since many million pieces of currency notes of various denominations are required to be printed, and the serial number of each note is indicated only in six digits, it becomes necessary to use a prefix number and/or a suffix letter with the serial number of the note to identify a particular series. Whenever that series gets exhausted the issuance of a new series becomes necessary. Sometimes, the issuance of a new series becomes necessary because of the change in the incumbency of the person whose signatures are printed on the currency notes *viz.* Secretary Ministry of Finance for Re. 1/- and the Governor, Reserve Bank of India for all other denominations. In all such cases the design of the currency note remains unaltered except for the change in the numbering panel or the signatures, as the case may be, which is notified to the general public by Press Notes etc. which also clarify that all the notes in the existing series of that denomination will continue to be legal tender.

Sometimes the issuance of a note with a new design or colour scheme also becomes necessary owing to production requirements. Recently, this was done in the case of Rs. 100/- notes being printed at the Bank Note Press, Dewas. In such cases also the general public is informed by Press Notes etc. indicating that the existing notes in that denomination will continue to be legal tender.

No change in the existing procedure for circulation of currency notes is contemplated.

Visits of Senior Officials of bank of India to Foreign Countries

9292. SHRIMATI PRAMILLA DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some senior officials of the Bank of India with their family members have been visiting foreign countries, particularly the U.S.A. during the past two years;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government propose to enquire into the visits of these officials and their activities?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (c). The Bank of India have reported that they have no knowledge of any senior official of the bank visiting forsign countries, particularly U.S.A. during the past 2 years with their family. If any specific instance of any senior officials of the bank going abroad and indulging in any undersirable activity is brought to the notice of the bank, the bank would investigate into the matter.

Non-Manufacture of Export quality spectacle frames, fishing rods, sleeping bags etc.

9293. SHRI M. M. LAWRENCE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether our country cannot make export quality spectacle frames, fishing rods, sleeping bags, denim for export of jeans that we import these items from hard currency areas; and

(b) steps Government propose to take in this matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) and (b). Import of Spectacle Frames, Sleeping bags and Fishing rods, as such, is not allowed. However, certain essential inputs for the manufacture of these items as well as indigo blue denim of heavy variety, are allowed for import for export production.

Absorption of Kalinga Airlines Employees in I. A.

9294. SHRI AJIT BAG: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that since 1st July, 1978 the Kalinga Airlines Employees have been representing their case for the absorption of 27 hands, mostly technical, in Indian Airlines, Air India or the then proposed third Level Airlines;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Ministry in their several communications have expressed their sympathy and assured absorption of these poor technical persons;

(c) if so, the reasons for the inordinate delay to absorb them; and

(d) expected time when they will be absorbed in Indian Airlines, Air India or in Vayudoot, with details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). Air India and Indian Airlines have been asked to consider the applications from ex-employees as and when received, subject to the candidates meeting the criteria for eligibility. It was also decided that sponsorship of candidature of ex-employees of Kalinga Airlines by the Employment Exchange need not be insisted upon. The question of granting age relaxation was to be considered in individual cases on merit.

The ex-employees of Kalinga Airlines mostly belong to Eastern region where no posts were advertised during the intervening period except in the year 1980 when the posts of Fitter-Sheet Metal/Electrical/Propeller and Carpenter were advertised. But no applications were received from any of the ex-employees of Kalinga Airlines in response to that advertisement.

The recruitment of technical personnel for Vayudoot is under process and the posts have been advertised in the leading newspapers laying down the minimum qualifications required for the posts. It is expected that ex-employees of the Kalinga Airlines would apply for the posts advertised and their cases would be considered along with other applicants.

Jaguar aircraft assembled by HAL

9295. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Jaguar aircraft assembled by HAL was put to test recently;

(b) if so, what was the finding of the test;

(c) how much of the parts used in this aircraft have been manufactured at HAL and whether the HAL has plans to produce more sophisticated planes and be near western countries in so far as fighter planes are concerned because the HAL has over the years proved that it has all the expertise to come up to the expectations of the nation and can manufacture more sophisticated aircrafts that are being done at present; and

(d) whether the HAL has on its order book requests for supply of aircrafts to foreign countries and if so the names of the countries that have ordered for our aircrafts and the number to be supplied?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Satisfatcory.

(c) Jaguar Aircraft in the first phase are being assembled from kits supplied by the licensors. Indigenous content would increase progressively in succeeding phases.

Production of any aircraft at H.A.L. would be considered by Government based on the requirements of the Air Force from time to time.

(d) No, Sir.

Proposed split-up of L.I.C.

9296. SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a Memorandum on the proposed split-up of the Life Insurance Corporation of India from the All India Life Insurance Employees' Association, Western India House, P.M. Road, Bombay-1;

(b) if so, the details thereof and action taken so far by the Government of India thereon;

(c) whether the Association had suggested some reformatory approach to Government; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and action taken so far or proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) The Association has urged Government to reconsider its decision to split up the LIC into independent units. It has suggested that the problems before the LIC are enormous, involving employees at all levels, and it would be possible to deal with these problems only if the present structure of the LIC is left undisturbed. Government had carefully considered all these aspects before taking the decision to reorganise the LIC.

Efficiency and effectiveness of anti-tax evasion set-up

9297. SHRI RAJESH PILOT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state whether Government have made a study regard-

ing the cost involved in new plans to equip, improve and expand the efficiency and effectiveness of anti-tax evasion set-up of Government vis-a-vis the economy to be made by giving more rational and simple tax rebate rules and limits?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Taxation cases pending in courts

9298. SHRI SURAJ BHAN:
SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of taxation cases pending before different courts in the country;

(b) out of each category of cases how many are

(i) 5 years old,

(ii) 10 years old, and

(iii) 15 years old; and

(c) steps taken to expedite the finalisation of these cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) to (c): The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Additional dearness allowance to Central Government Employees

9300. SHRI R. N. RAKESH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the twelve-monthly average of All India Working Class Consumers' Price Index (base 1960—100) has crossed 448 at the end of February 1982;

(b) if so, whether yet another instalment of additional dearness allowance has become due for payment to the Central Government employees;

(c) if so, whether a decision has been taken for sanctioning this instalment to the employees in cash immediately; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the time by which the decision would be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) and (b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

Composition of Committees for Airlinking of places by Vayudoot Service

9301. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Unstarred Question No. 4287 on 19-3-1982 regarding Indian Airlines to cover places not connected by Vayudoot and to state:

(a) the composition of the two committees appointed by Government for selection of places for air linking by third level services (Vayudoot Services); and

(b) the main recommendations of the two committees, the dates on which they were received and the names of the places which have been recommended for linking by these services, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) and (b) A statement is attached.

Statement

The composition of the two Committees appointed by the Government for selection of places for airlinking by third level services is as under:—

Gidwani Committee		Braganza Committee	
1. Shri B.S. Gidwani, DGSA	Chairman	1. Capt. D.B Braganza, G.M, vayudoot	Chairman
2 Shri GD Mathur Dy M. D IA	member	2. Dr G K Agarwal, Principal Development Engineer, IA.	
3. Shri J.K. Chaudhary, Planning, Manager, IA.	,,	3. Shri S.S. Shukla, J.S. Finance, M/o Shipping & Transport.	Member
4. Shri A.K. Sarkar, Dy. DGCA.	,,	4. Dr. D. N. Prasad. J.S. M/o Defence. Deptt. of Def. Production.	Member
5. Shri S. Ezambaram, Dy. Secretary, MTCA.	Member-Secretary	5. Wg. Cdr. Harsimran Singh G.M., HAL, Kanpur.	,,
6. Miss. A. Mehta, Addl. DG (Tourism.)	Member	6. Shri R. N. Basu, Industrial Adviser, Transport, DGTD.	
		7. Shri. V. N. Kapur Director, Aeronautical Inspection, CAD.	Member. Secy.

The main recommendation of the Gidwani Committee is as follows:—

(a) It is not only practicable but also essential to establish Third Level air services in India on an immediate basis.

(b) At least 50 new population centres should be linked by Third Level air services in the first phase itself. Services to these 50 new population centres are contemplated by a subsidiary to Indian Airlines. It is also contemplated that many more new population centres should be served by private operators. The statewise distribution of the 50 centres is given in Annexure —A.

(c) Several more new population centres in addition to 50 in the first phase should be linked in the subsequent phases.

(d) Provisions of the Air Corporations Act did visualise aimed at achieving the national objectives of expanding the domestic air network in the national interest but it was not practicable for Indian Airlines to embark upon an expansion of the domestic air-network for various reasons, with the result that since nationalisation the net increase has been only six points on the domestic network (Private operators were receiving 55 points prior to nationalisation, Indian Airlines is presently receiving 61 points). The charge has, therefore, often been heard that Indian Airlines represents an urban phenomenon.

(e) Establishment of Third Level air services will eventually be economically viable and will not impose any burden on the scarce financial resources of the Government. Even initially no financial burden is to be placed on Government funds.

(f) Examination of the relative merits of entrusting operations in the Third Level to the

various agencies, clearly points to the conclusion that the most appropriate course of action would be to entrust the Third Level operations to an airlines subsidiary to the Indian Airlines, having regard to the attendant circumstances associated with the proposal and the advantages which the public would derive from such a project.

(g) Levy of embarkation charge from passengers travelling by IA on the domestic sectors, which, in any case, has been decided by the DGCA as a means of resources mobilisation to meet the developmental works etc. in civil aviation can also be used as a source of funds to meet the expenditure requireed for development of Third Level air services. Of this fund, an amount of Rs. 100 crores can be more available to Indian Airlines within a period of about ten years.

(h) Levy of Embarkation charges will not pose such a heavy burden as 98 per cent of the domestic passengers of Inian Airlines (other than international tourists) travel on Government or Company account with Income-tax rebates.

(i) The Civil Aviation Development Fund has no growth factor. It holds an amount of Rs. 3.23 crores which could also be made available to the subsidiary unit of Indian Airlines.

(j) Eversince nationalisation, the role of private operators has been dwindling and a situation has been reached when they are no longer able to operate. Still, they can have an important supplementary role to play in respect of operation of Third Level air services in addition to the subsidiary of Indian Airlines set up for this purpose.

(k) Several concessions should be made available to the subsidiary unit of Indian Airlines Third Level air services for a period of about ten years. Specific incentives for private operators would be as follows:—

Private operators would get the treatment in respect of import of aircraft and spares as would be accorded to the subsidiary of Indian Airlines.

Besides import of aircraft and related equipment, private operators could also be granted the same concessions by the Centre and the States in respect of excise duties, sale taxes and landing and housing charges.

While there can be no question of giving private operators any direct financial air from the Centre, it is felt that if the foregoing concessions and facilities are given, the private operator could turn out to be a significant participant in the Third Level activities.

(l) In the matter of the choice of an aircraft, the Committee has not made a final selection although the technical and economic evaluation of 7 different types of aircraft has been made which would be of considerable assistance for making final selection.

(m) Indigenous production of aircraft for Third Level air services is necessary although initially the establishment of Third Level air services cannot wait until indigenous production begins.

(n) In selection 30 new population centres located in several States and spread throughout India, in the very first phase itself, the Commitee has rejected the concept of limiting opera-

tions only to particular areas where proper transport facilities are not available. The Committee on the other hand took into account several equally important considerations, such as considerations of regional prestige coupled with economic self-reliance, national unity, identity and integration equalisation by locational dispersion including efficient resources allocation and natural resources discovery and development; development and modernisation of skills, industries, agriculture, arts and institutions in institutions in smaller towns and communities; promotion of a high level of industrial activity; trade and tourism national security; swift delivery of mails, messages and newspaper; movement of raw materials; greater employment for trained technical personnel and workers in the rural areas; and besides other materials and social objectives making also welfare activities, health services and cultural amenities available to smaller communities. What need to be realised is that countries and regions with low standards of living are characteristically countries and regions with inadequate means of air transportation.

The Committee submitted its report on 17-7-1978.

The main recommendations of Brafianza Committee are:

(a) Aircraft for third level operations must, for the sake of ensuring higher level of safety, comply with at least those Airworthiness operational requirements stipulated in Appendix 'A' to FAR part 135, relating to "single engine operative climb performance" and "accelerate-to stop distance".

(b) Casa 212 and Twin Otter are considered suitable for third level operations. Both these aircraft can be indigenously produced and have military applications.

(c) For the sake of operating economy, only one tpye of aircraft be inducted into third levelservices net work.

(d) Forty-six stations (Annexure—B) including those in North-Eastern Region, are considered suitable for airlinking in the initial stages. The third level operator should be given option to add to or drop from the list of such stations which appear to be less remunerative.

(e) For effective and efficient operation of third level services throughout the country, there should be four regions and in each region at least four aircraft should be based (a total of 16 aircraft for the entire network in the country), to cater to the needs of scheduled services and also for undertaking non-scheduled operations (like charters) for making the project economically viable. This fleet size would also cater for restoration of disrupted services, on account of temporary disability of an aircroft.

(f) Adequate funds must be allocated to DGCA urgently to make airports, selected for third level services, suitable for operation in a phased programme. This would ensure regularity in third level services which is so very necessry to create proper image of the third level airline, amongst travelling public.

(g) A standing Coordination Commitee consisting of officials of Indian Airlines and those of third level airline may be constituted for drawing flight schedules suiting the convenience of passengers using the two airlines.

The Commttee submitted its report on 8th October, 1980.

Annexure—'A'

The Statewise distribution of the 50 new population centres selected by the Gidwani Committee on Third Level Air Services to be air-linked, are as under:—

ANDHRA PRADESH

1. Cuddapah
2. Warangal
3. Rajamundry

ARUNACHAL PRADESH

1. Itanagar
2. Along
3. Zero
4. Passighat
5. Tezu
6. Daborijo

ASSAM

1. Rupsi

BIHAR

1. Gaya
2. Muzaffarpur
3. Jamshedpur

GOA, DAMAN AND DIU

1. Diu

GUJARAT

1. Amreli
2. Mithapur
3. Surat
4. Kandla

HARYANA

1. Karnal

HIMACHAL PRADESH

1. Simla
2. Kulu

KARNATAKA

1. Hubli
2. Mysore
3. Raichur

KERALA

1. Kozhikode (Calicut)

LAKSHADWEEP

1. Kavaratti

MADHYA PRADESH

1. Kanha
2. Jagdalpur

MAHARASHTRA

1. Ratnagiri
2. Kolhapur
3. Nanded

MEGHALAYA

1. Shillong

MIZORAM

1. Aizawl

ORISSA

1. Puri
2. Rourkela

PONDICHERRY

1. Pondicherry

PUNJAB

1. Ludhiana
2. Jullundur

RAJASTHAN

1. Ajmer
2. Jaisalmer
3. Bikaner

4. Kota
5. Abu Road

SIKKIM

1. Gangtok

TAMIL NADU

1. Ramanathapuram
2. Thanjavur
3. Tuticorin

UTTAR PRADESH

1. Pantnagar
2. Dehradun

WEST BENGAL

1. Cooch Behar.

ANNEXURE 'B'

STATEWISE DISTRIBUTION OF THE 46 STATIONS SELECTED BY THE BRAGANZA COMMITTEE ON THIRD LEVEL AIR SERVICE TO BE AIRLINKED

ANDHRA PRADESH

1. Cuddapah
2. Warangal
3. Rajamundry

ARUNACHAL PRADESH

1. Itanagar
2. Along
3. Zero
4. Passighat
5. Tezu
6. Daporijo
7. Sadiya

ASSAM

1. Rupsi

BIHAR

1. Gaya
2. Muzaffarpur
3. Jamshedpur
4. Purnea

GOA, DAMAN AND DIU

1. Diu

GUJARAT

1. Surat
2. Kandla

HARYANA

1. Karnal
2. Ambala

HIMACHAL PRADESH

1. Simla
2. Kulu

KARNATAKA

1. Mysore
2. Raichur

MADHYA PRADESH

1. Jagdalpur

MAHARASHTRA

1. Nasik
2. Nanded

MEGHALAYA

1. Shillong
   (Barapani)

MIZORAM

1. Aizawl

ORISSA

1. Rourkela

PONDICHERRY

1. Pondicherry

PUNJAB

1. Ludhiana
2. Jullundur

RAJASTHAN

1. Alwar
2. Jaisalmer
3. Bikaner
4. Kota

SIKKIM

1. Gangtok

TAMIL NADU

1. Thanjavur
2. Tuticorin

TRIPURA

1. Kailashahar
2. Kamalpur

UTTAR PRADESH

1. Patnagar
2. Dehradun

WEST BENGAL

1. Cooch Behar

BHUTAN

1. Paro

Overdraft by States

9302. SHRI SUNIL MAITRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India's decision to keep the matter of overdraft a secret, has been objected to by any State Government;

(b) if so, the names of the States; and

(c) the basis on which these State Governments are protesting against the reported decision?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) The Reserve Bank of India furnishes information to each State about the overdraft availed of by that State Government and it furnishes to the Centre information about the overdraft availed of by the various State Governments. The Reserve Bank of India has since long held that it may not be desirable to make public the overdrafts availed of by States, as this would impinge upon the relationship of banker and client between the R.B.I. and State Governments. The Reserve Bank of India has written to the Centre to consider whether such disclosure would be in public interest. Government of India have, in public interest, been furnishing this information in reply to questions in Parliament. No objection has been received in this regard from any State Government.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

Forcible Diversion of IC-483 Flight meant for Leh

9303. SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a special flight No. IC-483 meant for Leh for 25-3-1982 was forcibly diverted to Jammu by some rowdy passengers thereby causing inordinate delay to Leh passengers who had been held up at Delhi and Chandigarh since 22nd March, 1982; and

(b) if so, will a detail of the incident including the details of the Jammu|Srinagar bound passengers

and the loss incurred by the Indian Airlines be placed on the Table of the House?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) and (b). Due to bad weather, the Indian Airlines flight IC-483|484 Delhi|Chadigarh|Leh|Chandigarh|Delhi did not operate on 22nd March, 1982. It was decided, therefore, to operate a shuttle flight Chandigarh|Leh|Chandigarh with the aircraft operating IC-421 Delhi-Chandigarh-Jammu-Srinagar on 25th March, 1982. But the passengers travelling Delhi|Jammu wanted their flight (IC-421) to continue to Jammu. In deference to the needs of Delhi|Jammu passengers and to clear the stranded Leh bound passengers, it was finally decided that the flight should continue operating to Jammu and Srinagar and from Srinagar to Leh.

The additional expenses incurred are estimated to be less than Rs. 10,000|-.

Supply of Controlled Cloth to Bihar . .

9304. SHRI R. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that against the monthly requirement of 5,000 bales of controlled cloth only 1858 bales are being supplied to the State of Bihar by the Textile Commissioner;

(b) if so, what are the reasons for not supplying the controlled cloth to the State of Bihar as per their requirements; and

(c) what steps are being taken by Government to supply the controlled cloth to Bihar as per their requirement?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) to (c). Allotment of controlled cloth to the States is made on the basis of population and availability of controlled cloth during a particular month and on the basis of an annual production level fixed for such cloth. The average monthly entitlement of the State of Bihar under the existing controlled cloth scheme is 1858 bales of 1500 sq. metres each.

SC/ST Scientists Working in R&D Division

9305. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of categories and the total number of scientists working in the R&D Division of Defence Ministry;

(b) what is the number of scientists from SCs & STs in each category;

(c) what is the number of scientists send abroad for advanced training in the last five years and the number of Scheduled Castes & Tribes among them; and

(d) whether Government have drawn up any proposals/programme to fill up the outstanding backlog of the reserved posts?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) There are 6 grades of Group 'A' Scientists working in Research and Development Organisation namely Scientists 'B', 'C', 'E', 'F' and 'G' and one grade of Group 'B' scientists namely Junior Scientific Officer. The total number of Scientists in these categories working in Research and Development Organisation was 3096 as on 31 December, 1981.

(b) This information is not readily available at Headquarters Defence Research and Development Organisation. It has been called for from the establishments and laboratories and will be placed on the table of the House.

(c) 22 officers were sent abroad for specialised|advanced training from Defence Research & Development Organisation during the last five years. None of them belonged to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe.

(d) For direct recruitment UPSC makes every effort to fill up the reserved vacancies and holds separate interviews for them with relaxed standards. For vacancies to be filled by promotion the zone of consideration for SC and ST candidates is 5 times the number of vacancies as against 3 times for other candidates.

Overcrowding of Planes in Eastern Sector

9306. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that Indian Airlines have been plying some of its planes over-crowded in the Eastern Sector with standing passengers travelling;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof;

(c) whether any inquiry has since been conducted; and

(d) if so, what action Government have taken to avoid such recurrence?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. In one of its flights Indian Airlines had carried seven passengers in excess over sector Ranchi|Patna on B-737 operating flight IC-410 Calcutta|Ranchi Patna|Lucknow|Delhi on 11-2-1982.

(c) and (d). Three Indian Airlines officials against whom *prima facie* case was established through a preliminary enquiry have been suspended pending disciplinary proceedings which have already been initiated. Strict instructions have been reiterated to all concerned in Indian Airlines to follow the safety regulations rigidly.

उत्तर प्रदेश में बौद्ध तीर्थ स्थल "संकास्या" का विकास किया जाना

9307. **श्री चन्द्र पाल शैलानी** : क्या **पर्यटन और नागर विमानन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने उत्तर प्रदेश के जिला फर्रूखाबाद में अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय महत्व के बौद्ध तीर्थ स्थान "संकास्या" के विकास के लिए कोई योजना बनाई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी रूपरेखा क्या है और इस योजना को क्रियान्वित करने में कितना समय लगने की संभावना है; और

(ग) उस पर कितना व्यय होने की संभावना है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री खुर्शीद आलम खान): (क) पर्यटन विभाग संकास्या, जो कि बौद्धों का एक महत्वपूर्ण तीर्थ स्थल है, के विकास से संबंधित ब्यौरों को तैयार करने के लिए राज्य सरकार के साथ पहले से ही सम्पर्क बनाए हुए है ।

(ख) और (ग) सम्भावित समय और लागत के बारे में केवल तभी पता लगेगा जब ब्यौरे अंतिम रूप से तैयार कर लिए जाएंगे और राज्य सरकार द्वारा उपलब्ध करा दिए जाएंगे ।

Difficulties in Reservations to Foreigners and Tourists for Air Journeys

9308. SHRI RAJESH PILOT: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) have Government come to know the difficulties in reservations to foreigners and tourists for air journeys; and

(b) if so, have Government considered to introduce small air taxi services in public or private or both sectors on the routes under stress?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) and (b). There are no difficulties faced by foreigners and tourists in respect of reservations on Indian Airlines. Foreign tourists general finalise their itineraries much in advance and the Central Space Control of Indian Airlines is well equipped to cater to their requirements.

Non-delivery of Air Packets by Indian Airlines at Calcutta

9309. SHRI RASABEHARI BEHRA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of officials and strength of staff category-wise in the cargo delivery section of Indian Airlines in Dum Dum and City Office, Calcutta;

(b) whether it is fact that most of the air packets are not delivered in time in the absence of proper staffings of these two sections;

(c) the details of the complaints received by the Indian Airlines regarding the delay in delivery during the last six months and the details of the action taken in this regard; and

(d) the details of the action taken for the prompt delivery of air packets to customer?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) Staff deployment at cargo delivery section is as follows:—

	Dum Dum	City Office
Asstt. Coml. Manager	1	1
Tarffic Officer	1	1
Traffic Supdt.	1	1
Traffic Asstt.	4	6

(b) No, Sir.

(c) No such complaints have been received during the last six months.

(d) Does not arise.

Decision of R.B.I. regarding Overdrafts by States

9310. SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India has taken a decision to keep the overdrafts taken by States a secret;

(b) whether the said decision is based upon some policy decision of Government;

(c) if so, the circumstances under which Government were compelled to take the said decision; and

(d) whether Government are going to alter the said decision to enable the public to know as to how the States are managing their affairs?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (d). The Reserve Bank has held, since long, that it may not be desirable to make public the overdrafts availed of by States as this would impinge upon the relationship of a banker and client between the Reserve Bank of India and the State Governments. Reserve Bank of India has written to the Centre to consider whether such disclosure would be in public interest. Government of India have, in public interest, been furnishing this information in reply to questions in Parliament.

Credit facilities from nationalised banks to share-croppers and assignees of vested land of various states

9311. SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) how many share-croppers and assignees of vested land of different States and Union Territories have got credit facilities from the nationalised banks during the last three years (Yearwise and State-wise); and

(b) the existing policy of extending loans by banks to share-croppers and assignees of vested land?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) and (b). The existing reporting system relating to operations of banks does not yield data separately for credit facilities extended to share-croppers and assignees of vested land.

Public sector banks in coordination with State level agencies, extend credit facilities to share-croppers and assignees of vested lands as part of their advances to the agricultural sector. The implementation of agricultural land ceilings, distribution of surplus land and proper compilation of land records is also included in the new 20-Point Programme which is being implemented throughout the country. Within their own resource position and keeping in view the guide-lines laid down by the Reserve Bank of India from time to time banks are progressively providing more assistance to small and marginal farmers and other beneficiaries of 20-Point Programme.

Import of pepper

9312. SHRI K. KUNHAMBU:

SHRI SKARIAH THOMAS:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that import agreements have been concluded with certain foreign countries by private traders who are manufacturing peper essence;

(b) if so, the quantity of pepper likely to be imported and the price at which to be imported; and

(c) whether it will affect the price level of pepper in our country; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to remedy the situation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 119 Metric tonnes for Rs. 13,09,000 (CIF).

(c) and (d). The import of Black pepper has been allowed only for executing specific export order. Therefore, the question of its affecting the domestic price level of pepper does not arise.

Export of compound livestock feed

9313. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has decided to boost the export of compound livestock feed to other countries;

(b) what was the total tonnes of livestock exported in 1980-81 and 1981-82;

(c) what would be the export figure of livestock in 1982-83; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) According to the provisional figures compiled, export of compound cattle and poultry feeds in 1980-81 and 1981-82 was 2,722 tonnes and 3,639 tonnes respectively.

(c) and (d). A quota of 4 lakh tonnes has been released for export in 1982-83. Export will be on first-come-first-served on production of 100 per cent confirmed irrevocable letter of credit or advance payment.

Airconditioned airports

9314. SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the airports which are air-conditioned;

(b) whether there is any proposal to provide air-conditioning facilities in other airports also during the next five years; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) to (c). The existing terminal buildings at Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras international airports are effectively air-conditioned.

No domestic airport is centrally airconditioned. It is proposed to aircondition the passenger holding area at Ahmedabad, Amritsar, Patna, Trichy, Trivandrum and Varanasi aerodromes.

तेल में मंदी और इसके मूल्य का अर्थ-व्यवस्था पर प्रभाव

9315. **श्री विजय कुमार यादव** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाजार में तेल में मन्दी तथा उसके मूल्यों में गिरावट का विकासशील देशों की अर्थव्यवस्था पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ने की सम्भावना है; और

(ख) क्या इससे भारत की अर्थव्यवस्था पर प्रभाव पड़ने की सम्भावना है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री प्रणव मुखर्जी): (क) और (ख). भारत की स्थिति अन्य तेल का निर्यात न करने वाले विकासशील देशों के साथ ऐसी है जिसमें पैट्रोलियम और पैट्रोलियम उत्पादों के अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मूल्यों का सामान्य रूप में अर्थव्यवस्था पर और विशेष रूप में विदेशी भुगतान की स्थिति पर काफी प्रभाव पड़ेगा । वस्तुत: दिसम्बर 1978 से पैट्रोलियम निर्यातक देशों का संगठन द्वारा तेल के मूल्यों में की गई भारी वृद्धि से इन देशों के कुल निर्यात बिल में अत्यधिक वृद्धि हुई है जो विदेशी भुगतानों की स्थिति में भारी असंतुलन पैदा करने का एक मात्र महत्वपूर्ण कारण था । भुगतान शेष पर दबाव पड़ने के अलावा, तेल मूल्यों की वृद्धि का देश में सामान्य सूचक अंक पर भी बहुत प्रभाव पड़ा है । इसलिए, पैट्रोलियम के अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मूल्यों में यदि कोई कमी होगी तो इससे इन क्षेत्रों में

दबावों में कमी होने की प्रवृत्ति रहेगी । जबकि तेल के संबंध में मौजूदा अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मूल्य स्थिति से कुछ अस्थायी राहत मिलने की आशा है, फिर भी आने वाले वर्षों में इस कारण जो समस्याएं आएंगी उन्हें हम नजरअंदाज नहीं कर सकते क्योंकि तेल के मूल्यों की भविष्य में प्रवृत्ति अनिश्चित बनी हुई है ।

Revision in pension commutation table of Central Government

9316. SHRI RAM PRASAD AHIRWAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government Pension Commutation table at present is based on the sum total of the commuted portion of the pension payable in ten years and has now become obsolete as the value of the rupee has since fallen to 26.5 paise;

(b) steps taken to revise the Commutation Table so that pensioners get full value of each rupee commuted, keeping pace with the dwindling value of the Rupee; and

(c) are Government considering to restore the commuted portion of the pension after expiry of 10 years from the date of commutation keeping in view the fact that the life expectancy at present is much more than what it was when the existing calculations were evolved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) No, Sir. The commutation table is based on the life expectancy of pensioners as a whole and rate of interest. Besides, it has no relationship with the value of rupee.

(b) The Commutation Table is reviewed from time to time. However, the table is based on factors mentioned in (a) above and has no direct bearing to the changing value of the Rupee.

(c) No, Sir.

Excise duty rebate for tea produced in Kerala

9317. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NANDAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the major portion of the tea produced in Kerala is not getting the benefit of the reliefs annuonc-by Government like full rebate of excise duty on unblended tea directly exported from the gardens as the major portion of the tea produced in the State is used for blending purpose; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to provide the full rebate of excise duty for all teas produced in the gardens?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) Excise reliefs announced by the Government in September and October, 1981 are admissible to producer-exporters and merchant exporters in India, including those in Kerala. As the reliefs are meant for and applicable only to exports no relief will be extended to teas not exported irrespective of States.

(b) There is as yet no scheme for production level export duty rebate.

Jewellery of Baroness Stefania Von Kories Zu Goetzew

9318. SHRI KAMAL NATH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the jewellery of Baroness Stefania Von Kories Zu Goetzew kept as surety by the

Excise and Customs Authorities is likely to be sold; and

(b) if so, detailed facts and reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINSTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) and (b) Out of the jewellery that was brought into India by Baroness Stefania Von Kories Zu Goetzew, for re-export subsequently on her departure from India, one pair of ear-rings of a value of Rs. 8 lakhs was reported by her to have been lost. In default of re-export, Customs duty is leviable on those articles of jewellery which are not re-exported. The passenger on her departure from India claimed that she did not have the money to pay the duty and instead deposited with the Customs a part of her jewellery as security. The question of sale or disposal otherwise of the jewellery kept as security would arise only if the passenger fails to fulfil her obligations in regard to the payment of duty.

Appointment of service officers permanently into civilian services of inspection and research and development

9319. SHRI C. CHINNASWAMY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Service Officers have been seconded permanently into the Civilian Services of Inspection and Research and Development and that they are enjoying civilian life without any war liability and higher pay than their equivalent civilian counterparts;

(b) whether their contribution by way of users military knowledge becomes out-dated once they are permanently seconded and a couple of years of service spent;

(c) is it not a collosal waste of money in terms of Pay and Allowances for these permanently seconded service officers to be appointed where more competent civilian officers could be appointed at a lower budget; and

(d) what is the policy of Government on this subject?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) Service Officers are permanently seconded against certain posts sanctioned for them in the Inspection and Research & Development organisations. The permanently seconded service officers are liable to be called for active military duties under the Army Act, the Air Force Act and the Navy Act and they continue to draw pay and allowances as admissible to them under the above Acts and Rules and Regulations framed thereunder.

(b) No, Sir. Their military knowledge does not become outdated because of constant interaction with their counterparts in the Services in the course of designs, development, inspection and manufacture of equipment.

(c) and (d). The Service officers and civilian officers are governed by different sets of rules in the matter of pay and allowances. Both Service and Civilian officers will continue to be employed in the Inspection and Research & Development Organisations depending upon the functional requirements.

Loans Division looking for loan sources in foreign countries

9320. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that the Department of Economic Affairs is looking for sources of loans in foreign countries, if so, what is the total

amount for which the Loans Division of the Department of Economic Affairs is hunting;

(b) what are the names of the companies which have been allowed to borrow Euro-dollars and what are the names of the parties from whom these loans have been approved by Government and what rate of interest (case-wise) details; and

(c) whether Government propose permitting such loans from non-resident Indians on similar terms/rate of interest on repatriable basis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) The Government of India has been obtaining aid from bilateral and multi-lateral sources and is not directly borrowing from the commercial market. Approvals are, however, accorded to public and private sector organisations and the Indian financial institutions and commercial banks for raising commercial loans mainly for the imports of goods and services.

(b) A Statement is attached. Euro-currency borrowings from foreign money markets are usually based on fine spreads over the London Inter Bank Offered Rate (LIBOR) prevailing at the time the loan is negotiated and vary from case to case depending upon the currency.

(c) The present policy provides for raising of loans from recognised financial institutions, banks or suppliers.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the Company	Amount of Loan	Name of the Lender
1	M/s Hindustan Development Corporation	$1,813,217	Indian Overseas Bank, Calcutta
2	M/s Reliance Textiles Industries Ltd.	$11,182,500	State Bank of India.
3.	ICICI, Bombay	$38,000,000	Llyods Bank International with SBI as Co-lead Manager.
4	ICICI, Bombay	$30, 000,000 (Floating Rate Note Issue)	Do.
5	The Raymond Woollen Mills Ltd.	Rs. 2,34,22,730 (Loan taken in Swiss Francs)	Bank of America.
6	M/s Ballarpur Industries Ltd., New Delhi	$73,00,000	Citibank N.A. Singapore.
7	IDBI, Bombay	$25,000,000	Llyods Bank International Ltd.
8	O. N. G. C.	$30,000,000	Morgan Grenfell (Asia) Ltd. Singapore and others.
9	NALCO (Orissa Aluminium Project)	$680,000,000	A Syndicate banks with BA ASIA Ltd. Banque Nationale De Paris societe Generale, State Bank of India as Lead Managers.

Sl. No.	Name of the Company	Amount of Loan	Name of the Lender
10	Rashtriya Chemicals & Fertilizers . .	Kuwaiti Dinar 30 Million.	Kuwait International Investment Co. (S.A. K.) & others.
11	ICICI	$8,500,000 (equivalent to Japanese Yen 2 billion).	Bank of Tokyo, Japan.
12	M/s Ratnakar Shipping Co. Ltd. . .	$.86 million	State Bank of India.
13	M/s Ballarpur Industries Ltd. . .	$13.50 million	Bank of Baroda
14	M/s Jayshree Tea and Industries . .	$11.250 million	State Bank of India.
15	M/s Universal Shipping Co. . .	$1.422 million	State Bank of India .
16	M/s Hauers Linees Pvt. Ltd. . .	$ 0.963 million	Bank of Baroda.
17	M/s Aryan Shipping Pvt. Ltd. . .	$ 0.819 million	State Bank of India.
18	M/s Essar Bulk Carriers Ltd. . .	$ 2.588 million	Bank of Baroda.
19	M/s B. Ghosh & Co. Ltd.; . . .	$ 0.688 million	State Bank of India.
20	M/s Dura Steamship Pvt. Ltd. . .	$ 1.107 million	Bank of Baroda.
21	M/s Ballarpur Industries Ltd. . .	$ 3.870 million	European Asian Bank Singapore.
22	M/s Bhoruka Steel Ltd. . . .	$ 7.116 million	Syndicate Bank, Bangalore.
23	M/s Texmaco Ltd.	$ 13.410 million	State Bank of India.
24.	M/s Larsen & Tourbro Ltd. . .	$ 29.28 million	Citibank, Bombay.
25.	M/s Telani Shipping Co. . . .	$ 5.46 million	An Indian Nationalised Bank.
26	M/s Century Shipping & Manufacturing	$ 6.88 million	Bank of America, Bombay.
27	M/s Kothari (Madras) Ltd., Madras	Rs. 5,27,000 (in equivalent Swiss Francs and other currencies).	American Express Bank, Switzerland.
28	M/s Gujarat Alkalies & Chemicals Ltd., Baroda.	Upto 10 million Swiss Francs.	American Express International Banking Corporation, Bombay in co-operation with American Express Bank A. G. Zurich, Switzerland.
29	M/s Indus Electronics, New Delhi . .	Yen 150,837,600	Indian Overseas Bank, Colombo.
30	M/s Orissa Mining Corpn. Bhubneswar.	$ 18 million	European Asian Bank, Bombay.
31	M/s Escorts, Faridabad . . .	(i) SF 1,226,670 (ii) SF : 76,230	Manufacturers Hanover Trust Switzerland.

Sl. No.	Name of the Company	Amount of Loan	Name of the Lender
32	M/s. Indian Tea & Restaurants Ltd. .	Aus $ 2,50,000	Bank of New South Wales, Sydney.
33	Asian Hotels	Rs. 11 crores	State Bank of India.
34	Siddharth Hotel	Rs. 3.05 crores	Indian Overseas Bank.
35	Surya International Hotel . . .	Rs. 4.75 crores	State Bank of India.
36	Indian Air-lines	Rs. 21 million	Midland Bank, London.
37	Do.	$ 56.7 million	Credit Lyonnois.
38	Pure Drinks, New Delhi . . .	Rs. 14.77 crores	Credit Lyonnois, Bank of India, Singapore, American Express & Mitsui Bank as Lead Manager.

पीयरलैस जनरल फाइनेन्स एण्ड इन्वेस्टमेंट कम्पनी लिमिटेड

9321. **श्री मोती भाई आर. चौधरी:** क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पीयरलैस जनरल फाइनेन्स एण्ड इन्वेस्टमेंट कम्पनी लिमिटेड देश में राष्ट्रीयकरण के बाद भी जोखिम बीमा का कार्य कर रही है और क्या यह कम्पनी इस कार्य को करने हेतु प्राधिकृत है तथा यह कम्पनी किसी सरकारी अधिनियम के अंतर्गत पंजीकृत है और रिजर्व बैंक का इस कम्पनी पर कोई नियंत्रण है ;

(ख) क्या अन्य राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों और जीवन बीमा निगम की तुलना में इस कम्पनी में ब्याज की उच्चतम दर और प्रीमियम की कम धनराशि के कारण अधिकांश लोग अपनी बचत इस कम्पनी में निवेश करते हैं और यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कोई उपाय किए हैं और ऐसे व्यक्तियों को कम्पनी द्वारा धोखा न दिया जा सके और यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) इस कंम्पनी की जोखिम यूनिटों के नाम क्या हैं और उनमें से कितनी यूनिटों के पास अधिकतम धनराशि जमा है तथा इस कम्पनी की वित्तीय स्थिति के बारे में ब्यौरा क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री जनार्दन पुजारी) : (क) और (ख). यह कम्पनी, कंपनी अधिनियम 1956 के अधीन पंजीकृत है । बीमा अधिनियम, 1938 के अर्थों में यह बीमाकर्ता नहीं है । अलबत्ता, उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार, यह कंपनी "समाज कल्याण निवेश योजनाओं" (सोशल वेलफेयर सेविंग स्कीम) के नाम से कुछ योजनाएं चला रही है और यह साधारण बीमा निगम की सहायक कंपनी से व्यवस्था करके अपने ग्राहकों को दुर्घटना बीमा कवर उपलब्ध करा रही है ।

इनामी चिट तथा धन परिचालन स्कीम (पाबन्दी) अधिनियम, 1978 के उपबंधों के अनुसरण में जो कि 12 दिसम्बर, 1978 से प्रभावी हुए हैं तथा इनमें बनाए गए नियमों के अधीन पश्चिम बंगाल सरकार ने 10 सितम्बर, 1979 को इस कंपनी को, इसका परिसमापन कार्यक्रम प्रस्तुत करने के वास्ते नोटिस जारी किया था । इस कंपनी ने तर्क दिया कि उसका व्यवसाय उक्त अधिनियम से व्याप्त नहीं होता और इसने केन्द्रीय सरकार, राज्य सरकार तथा भारतीय रिजर्व

बैंक के विरुद्ध कलकत्ता उच्च न्यायालय में एक समादेश याचिका दायर की तथा स्थगन आदेश प्राप्त कर लिया । यह मामला अभी न्यायाधीन है ।इसी बीच, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक ने, लोक हित में, इस कंपनी को, रिजर्व बैंक की अनुमति तथा प्रमाण-पत्र धारकों को जमाराशियों के भुगतन के प्रयोजन को छोड़कर एक बैंक के पास जमा प्रमाण-पत्रों तथा सरकारी प्रतिभूतियों को वापस न लेने संबंधी निर्देश जारी किये थे ।

(ग) रिजर्व बैंक ने सूचित किया है कि 31-12-80 की स्थिति के मुताबिक कंपनी के तुलन पत्र के अनुसार इस तारीख को कंपनी के कार्यालयों/शाखाओं की स्थिति तथा इसकी देयताओं और परिसंपत्तियों के संक्षिप्त ब्यौरे नीचे दिये गए हैं :—

(1) शाखाओं/कार्यालयों की संख्या

पूर्वी क्षेत्र	
पश्चिम बंगाल	26
उड़ीसा	2
बिहार	6
असम	4
त्रिपुरा	1
पश्चिमी क्षेत्र	
महाराष्ट्र	2
मध्य प्रदेश	2
गुजरात	1
उत्तरी क्षेत्र	
दिल्ली	2
पंजाब	2
उत्तर प्रदेश	4
राजस्थान	1
दक्षिणी क्षेत्र	
आंध्र प्रदेश	1
कर्नाटक	1
जोड़	55

(2) परिसंपत्तियों तथा देयताओं का संक्षिप्त विवरण

(करोड़ रुपये)

देयताएं		परिसंपत्तियां	
चुकता पूंजी तथा प्रारक्षित निधियां	1.45	अचल परिसंपत्तियां, भवन तथा फ़र्नीचर आदि	1.53
समाज कल्याण योजना निधि (जनता को देयताएं) अर्थात् योजना के अधीन प्रमाण-पत्र धारक)	95.18	सरकारी प्रतिभूतियों में निवेश (सरकारी प्रतिभूतियों, यूनिट ट्रस्ट आफ इंडिया तथा राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों में निवेश)	109.14
चालू तथा बकाया देनदारियां और व्यवस्था	33.99	अन्य निवेश	2.63
		रोकड़ तथा बैंक अधिशेष	9.57
		अन्य चालू परिसंपत्तियां	7.75
जोड़	130.62		130.62

Review of Restrictions and Controls imposed to check Monopoly Growth and Blackmoney

9322. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are likely to lift the various restrictions and controls presently imposed as a pre-emptive measure to check monopoly growth in several sectors of the economy, to prevent accumulation of black-money, as a result of the review made by his Ministry of the Dagli Committee report;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the incentives proposed; and

(c) when will these be announced?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c). The Report of the Dagli Committee on Controls and Subsidies is under the consideration of the Government and further action is being taken at the appropriate level.

Currency notes condemned by Reserve Bank of India

9323. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the total quantity of currency notes of various denominations that were condemned by the Reserve Bank of India during the last five calendar years; and

(b) how were these notes so condemned disposed of?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) The year-wise and denomination-wise details of cancelled notes destroyed by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) during the last 4 calenders years are given below:—

(In Million picees)

	1978	1979	1980	1981
Re. 1/-	1538	1309	1852	1024
Rs. 2/-	405	411	803	591
Rs. 5/-	609	622	647	689
Rs. 10/-	894	887	884	944
Rs. 20/-	68	70	95	154
Rs. 50/-	10	20	48	107
Rs. 100/-	111	131	135	271
Total	3635	3450	4464	3780

Similar information for the year 1977 is not available as the relevant records of the RBI have already been destroyed after the prescribed preservation period of 3 years.

(b) The cancelled notes are destroyed by incineration.

Indo-West European Industrial Cooperation Conference

9324. SHRI D. S. A. SIVAPRAKASHAM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Indo-West European Industrial Co-operation Conference was held in November 1980;

(b) what was the decision taken in that Conference to promote tie-up arrangements with these countries for joint contracting and sub-contracting;

(c) whether any follow-up action was taken pursuant to the decision of the Conference; and

(d) if so, the details thereof

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) Yes, Sir. An Indo-West European Conference on Joint Tendering and Sub-contracting was held in Paris in November, 1980. The Conference was organised by the EEPC with assistance from European Economic Community.

(b) The aim behind the Conference was to bring together competent Indian firms with their European counterparts so as to explore possibilities of tie-ups in joint tendering and sub-contracting in projects in third countries.

(c) and (d) Indian firms who participated at the Paris Conference are receiving direct enquiries and tenders from their counter-parts in Europe. Several European delegations have subsequently visited India with a view to having collaborations with Indian firms for joint tendering in projects abroad. As a result of these efforts contracts worth more than Rs. 80 crores have been secured and more are under negotiations.

As a follow up of the Paris Conference, an Indo-West European Workshop on Joint Tendering and Sub-contracting was organised in New Delhi in December, 1981 with EEC assistance. This was attended by 55 delegates from Europe who were introduced to about 200 Indian firms.

News-item captioned "Lion's share for giants"

9325. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news item captioned "Lion's share for giants" appearing in the "Economic Times" New Delhi dated 5th March, 1982;

(b) if so, his reaction thereto; and

(c) the names of first ten largest beneficiaries of the financial help extended by the public sector financial institutions amongst the large Industrial Houses, the total amount of financial assistance extended to them since the inception and up-to-date and which of them are defaulters in repayment of either the principal or the interest thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (c) The News Item under the caption "Lion's Share for giants' which apeared in the "Economic Times" (New Delhi edition) dated 5-3-1982 has come to the notice of the Government. The financial institutions and banks extend financial assistance to industrial concerns in public sector and private sector including those belonging to Monopoly Houses after taking various

factors into consideration which include, inter alia, the viability of the project, guidelines issued by the Government from time to time about lending policies, etc. It is not correct to say that banks and financial institutions are favourable in their lending policies to Monopoly Houses. In fact the norms of lending by financial institutions to Monopoly Houses are sufficiently stringent keeping in view the social objectives of the Government. The news item refers to sickness in assisted industrial units. The main causes for sickness in industrial units are mismanagement, management deficiencies, faulty initial planning, technical draw backs, labour trouble, market recession, shortage of power and scarcity of raw materials. It has been the policy of Government that banks and financial institutions must take all possible steps to prevent sickness and rehabilitate sick units to the extent possible. Accordingly, the banks and institutions take all necessary steps in this regard.

The names of the first ten largest beneficiaries of direct financial assistance extended by the all India term lending financial institutions namely, Industrial Development Bank of India, Industrial Finance Corporation of India and Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India, the amount of cumulative financial assistance disbursed to them as on 31-3-81 and the amount in default are given below:

(Rs. in lakhs)
(as on 37-3-81)

Name of MRTP Group	Amount in arrears		
	Disbursements	Instalments	Interest
Tata	10833·20	..	..
Birla	8420·25	..	3·46
ACC	6135·94	..	..
Mafatlal	5530·74	..	..
JK Singhania	4928·59	62·76	51·63
Thaper	3268·68	29·62	50·47
Larsen and Toubro	1133·04	..	..
Bangur	3278·54	11·75	11·62
Shriram	3508·06	..	9·06
ICI	2995·66	40·75	

Frustration among Engineers of I.T.D.C.

9326. SHRI ERA ANBARASU: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Engineers working in ITDC are much frustrated due to very poor service|working conditions with no promotion prospects;

(b) whether it is also a fact that these aspects were discussed during various meetings without implementation;

(c) the details of number of Engineers appointed every year during the last five years, the details of additional posts created in each category and the details of Engineers who have left each year during the same period; and

(d) the reasons for alarming resignation of Engineers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION: (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The requisite information is given in the attached Annexure.

(d) There is a great demand for Engineers in India as also Middle East countries. Most of the Engineers have left the Corporation for bettering their prospects.

Statement

Year	CATEGORY OF ENGINEERS						Total
	Jr. Engineer	Asstt. Engineer	Exceutive Engineer	Supdt. Engineer	Dy. Chief Engineer	Jt. Chief Engineer	
1977	..	5	2	..	2	..	9
1978	..	20	7	..	..	..	29
1979	10	9	1	2	..	1	23
1980	3	9	2	..	1	..	15
1981	..	10	..	..	1	1	12
							86
No. of additional posts of Engineers created							
1977	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1978	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1979	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1980	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1981	..	2	3	2	1	1	9
							9
Details of Engineers who left ITDC each year							
1977	..	3	2	..	..	..	5
1978	..	5	1	..	..	..	6
1979	..	4	1	..	..	1	6
1980	4	1	3	..	1	..	9
1981	3	11	4	..	1	1	20
							46

Upgradation of Cochin

9327. SHRI SATISH PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representations have been received for upgrading of the City of Cochin to A Class on the basis of population, industrialisation, tourism and very high cost of living;

(b) what steps Government have taken to upgrade the city;

(c) whether it is a fact that a large number of other cities such as Coimbatore, Madurai, Jaipur etc. were upgraded to B I Class for the above reasons very recently; and

(d) if so, the reasons why Cochin alone was left out?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) 8 cities namely Coimbatore, Jabalpur, Indore Agra, Varanasi, Madurai Allahabad and Jaipur were upgraded from B-2 Class to B-1 Class for the purpose of payment of compensatory (City) Allowance w.e.f. 1-5-1981 due to various reasons like high cost of living, industrial expension, tourist and pilgrim traffic etc. Cochin could not, however, be upgraded on this basis as it did not satisfy the criteria followed in this regard.

Offer of consultancy and technical services to hotels outside India

9328. SHRI R. MUTHUKUMARAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 935 on 27th November, 1981 regarding Taj Group of Hotels operating Hotels/Restaurants in India and abroad and state:

(a) whether Indian Hotels Company Limited has obtained Government approval from any Government Department including clearance under FERA in respect of rendering consultancy and technical services to hotels outside India;

(b) has such permission been obtained by Indian Hotels Company Limited in respect of their purchase/consultancy and technical services Agreement for St. James Hotel in London as advertised in the Press;

(c) if Government sanction has been obtained in respect of (a) and (b) above, the details of the proposals and Government clearances; and

(d) if not, what action Government propose to take against such violations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) This Department have no knowledge of the proposal of the Indian Hotels Company to purchase St. James Hotel in London or to enter into a consultancy and technical services agreement with the hotel.

(c) In relation to (a) above the Indian Hotel Company have been given approval by Ministry of Finance, Government of India, vide its letter dated 9-7-81 and the Reserve Bank of India vide its letter dated 30-9-81 to set up a wholly owned subsidiary outside India for providing technical know-how and consultancy services. In relation to (b) above the question does not arise.

(d) It is obligatory under Section 27 of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973, that the Indian companies should seek the prior permission of the Government of India in the matter of their association with companies abroad engaged in or intending to engage in any activity of trading, commercial or industrial nature. The companies which violate this procedure would attract penal action under the provisions of the Foreign Exchange Regulations Act.

Effect of tea reliefs on Tea Industry in South India, particularly in Kerala

9329. PROF. P. J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state whether the tea reliefs given by the Centre have had any progressive effect on the tea industry in South India, particularly in Kerala?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): Yes, Sir.

The fiscal reliefs recently granted to the Tea Industry in North & South India, including Kerala, are as under:—

(i) Rebate of excise duty at the rate of 44 paise per kg. for merchant exporters exporting tea in blended and unblended forms.

(ii) Full rebate of excise duty for producer exporters exporting tea directly from the gardens.

(iii) Drawback of custom and excise duty on packaging material used in the export of tea chests.

(iv) Reduction in basic excise duty on teas produced by bought leaf and cooperative factories in Tamilnadu and Kerala.

(v) Abolition of Wealth Tax on Teas.

The impact of the various reliefs granted by the Central Government has not yet been fully assessed. However, the average price of tea at Cochin auctions as at the end of February, 1982 was higher at Rs. 14.54 compared to Rs. 11.99 for the same period last year.

Income tax raids

9330. SHRI R. PRABHU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Income-tax raids conducted year-wise during the last five years;

(b) of the cases referred to in (a) above, the number of cases year-wise which have been finally decided;

(c) the percentage of the cases which have been finally decided year-wise; and

(d) the steps Government propose to take for early finalisation of the pending cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SNGH SISODIA): (a) The total number of searches conducted by the Income-tax Department during the last five years are as under:—

Financial Years	Number of searches conducted
1977-78	617
1978-79	135
1979-80	2109
1980-81	3746
1981-82	4282

(b) and (c) The figures relating to number of cases completed finally are not readily available. However, total number of assessments completed and percentage of disposal with reference to total assessments in search cases, yearwise, irrespective of the fact whether searches conducted in these very years or earlier years, is given as under:—

Financial years	Number of assessments completed	Percentage of disposal
1976-77	7063	52% approximately
1977-78	7341	56% ,,
1978-79	4460	46% ,,
1979-80	4256	43% ,,
1980-81	3738	30% ,,
1981-82	(Not yet compiled)	

(d) The Income-tax Department proposes to have a time-bound programme for completing the assessments in search cases.

Import of stainless steel angles by private importers under OGL

9331. SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 26000 tonnes of stainless steel angles have been imported recently by rivate importers under OGL;

(b) if so, the amount of foreign exchange spent on this import;

(c) the amount of customs duty, auxiliary duty and countervailing duty which Government have been deprived of in this import; and

(d) what action is proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) to (c) Recently, Government's attention has been drawn to certain importations of stainless steel sheets in the guise of folded angles. The importers claimed assessment of these goods at lower rate, to which the customs authorities did not agree and held that the goods were chargeable to higher rate of duty applicable to sheets. The importers took the matter to the High Court and obtained interim orders allowing the clearance of goods at lower rate of duty and covering the differential duty by suitable bonds. The matter is still sub judice. It cannot, therefore, be said at this stage that Government has been deprived of the due amount of customs duty. The information regarding the total quantity and value involved in these cases and the provisions of the import policy under which imports were claimed, is, however, being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(d) A Public Notice was issued bearing No. 15 on 30th March, 1982 to clarify that stainless steel/heat resisting steel folded sheets

and angles were covered by the list of items which were canalised for import through public sector agencies under the import policy for 1981-82. The same position has also been made clear in the import & export policy for 1982-83 announced on 5th April 1982. Also, with a view to preventing abuses of this type, a Bill to amend the Customs Tariff Act 1975, namely, The Customs Tariff (Amendment) Bill, 1982 has been introduced in Lok Sabha on 15th April 1982.

Strength of Section Officers (Accounts)

9332. SHRI JAGPAL SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total strength of Section Officers (Accounts) Permanent/officiating in the Defence Accounts Department as on 31st December, 1981 and out of them, how many belong to reserved categories;

(b) what is the strength of Accounts Officers (permanent/officiating) as on 31st December, 1981 in the Defence Accounts Department and out of these, how many belong to SC/ST communities; and

(c) how many Accounts Officers of General Castes have been promoted to the lower rung of class I i.e. Assistant Controller of Defence Accounts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) 3168; of them 167 belong to the reserved category.

(b) 1057; of them 95 belong to SC/ST Communities.

(c) During the last three years, 28 Accounts Officers belonging to General Castes have been promoted as Assistant Controllers of Defence Accounts.

Licences for nationalised banks to open new branches in Vidisha and Raisen Districts, Madhya Pradesh

9333. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Reserve Bank of India has granted a few licences to nationalised banks to open new branches in Vidisha and Raisen districts of Madhya Pradesh during the financial year 1981-82;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the progress made in the opening of branches of nationalised banks in the above districts?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (c) The earlier branch licensing policy of the Reserve Bank of India was for the period from January 1979 to March 1982. According to available information, public sector banks, including the Regional Rural Banks, have during the period 1-1-1979 to 31-12-81 opened 8 and 10 branches, respectively, in Raisen and Vidisha Districts in Madhya Pradesh.

With the opening of these branches the number of bank branches has increased to 41 in Raisen District and to 32 in Vidisha District.

As at the end of December 1981, public sector banks, including the the Regional Rural Banks were holding 19 and 4 authorisations, respectively, for opening more branches in Raisen and Vidisha Districts. They have been asked to utilise these expeditiously.

बिहार में राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा ऋण दिया जाना

9334. **श्री कुंवर राय** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बिहार में राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों की शाखाएं प्राथमिक क्षेत्रों के किसानों, शिल्पकारों और समाज के कमजोर वर्गों के व्यक्तियों को ऋण उसी अनुपात में नहीं दे रही हैं जिस अनुपात में वे बिहार के लोगों से धनराशियां प्राप्त कर रही हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का स्थिति में सुधार करने का विचार है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री जनार्दन पुजारी) : (क) और (ख) . यह सही है कि पिछले कुछ वर्षों के दौरान बिहार राज्य में सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों के ऋण/जमा अनुपात 40 प्रतिशत के आसपास बने रहे हैं । अलबत्ता, जहां तक प्राथमिकता प्राप्त क्षेत्र और इसके अंतर्गत छोटे/सीमान्तिक किसानों तथा अन्य कमजोर वर्गों को दिये गए अग्रिमों का संबंध है, इनमें प्रति वर्ष उत्तरोत्तर वृद्धि होती रही है । इसके अतिरिक्त, बैंकों ने राज्य सरकार/राज्य स्तरीय संस्थाओं की प्रतिभूतियों में अधिक निधियों का वितरण भी किया है । राज्य में ऋण का कुल वितरण बड़ी सीमा तक अन्य बातों के अलावा मुख्य रूप से इनकी ऋण समावेशन क्षमता से संबंधित है । आधारभूत बैंकिंग को भी उत्तरोत्तर सुदृढ़ किया जा रहा है जिससे कि प्रत्येक राज्य की वास्तविक ऋण आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति को अधिकतम सीमा तक सुनिश्चित किया जा सके ।

Fall in export of turmeric

9335. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for fall in export of turmeric from India's 68 per cent share in world market in 1980 to less than 60 per cent in 1981 and the likely 50 per cent in 1982; and

(b) the steps being taken to keep up export market for turmeric?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) to (b) Export of turmeric from India during the last five years is given below. The spurt in trade in 1979-80 was due to lifting of the ban on export of turmeric.

Year	Quantity (Tonnes)	Value (Rs. crores)
1977-78 . .	11253	8·30
1978-79 . . .	11978	12·41
1979-80 . . .	26610	19·81
1980-81 . . . (provisional)	11438	6·04
1981-82 . . . (estimated)	11708	4·80

Promotional measures are proposed to be undertaken.

Reopening of aerodrome at Kishanganj in Purnea District (Bihar)

9336. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the aerodrome at Kishanganj in Purnea District of Bihar has been abandoned;

(b) whether there have been representations from the people of that area to reopen the airport in view of the strategic importance of this region; and

(c) what is Government's response to this request?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) The aerodrome at Kishanganj in Purnea

District belongs to Bihar Government and has only a fair weather strip. As far as Civil Aviation Department is aware this aerodrome has not been abandoned.

(b) No representation has been received in the Civil Aviation Department. However, Purnea is one of the stations recommended for Vayudoot services.

(c) Does not arise.

Payment of compensation to victims of A. I. boeing 747 aircraft

9337. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the compensation in respect of all the victims of the aircrash which occurred to Air India's Boeing 747 aircraft on 1st January, 1978 has been paid;

(b) if so, the amount of compensation paid in respect of each victim;

(c) the number of cases in respect of which no compensation has been paid so far; and

(d) the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) Out of 190 passengers and 23 crew members, compensation in respect of 188 passengers and all the 23 crew members have been paid.

(b) A statement containing the requisite information is attached.

(c) Two.

(d) A compensation of US $ 20,000 each as applicable under the Hague Protocol was offered by Air India in both the cases. The party did not accept and chose to file a suit against Air India in US Court which has since been dismissed by the Court on the basis of statute of limitation. The parties have not appealed and the time to appeal has expired.

Statement

THE AMOUNT OF COMPENSATION PAID IN RESPECT OF 188 PASSENGERS AND 23 CREW MEMBERS

Sr. No.	Name of Passengers	Total amount of compensation paid to next of Kin of each victim
1	2	3
		Rs.
1.	Mr. S. E. Osmond Rego	1,05,445
2.	Mrs. Noorjehan A.R. Khan	1,71,600
3.	Mast. Mohd. Atif A.R. Khan	56,600
4.	Mr. Sardar T. Patansingh S.S. Bhui	1,70,940
5.	Mrs. Annama Kuruvilla	1,71,600
6.	Mrs. Ranjana P. Kambli	1,06,600

1	2	3
		Rs.
7.	Mr. Shahbuddin Mohd. Hussain	1,69,785
8.	Mr. Mohd. Yusuf Hajamiya	1,06,600
9.	Mr. Joginder Singh	1,69,620
10.	Mr. Salim Mohd. Ismail Ujala	1,06,270
11.	Mr. Balakrishna Pillai	1,71,270
12.	Mrs. Rosamma Skariah	1,06,600
13.	Mr. Ratilal N. Dhakan	1,71,600
14.	Mr. Mobil Ali	1,69,290
15.	Mr. Mohd. Umer	1,71,600
16.	Mr. T.K. Ramachandran Nair	1,06,600
17.	Mr. Bhana Sukhak Dholakea	1,70,775
18.	Mr. Maganbhai V. Solanki	1,25,445
19.	Mr. Harish G. Bhatia	1,26,600
20.	Mrs. Khatoon Akbarkhan	1,05,775
21.	Miss Delnaz Jal Dotiwala	53,300
22.	Mr. Jal N. Dotiwala	1,78,200
23.	Mrs. Dolly J. Dotiwala	1,65,00
24.	Mr. Balaiyya Bichanna	1,71,600
25.	Mr. Siraj A. Petiwala	1,05,610
26.	Mr. Abbasbhai A. Petiwala	1,70,610
27.	Mrs. Maryambai A. Petiwala	1,05,610
28.	Mr. Ellabadi Sharookh	1,71,600
29.	Mr. J. Goolam Mohd.	1,71,105
30.	Mr. Mohd. Iqbal Dawoodkhan Deshmukh	1,26,6000
31.	Mr. Maganlal C. Patel	1,70,940
32.	Mr. Girjashankar P. Jani	1,70,940
33.	Miss Geeta	56,600
34.	Mr. Prakash R. Kambli	1,06,600
35.	Mr. M.K. Bhagat	1,30,940
36.	Mr. Prabhudas G. Jagda	1,71,600
37.	Mr. Liaquat Fatteh Mohd. Qureshi	1,69,620
38.	Mr. M.R. Rajgopal	1,70,280
39.	Mr. Tarsem Chand	1,70,280

1	2	3
		Rs.
40.	Mr. T.G. Velupillai	1,69,455
41.	Mr. Jasmer Singh Sohal	1,71,600
42.	Mr. Jangir Mohidin	1,06,600
43.	Mr. Kamalchand K. Kothari	1,71,600
44.	Mr. Sultan E. Bharmull	3,21,945
45.	Mrs. Philomina S. Bharmull	
46.	Miss Mari S. Bharmull	
47.	Miss Annerita S. Bharmull	
48.	Miss Fatima S. Bharmull	
49.	Mrs. Anwar Rizawana Begum	1,06,600
50.	Mr. Mohd. Mostafa	1,70,445
51.	Mr. K.M.V. Abdulkutty Mohd. Kutty	1,69,455
52.	Mr. Kalkkara Aboo Alavi	1,72,425
53.	Mr. Dilshad Hussain Bakar Hussain	1,70,115
54.	Mrs. Minakshi E. Jasdanwalla	1,75,230
55.	Mast. Azim E. Jasdanwalla	50,000
56.	Miss Hanifa E. Jasdanwalla	50,000
57.	Mr. Basheer Ahmed Shaikh Hassan Sonee	1,26,435
58.	Mrs. Tara	1,68,300
59.	Mr. Mohd. Osmanuddin	1,24,620
60.	Mr. T.T. Andul Karim	1,06,105
61.	Mr. Nizamuddin B. Modak	1,71,435
62.	Mr. Anwar Khan Amir Khan	1,31,600
63.	Mr. Yusuf Shaikh Rajab	1,31,270
64.	Mrs. Shaku V. Gunwani	1,10,230
65.	Mr. M. Ahmed Koya	1,71,435
66.	Mr. M.V. Mohd. Unni Kunjumon	1,06,600
67.	Mr. P.K. Madhavan	1,70,115
68.	Mr. M.A. Aboobacker	1,69,125
69.	Mr. P. Chandramohan	1,71,600
70.	Mr. Harilal M. Patel	1,55,280
71.	Mr. P. Mohd. Abu	1,68,960
72.	Mr. K.K. Rajan	1,69,290

1	2	3
		Rs.
73.	Mr. Mustaq Bhurekhan Parihar	1,69,455
74.	Mr. T. Balen	1,04,455
75.	Mr. Suresh Gajanan Dhanckar	1,25,280
76.	Mr. P. Reveendran	1,70,445
77.	Mr. E. Moideen	1,30,610
78.	Mr. P.V. Backer	1,70,940
79.	Mrs. K.A. Pathummah	1,06,600
80.	Mrs. Rachelamma Mathew	1,71,270
81.	Mr. Siddiq A. Ansari	1,05,775
82.	Mr. Shammeem Abdul Gaffar Munshi	1,06,600
83.	Mr. Sable Shivram Tulshiram	1,25,940
84.	Mr. Mohd. Hussain	1,70,940
85.	Mr. Abdul Gaffar Abdul Latif Munshi	1,71,600
86.	Mr. Bhansukhlal Chhotubhai Patel	1,24,950
87.	Shri Bhanswaru Khan	1,71,600
88.	Mr. Maksul Lilgar	1,69,620
89.	Mr. Gangadharan Pillai Krishnan	1,71,600
90.	Mr. Abraham Thomas	1,42,425
91.	Mr. R.A. Nair	1,46,600
92.	Mr. Bavrang Lal N. Verma	1,31,600
93.	Mr. Krishna V. Baniya	1,29,290
94.	Mr. T.G. Bhaskaran	1,24,950
95.	Mr. P.M.K Mohammed Siddique	1,30,445
96.	Mr. Habib Khan Naboo Khan	1,25,775
97.	Mr. S.K. Hassan S.K Mohd, Sonde	1,71,435
98.	Mr. Thankachan Kochumman	1,69,455
99.	Mr. K.R. Mohandasan	1,31,600
100.	Mr. K. Abdulla	1,04,950
101.	Mr. Sundram Kumavat	1,71,270
102.	Mr. M.C. Saidalvi	1,06,600
103.	Mr. Laxman K. Mavadiya	1,71,600
104.	Mr. A.G. Sukumaran Nair	1,24,620
105.	Mr. M.S. Dinadevan	1,26,270

1	2	3
106.	Mr. Anselm E. D'Souza	1,26,600
107.	Mr. Abrukaman A. Abdulla	1,78,303
108.	Mr. Rangin K.I. Abdulla	1,78,303
109.	Mr. Nizamuddin F. Mohd. Qureshi	1,69,950
110.	Mr. Deepak N. Phulwani	1,26,600
111.	Mr. Vimal S. Kothari	1,71,600
112.	Mr. T.K. Bhaskaran	1,11,600
113.	Mr. P.K. Asokam	1,31,600
114.	Mr. K. Gopalkrishna Iyer	1,70,445
115.	Mr. P.P.K. Thangal	1,71,105
116.	Mr. N.V. Noordin	1,19,455
117.	Mr. M.V.A. Kasi	1,70,280
118.	Mr. K.S.G. Subramanyam	1,70,940
119.	Mr. George Urmis V.	1,69,290
120.	Mr. Gopalkrishna Iyer	1,71,270
121.	Mr. George Varghese	1,41,435
122.	Mrs. Aleyamma P. Cherian	1,70,775
123.	Mr. George Kutty Idichandy	1,06,600
124.	Mr. V.R. Govindan	1,30,445
125.	Mr. A.V. Patel	1,69,950
126.	Mr. P. Shankar Kurup	1,69,455
127.	Mr. P.A. Haji Khalid	1,69,950
128.	Mr. Mohamad Arifuddin	1,71,270
129.	Mr. Govind Ranchod	1,56,600
130.	Mr. Raghunath Sadhu Godam	1,26,600
131.	Mr. V.K. Singh	1,71,600
132.	Mr. N.R. Menon	1,71,600
133.	Mr. Nanu G. Jethwani	1,68,960
134.	Mr. Francis K. Raphael	1,71,600
135.	Mrs. P. Joseph Kavankal	1,71,600
136.	Mr. Kanyo Adiyomal	1,71,600
137.	Mr. Rashid Mohamed Shabeeb	1,06,600
138.	Mr. Goeib Hasan Al-Heded	1,70,775

1	2	3
139.	Mr. Rajinder Singh	1,25,610
140.	Mr. K.V. Rajan	1,70,775
141.	Mr. Rajan Moolchand Chabaria	1,16,600
142.	Mrs. M.M. Rukkia	1,04,455
143.	Miss Sahira	53,300
144.	Mr. Gajanan K. Naik	1,55,776
145.	Mrs. Majorjoria Z. Attari	2,24,900
146.	Mast. Lovell Z. Attari	
147.	Mr. Shankarbhai J. Patel	1,05,940
148.	Mr. Ali Abdul Menon	1,25,775
149.	Mr. Mohamed Rasheed S.	1,71,600
150.	Mrs. Saraswati Mohanan	1,31,600
151.	Mr. K.K. Abdul Latheef	1,40,280
152.	Mr. C.Y. Philipose	1,31,600
153.	Mr. T.K. Mohamood	1,70,445
154.	Mr. R.V. Mohamad	1,70,000
155.	Mrs. Sharda M. Bhojwani	1,71,600
156.	Mr. P.K. Kunhabdulla	1,71,600
157.	Mrs. A.V. Usha	1,44,785
158.	Mr. C.P. Antony Jose	1,25,280
159.	Mrs. Saramma Mathewkutty	1,71,435
160.	Mr. Hoozeifa Huseni Rasuljee	1,76,000
161.	Mr. Thakurbhai Lallubhai Patel	1,25,445
162.	Mr. Joseph Varghese	1,56,600
163.	Mr. Dedubhai Fatehbhai Sindha	1,71,600
164.	Mrs. Valsa Kutty	1,32,425
165.	Mr. C. Narayanan	1,34,455
166.	Mr. Ghulam Sarwar	1,69,620
167.	Mr. Clario Roy Shankar	1,26,600
168.	Mr. Mohd. Hassan Raza Modh.	1,65,152
169.	Mr. Mario Gonsalves	1,69,125
170.	Mr. Verma Dwarika Shho Ram	1,71,105
171.	Mrs. Asha D. Aswani	1,06,600

1	2	3
172.	Mast. Rohit Aswani.	56,600
173.	Mrs. P.V. Leelavathi	1,69,785
174.	Miss P.V. Ranjini	54,785
175.	Mr. M.K.H. Babu	1,69,950
176.	Kum. Kavita Mohanan	56,600
177.	Mr. Sultan Mohamed Ahmed	1,71,435
178.	Mrs. Francis K. Celine	1,65,000
179.	Mr. Shivpal D. Dhobi	1,29,950
180.	Mr. Ahmed Mohmed Salim	2,56,694
181.	Mrs. Fatima Abdul	
182.	Mrs. Munni Biviji	2,86,450
183.	Miss Narisa A. Biviji	
184.	Miss Farida A. Biviji	
185.	Mr. Assinar Tharahim	1,04,950
186.	Mrs. Farida A. Kapadia	2,26,220
187.	Master Alisagar A. Kapadia	
188.	Master Juzer Taherali	1,05,610
	Total . .	2,64,28,953

CREW MEMBERS

1.	Capt. M.L. Kukar, Commander	1,79,820
2.	Capt. I. Virmani, Co-Pilot	1,71,840
3.	Mr. A. Faria, Flight Engineer	1,73,200
4.	Mr. M.M. Avalur, Flight Supervisor.	1,37,920
5.	Mr. V.K. Ajiakya, Flight Purser	1,18,480
6.	Mr. K.H. Kotwal, Flight Purser	1,21,720
7.	Mr. A.M. Dubhash, Flight Purser	1,15,600
8.	Mr. V.S. Rao, Assistant Flight Purser	1,12,360
9.	Mr. N. Sebhapathy, Assistant Flight Purserl	1,07,860
10.	Mr. K.R. Menon, Assistant Flight Purser	1,08,760
11.	Mr. Amin Shaikh, Assistant Flight Purser	1,12,360
12.	Miss J. Dinshaw, Air Hostess	1,13,260

1	2	3
13	Miss C. Kathok, Air Hostess	1,13,260
14.	Miss A. Madar, Air Hostess	1,15,600
15.	Miss A. Majithia, Air Hostess	1,18,480
16.	Miss K. Maneck, Air Hostess	1,11,460
17.	Miss. J. Kotwal, Air Hostess	1,14,160
18.	Miss M. Nanda, Air Hostess	1,15,600
19.	Miss S.K. Paymaster, Air Hostess	1,15,600
20.	Miss A.D. Rabsang, Air Hostess	1,12,360
21.	Miss Ranjana Lal, Air Hostess	1,11,460
22.	Miss D.R. Mehta, Air Hostess	1,11,460
23.	Miss Beena Dhabi, Air Hostess	1,11,460
	Total :	28,24,080

Review of controls over public enterprises

9338. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any review has been undertaken on controls imposed by Government over public enterprises in the context of accountability; and

(b) if so, the details of the findings thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) and (b). The accountability of public enterprises to Government is ensured through various measures such as approval of investment proposals exceeding certain limits capital budgets, revenue budgets where the Government has to make good the losses expected, appointments to Board level posts, monitoring of performance and project implementation etc. The need for improving these measures is constantly reviewed and suitable steps taken to make them more effective. In this context, some measures taken recently include steps to formulate suitable performance evaluation criteria for the major sectors as well as the preparation of Action Plans against which the performance of enterprises could be judged.

Working of Court Martial Proceedings

9339. SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have seen the spate of reports in the 'Indian Express' recently about the working of the court martial proceedings;

(b) whether they have noted the deficiencies pointed out in the reports; and

(c) whether it is proposing changes in the court martial to

make it proceed accordingly to principles of natural justice?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO): (a) The Government have seen some of reports in the Press;

(b) The deficiencies pointed out in the reports are the particular views of the writers of the reports and articles;

(c) Government have kept in view the need to review such procedures from time to time.

Difficulties of Opium Growers

9340. SHRI JAI NARAIN ROAT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to remove the difficulties of opium growers due to reduction in the purchase price of opium;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the details therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) to (c). The price structure for procurement of opium for the crop season 1981-82 has been rationalised with a view to provide the necessary incentive for higher production and at the same time to increase the exports of Indian opium by making it more competitive in the international market. The revised prices of opium are reasonable and also remunerative to the poppy cultivators.

Restriction on Export of Eggs, Mangoes, Etc.

9341. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any restrictions on the export of eggs, mangoes and other fruits; and

(b) whether Government have received any complaint regarding the quality of the products being exported?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) Export of eggs, mangoes and other fruits is allowed under Open General Licence without any quantitative restriction. However, minimum export price has been fixed in respect of eggs.

(b) There has been no specific complaint regarding the quality in the recent past.

Trade Cooperation between B.E.L. and International Companies

9342. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: SHRI K PRADHANI:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether steps have been taken to expand the areas of Bharat Electronic Limited;

(b) whether some joint development ventures of BEL have been started with international companies;

(c) if so, the names of the international companies with whom joint development programmes have been undertaken; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) and (c). Bharat Electronics Limited has undertaken a joint development project with M/s. Brown Boveri Company, Switzerland for the development of a 100 KW medium-wave broadcast tran-

smitter for use by Doordarshan on mutually agreed terms pertaining to technical, financial and marketing aspects. The technical know-how generated will be fully available to either party.

(d) It would not be in public interest to disclose further details.

Indo-USSR Cooperation in Defence field

9343. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any bi-lateral talks have been started between India and USSR for having cooperation in the field of Defence;

(b) if so, when such talks had been initiated by both the countries; and

(c) the progress made so far in establishing relations with USSR in the field of Defence?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) to (c). India and the Soviet Union have had cooperation in the field of Defence for a number of years now. The recent visit of Marshal Ustinov the Soviet Defence Minister, who visited this country from 15th to 20th March 1982 was a part of a regular exchange of high-level delegation between the Government of India and the Soviet Union. During this visit, cooperation in the sphere of defence between the two countries was reviewed alongwith other outstanding bi-lateral matters.

Acceptance of deposits by Nationalised banks from Abroad

9344. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some of the nationalised banks are having a good base in international banking field and they have sought Government's permission to accept deposits from abroad; and

(b) if so, the details regarding such banks?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) and (b). The overseas branches of Indian banks are free to accept deposits abroad, subject to local laws and regulations and they do not require permission of Reserve Bank or Government to accept deposits abroad.

Supply of Long Staple Cotton to Romania

9345. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether negotiations have been started by Romania for buying long staple cotton from India;

(b) whether Romania has made any offer to India for setting up spinning plants in the co-operative sector of the country in exchange for long staple cotton;

(c) if so, the reaction of his Ministry to such offer; and

(d) the details about the bilateral trade proposed to be started between India and Romania?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) Such negotiations are held between the trade in India and the concerned Romanian foreign trade organisation.

(b) to (d). Government are not aware of any such offer.

I.T.D.C. to construct Hotels in Gulf Countries

9346. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether India Tourism Develoment Corporation proposes to construct some hotels in Gulf countries; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) Pesently, ITDC has no poposal to constuct its own hotels in Gulf countries.

(b) Does not arise.

Disclosing Names of bad debtors by Banks

9347. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

Whether the banks have decided to disclose annually the names of bad debtors and the amounts outstanding against them as is the practice in other countries?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): Government are not aware that the information relating to individual loan accounts considered bad/doubtful of recovery is published in the accounts of banks in foreign countries. Under our laws, commercial banks have been given protection from disclosing the quantum or particulars of bad and dobutful debts for which provision has been made to the satisfaction of their statutory auditors.

सोवियत संघ को मशीनों के कल पुर्जों का निर्यात

9348. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार ने सोवियत संघ सरकार के साथ विभिन्न मशीनों के कल पुर्जों को निर्यात करने के बारे में किसी करार पर हस्ताक्षर किये हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) इसके फलस्वरूप भारत को क्या लाभ होने की आशा है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री पी. ए. संग्मा) : (क) से (ग). सोवियत संघ के साथ उस देश को विभिन्न मशीनों के पुर्जे और हिस्से निर्यात करने के लिए सरकार से सरकार के बीच अलग से कोई करार नहीं है ।

Potentiality of footwear exports to West Germany and other countries

9349. SHRI S. B. SIDNAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that a delegation to West Germany and other countries had submitted on return a report about the potential of footwear exports to Western countries; and

(b) if so, what are the details contained in the report and decision taken by Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) and (b). Under the Indo-EEC Trade Promotion Programme, an Indian leather delegation visited certain selected places in West Germany, France, Italy and U.K. during 25-10-1981 to 17-11-1981. The members of the different sectors of leather trade/industry,

who were in delegation, had detailed discussions with several prospective buyers in the above countries. The members of the delegation have been able to secure orders, including trail sample orders, for various leather products. In the course of discussion with foreign buyers, prospects of having marketing collaboration tie-ups, etc, have been explored. The recommendations made by the above delegation have been forwarded to the Leather Export Promotion Councils for follow up action.

Cash Compensatory Assistance to Garment Exporters

9350. SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be please to state:

(a) whether Government are presently giving cash compensatory assistance to garment exporters of our country and if so, the total amount thus given during 1979, 1980 and 1981;

(b) whether Government are activity considering dilution of this assistance with an ultimate objective of abolishing it altogether;

(c) if so, whether Government are satisfied that the country's exporters will be able to compete with other countries in the world market when this support is withdrawn and if so, the basis for their feeling; and

(d) when a decision in this regard will be taken?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) Yes, Sir. Cash compensatory support is being given at present on certain varieties of garments. The total amount of cash assistance given on ready-made garments (mill made/powerloom/handloom) made of cotton fabrics or fabrics made predominantly of cotton exported during the calendar years 1979, 1980 and 1981, is estimated as follows:—

Year	Amount (In Rs. crores)
1979	7·64
1980	8·43
1981	6·25

(b) Subject to the Government right to review the rates from time to time, the rates of cash compensatory support on export of certain varieties of garments as operative on 31-12-1981 have been extended further.

(c) and (d). Do not aris.

Irregularities in Import of Steel

9351. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the press report published in the 'Indian Express' of March 22, 1982 under the heading 'irregularities in import of steel';

(b) if so, what is the quantity and value of cold rolled stainless steel sheets imported in the country in the guise of folded angles under OGL during each of the last six months;

(c) whether there has been an abnormal increase in the month of March, 1982 if so, what are the reasons therefor; and

(d) the names or countries from where and by whom these imports have been made?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). Recently, Government's attention has been drawn to certain importations of stainless steel sheets in the guise of folded angles. The importers claimed assessment of these goods at lower rate to which the customs authorities did not agree and held th the goods were chargeable to higher rate of duty applicable to sheets. The importers took the matters to the High Court and obtained interim orders allowing clearance of goods at lower rate of duty and covering the differential duty by suitable bonds. The matter is still subjudice. However, the information regarding details of imports in these cases and the provisions of the import policy under which imports were claimed is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Import Applications

9352. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of import applications pending before Government;

(b) how many of them are proposed to be dealt with in the current financial year; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) 8,831 as on 20-3-1982.

(b) Under the procedure followed, applications pending at the end of a licensing period are dealt with during the next period

(c) The details of the pending applications are as below:

Categories of Applications	No. of pending applications.
Raw Material (Actual Users)	1649
Capital Goods/(Heavy Electric Plants)	1236
Replenishment licencess	4949
Others	997
TOTAL	8831

Amount paid by way of Cash Compensatory Support

9353. SHRI M. RAJASEKARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state the amount paid by way of cash compensatory support for exports performed during the previous six financial years including 1981-82?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): The total amount of cash compensa-

tory support paid to the exporters during the last six years, including 1981-82, is as under:—

Year	CCS paid (Rs. in crores)
1976-77	226·62
1977-78	311·23
1978-79	358·92
1979-80	344·16
1980-81	376·57
1981-82 (Provisional)	452·77

Scheme Relating to 100 Per Cent Export Oriented Units

9354. SHRI M. RAJASEKARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the outlines of the scheme relating to the 100 per cent export-oriented units;

(b) a list of units to whom licences have been issued so far together with the export products and values, both of imported and indigenous inputs; and

(c) whether the exports have commenced and if so, their values during 1981-82, and where applicable, value of import licences granted during 1981-82?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA (a) A statement is attached.

(b) and (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Statement

Salient Features of 100 per cent Export Oriented Units Scheme

A unit approved by the Board shall be governed broadly by the following terms and conditions:—

(i) The unit shall undertake to manufacture in bond and to export its entire production for a period of 10 years ordinarily and 5 years in the case of products having high degree of technological change. The Customs Authorities shall provide bond facilities to such units wherever located.

(ii) Import of capital goods, components, and raw materials shall be exempt from import duty. Finished products shall also be exempt from excise and other central levies.

(iii) No export benefits like cash assistance, replenishment licence, would be admissible on these exports.

(iv) Import of capital goods, components, raw material and consumables as required will be permitted.

(v) Import of necessary capital goods shall be allowed against free foreign exchange or bilateral credits in such a way that the cost of units is not unduly raised.

(vi) Foreign collaboration may be permitted on merits of each case.

(vii) The conditions for dilution of foreign equity as stipulated in the Deptt. of Economic Affairs Press Note of 19th February, 1972, will not be enforced in 100 per cent export oriented cases.

(viii) Indigenously available capital goods, components and raw materials will be allowed without payment of central excise duty.

(ix) Rejects up to 5 per cent or such percentage as may be fixed by the Board, may be permitted to be sold in the domes-

tic tariff area on payment of customs duty on imported inputs and central excise duty on the indigenous inputs, and also central excise duty on the rejects, or an amount equal to the aggregate of such duties.

(x) Time phasing for achieving 100 per cent exports may be considered on merits, However, in such cases exports shall have to be at least three fourths or more of the production.

(xi) The gestation period for achieving export targets shall not be more than 2 years and the period of export obligation in terms of the approval shall commence after the gestation period.

(xii) The condition of export obligation shall be subject to review by the Board and the question whether the unit can be allowed to be debonded after completion of export obligation period and thereafter allowed to produce for domestic market shall be decided in the light of industrial policy in force at that time.

(xiii) On debonding after the period of export, duties shall leviable as follows:—

(a) customs duty on capital goods on the depreciated value but at rates prevalent at the time of imports;

(b) customs duty on unused imported raw materials and components on value at the time of import and at rates in force at the time of clearance; and

(c) in respect of excisable goods, excise duty to be levied without depreciation and at rate attracted at the time of clearance.

(xiv) An application made for industrial licence to be Secretariat for Industrial Approvals shall also be treated as an application under the MRTP Act, 1969 and simultaneous action shall be taken to process the same so that a single point clearance is given by the Board.

(xv) If any unit approved under this scheme is unable for any reasons, to fulfil its export or other obligations under this scheme, the Board will review the circumstances of that unit and recommend the future course of action to be taken in regard to that unit.

(xvi) The units which are approved for these special facilities would have to execute bond/legal undertaking with the CCI&E and in case of failure to fulfill their obligations, they would be liable to penalty in terms of such bond/legal undertaking besides the penalty, if any, under the Import Trade Control Regulations.

Loans Granted by Agricultural Refinance Corporation to Industries Linked with Agricultural Production in Andhra Pradesh

9355. SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total amount of loans granted by the Agricultural Refinance Corporation to the various industries linked with agricultural production particularly in the State of Andhra Pradesh during the last three years;

(b) the extent to which the loans granted fall short of the demand; and

(c) the reasons for such short? fall?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (c). Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation (ARDC) does not provide refinance assistance, generally, for purely agro-industrial loans. Where, however, the manufacturing processing is an integral part of the total agricultural development project, refinance assistance is given by ARDC for this purpose also. Disbursements by ARDC for major agro-industrial components financed as part of the project of agricultural development or development of allied sectors during the last three years were of the order of Rs. 82 lakhs.

It is not possible to estimate the total demand for term credit for such agro-processing units. Each case is considered on its own merit and refinance assistance is provided keeping in view the cost of investment, or escalation in such costs where justified.

Posting of Assistant Directors/ Managers of Tourism Department abroad

9356. SHRI QAZI SALEEM: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that fifteen Assistant Directors/Managers in the Department of Tourism are being posted abroad shortly;

(b) what are the criteria for considering posting of the officers abroad in the Department;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Jr. Officers promoted on ad hoc basis have been favoured to be sent abroad ignoring the claim of the senior officers; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and particulars of such officers and the basis on which they have been considered as such?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) Yes Sir. Orders of transfer of 15 Assistant Directors/Managers to Overseas Tourist Offices were issued on 12-2-1982. Out of the said 15 officers, one has declined posting in an office in Europe for personal reasons.

(b) The following guidelines have been laid down for selection of officers for posting abroad:—

(i) Officers are posted to overseas assignments in order of suitability-cum-seniority, with due emphasis on suitability.

(ii) The period of posting abroad would normally be 3 years.

(iii) An officer who has already had a posting overseas would become eligible for further posting abroad only after completion of three years' stay in India in the case of Deputy Director General/Regional Director and above, and 5 years in the case of other levels of offictrs.

(iv) Those officers who have never been posted abroad or have been in India for a longer period, would be given due preference if otherwise suitable.

(v) SC/ST officers are given due consideration.

(c) Selection of officers for posting abroad has been made as per guidelines laid down therefor from amongst officers available at the time decision was taken in the Ministry. No favour/discrimination has been shown to any one in this regard.

(d) The following Assistant Directors/Managers, who are officiating on ad-hoc basis in the grade are included in the list of officers selected for foreign posting:

S.No.	Name of Officer	Date of birth	Date of appointment in the Deptt.	Date of appointment in the grade on *ad-hoc* basis.
1	2	3	4	5
1	Shri A.C. Sharma	6-6-1934	4-11-1959	1-7-1969
2	Shri R.C. Datta	23-10-1935	10-11-1966	23-10-1971
3	Smt. G. Kohli	31-3-1933	10-2-1964	1-11-1976

The above officers, though ad-hoc, have put in long years of service in the Department.

Evasion of Income tax by M/s. Continental Construction Co. Ltd.

9357. DR. A. U. AZMI:
SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the progress made in the case of evasion of income tax by M|s. Continental Construction Co. Ltd. together with steps taken to go through all the transactions thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): The investigations are still in progress.

New item captioned "US wants World Bank to follow its line more directly"

9358. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state;

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the 'Hindu' dated 1-3-1982 under the heading "US wants World Bank to follow its line more directly" in which it has been reported that the Reagan administration determine to make multilateral institutions such as the World Bank follow the US line more directly among other things by implementing a plan for the maturation of borrowers (such as India and China) out of the "soft loan window";

(b) if so, whether as per these reports, US is influencing World Bank not to give more loan to India and also put a pressure for getting the same;

(c) if so, the reaction of the Indian Government;

(d) what steps are being considered by India; and

(e) whether concern has been conveyed to US over reduction of aid flow?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Government have seen a report entitled "US wants World Bank to follow its line more directly" which appeared in the 'Hindu' of March 1, 1982.

(b) The Treasury Department of the United States recently reviewed the United States ap-

proach to multilateral development institutions. According to a report, released by the U. S. Treasury the approach of the United States to the question of maturation of borrowers is that there is considerable scope for improving the implementation of the maturation policy, particularly with regard to the weight that each criterion for maturation like per capita income, creditworthiness and performance should have in the maturation process. The U.S. Administration feels that with a view to achieving greater efficiency in allocation of IDA funds, blend countries with better resource base and creditworthiness should be closely examined as potential candidates for maturation even though their per capita incomes are relatively low.

(c) Government of India are of the view that multilateral institutions should function on the basis of objective criteria such as per capita income in allocating their resources to developing countries.

(d) and (e). Government of India's concern over recent trends affecting the functioning of the World Bank has been made clear in various fora.

मध्य प्रदेश में सामाजिक वानिकी योजना हेतु अमेरिकी अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास एजेंसी से ऋण

9359. **श्री निहाल सिंह** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अमेरिकी अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास एजेंसी ने मध्य प्रदेश में सामाजिक वानिकी योजना हेतु 14.5 मिलियन डालर का ऋण दिया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके शर्तें क्या हैं ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री प्रणब मुखर्जी) : (क) अमेरिकी अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास अभिकरण ने मध्य प्रदेश सामाजिक वनपालन परियोजना के लिए अब तक 140 लाख डालर की सहायता दी है जिसमें से 130 लाख डालर ऋण के रूप में 10 लाख डालर अनुदान के रूप में दिए गए हैं ।

(ख) इस ऋण की वापसी अदायगी 10 वर्ष की रियायती अवधि सहित 40 वर्षों में की जाएगी और इस पर पहले 10 वर्षों में 2 प्रतिशत वार्षिक और उसके बाद 3 प्रतिशत वार्षिक की दर से ब्याज लगेगा । अनुदान की वापसी अदायगी नहीं की जाएगी ।

Aims of Hindustan Diamond Company Ltd.

9360. SHRI P. RAJGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the aims of Hindustan Diamond Company Ltd; and

(b) whether this Company conducted International Lapidary Exhibition at Jaipur during 1981?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) The main objectives of the Hindustan Dimond Company Ltd. are, inter alia, to assist the indigenous industry by procuring rough diamonds and precious stones, to help in upgradation of outing and polishing of stones and to carry on study and research aimed at developing export trade of diamonds.

(b) An International Lapidary Exhibition was held at Jaipur in March, 1981, by the Gem & Jewellery Export Promotion Council in collaboration with the Hindustan Diamond Company Ltd.

Rise in support prices of Tobacco

9361. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Agricultural Prices Commission has recommended to raise the support prices of Tobacco;

(b) if so, whether Government have accepted the recommendation; and

(c) if so, the minimum support prices fixed for Tobacco?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) to (c). The Agricultural Prices Commission recommended that minimum support prices for Farm Grade F-2 of virginia flue-cured tobacco of 1981-82 crop should be fixed at Rs. 8.50 per kg. for the tobacco grown in light soil areas and Rs. 8 per kg. for tobacco grown in black soil areas, as against minimum support prises for Farm Grade F-2 of VFC tobacco of Rs. 8.25 per kg. grown in light soil areas and Rs. 7.75 per kg. for tobacco grown in black soil areas fixed for 1980-81 crop. The minimum support prices for VFC tobacco for 1981-82 crop recommended by the APC have been accepted.

Estimated production of raw jute and cotton

9363. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) estimated total production of raw jute and cotton in the country during 1978—81, Statewise and year-wise;

(b) target of purchase of raw jute and cotton by JCI and cooperatives during 1978—81, Statewise and year-wise;

(c) the actual purchase made by each of them and procurement prices and jute and cotton by JCI and cooperatives during 1978—81 State-wise and year-wise;

(d) number of purchasing centres of JCI and cooperatives to ensure procurement of jute and cotton directly from growers and involvement of panchayats in purchase operation of JCI;

(e) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to introduce policy of monopoly procurement of jute by JCI and cooperatives eliminating middlemen, if not, the reasons; and

(f) whether it is a fact that rice, wheat and sugarcane growers of Northern and Western India are subsidised and jute growers of Eastern India and cotton growers are not subsidised, if so, the reasons?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) to (d). A statement is attached.

(e) No, Sir. Monopoly procurement will involve a lot of operational, administrative and infrastructural commitments on the part of the State Governments in the form of creation and development of regulated markets, cooperative organisation of jute farmers etc. In the absence of any decision regarding such commitments by the State Governments, it is difficult to introduce any scheme for monopoly procurement.

(f) There is no scheme of the Central Government to subsidise growers of rice, wheat, sugarcane and jute. As regards cotton, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, viz. Intensive Cotton Development Programme in order to raise cotton production in the country is in operation in the States of Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and

Orissa. The Scheme is being implemented on 50:50 cost sharing basis between the Centre and the States. Under the programme, staff, contingencies, subsidies on seed, aerial and ground spraying/ dusting, plant protection equipments and demonstrations as also expenditure on the production of Breeders and Foundation seed are provided.

Statement

(a) The estimated production of jute, mesta and cotton in the country, State-wise during the years 1978-79, 1979-80 and 1980-81 is as under:—

(i) *JUTE AND MESTA*

(In lakh bales of 180 Kgs. each) Jute Year (July-June)

State	1978-79*		1979-80*		1980-81*	
	Jute	Mesta	Jute	Mesta	Jute	Mesta
Andhra Pradesh	..	8·82	..	9·28	..	7·01
Assam	8·99	0.48	8·85	0·52	9·13	0·49
Bihar	8·40	1·79	9·33	1·87	6·91	1·84
Karnataka	..	0·62	..	0·53	..	0·41
Madhyra Pradesh	..	0·16	..	0·07	..	0·18
Maharashtra	..	1·16	..	1·07	..	1·19
Meghalaya	0·42	0·30	0·40	0·25	0·42	0·28
Orissa	4·39	2·04	3·20	1·87	3·10	2·09
Tripura	0·35	0·76	0·35	0·70	0·29	0·70
Uttar Pradesh	0·91	..	0·79	..	0·87	..
West Bengal	41·24	2·50	37·78	2·72	44·43	2·59
ALL INDIA	64·70	18·63	60·71	18·90	65·15	16·80

*As estimated by Ministry of Agriculture.

(ii) *COTTON*

(In lakh bales of 170 Kgs. each) Cotton year (September-August

State	1978-79*	1979-80*	1980-81***
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	3·50	4·31	8·50
Gujarat	21·01	17·85	15·25
Haryana	6·01	5·90	5·00
Karnataka	7·66	7·06	7·00

* As estimated by the Ministry of Agriculture.

*** As estimated by the Cotton Advisory Board at its meeting held on 23-2-1982.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Madhya Pradesh	2·97	3·63	8·00
Maharashtra	13·17	16·95	13·25
Punjab	13·39	12·21	10·75
Rajasthan	5·70	4·79	5·00
Tamil Nadu	5·69	4·69	4·75
Others	0·48	0·69	0·50
TOTAL	79·58	76·98	78·00

(b) JCI had—

(i)—*Target of purchase of raw jute during* 1978—81:

JCI had a target for purchase of raw jute of 10 lakh and 7 lakh bales during 1978-79 and 1979-80 respectively in all the jute growing States. During 1980-81 no target was fixed by JCI.

(ii) The Cotton Corporation of India had a programme to purchase 15 lakh bales of cotton during each of the cotton years 1978-79, 1979-80 and 1980-81, the Statewise break-up of which is as under:

(In lakh bales of 170 Kgs. each)

State	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
Punjab	2·50	3·50	3·75
Haryana	1·00	1·25	1·25
Rajasthan	1·50	1·75	1·50
Gujarat	5·00	3·50	3·50
Madhya Pradesh	1·25	1·50	1·50
Andhra Pradesh	1·00	1·00	1·00
Karnataka	1·75	1·50	1·50
Tamil Nadu	1·00	1·00	1·00
TOTAL	15·00	15·00	15·00

(c) The details of Jute and Cotton purchases made by Jute Corporation of India (in association with cooperatives) and Cotton Corporation of India, State-wise, during the years 1978-79, 1979-80 and 1980-81 are as under:—

(i) *JUTE* :

(In lakh bales of 180 Kgs. each)

State	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
West Bengal	4·71	3·33	4·71
Assam	1·60	1·30	1·89
Bihar	1·98	2·58	3·25
Tripura	0·19	0·57	0·32
Orissa	0·02	0·11	0·12
Andhra Pradesh	0·39	0·65	0·31
Uttar Pradesh	0·05	0·03	0·02
TOTAL	8·34	8·62	10·62

(ii) *COTTON:*

(Quantity in bales of 170 Kgs. each)

State	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
Andhra Pradesh	41,263	70,106	1,21,675
Gujarat	2,67,374	1,64,699	2,14,738
Haryana	79,393	1,08,694	74,492
Karnataka	1,21,553	1,04,415	1,11,731
Madhya Pradesh	91,851	1,32,989	1,99,122
Maharashtra	59,639	..	..
Punjab	1,88,561	3,44,285	2,57,652
Rajasthan	1,04,818	1,47,226	1,28,748
Tamil Nadu	81,951	41,560	85,824
Uttar Pradesh	..	..	180
TOTAL	10,36,403	11,13,974	11,94,162

(d)

(i) The total number of purchase centres and sub-centres operated by J. C. I. and Co. operatives during the Jute Years 1978-79, 1979-80 and 1980-81 are as follows:

Jute Year (July-June)	No. of purchase centres and sub-centres operated
1978-79	234
1979-80	345
1980-81	326

(ii) The total number of purchase centres operated by the Cotton Corporation of India during the cotton years 1978-79, 1979-80 and 1980-81 are as under:—

Cotton Year (Sept.-Aug)	No. of purchase Centres operated
1978-79	124
1979-80	158
1980-81	205

Refinancing facility to Sugar Industry by Banks

9364. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether major commercial banks with whom sugar units have accounts are not being provided with adequate refinancing facilities for credit to the sugar industry;

(b) if so, whether this has posed serious problems for the industry which is faced with mounting stocks and the prospects of high cane arrears;

(c) if so, whether despite repeated assurances by the Reserve Bank of India that adequate finances would be available for the sugar industry the actual situation is far different;

(d) if so, is it also a fact that Indian Sugar Mills Association has indicated that nearly 50 factories have already crossed their credit limits and are running into arrears of cane payment;

(e) if so, whether the Union Ministry have been approached to come to the rescue of the sugar industry; and

(f) if so, the reaction of the Union Ministry?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Does not arise. RBI has, in fact, extended special refinance assistance to several banks to enable them to meet the seasonal credit requirements of sugar industry and other vital sectors. Further Reserve Bank of India has cleared almost all the applications—for credit authorisation—received by it from banks in respect of individual sugar units and have authorised them on the basis of estimated deficits in receipts and payments account which take into consideration the stock levels of sugar and cane payment to farmers.

(d) to (f) The Indian Sugar Mills Association have been representing for increased credit limits of the various sugar units. The Reserve Bank of India have reported that they have released credit authorisations in respect of almost all the proposals received by them from banks which were based on the individual sugar units' own estimates of cane crushing, cane payments, other expenses etc. and it expects that the units would not

build up any arrears of cane payments.

Government and the Reserve Bank have always endeavoured to ensure liquidation of cane dues by the sugar mills without delay. Towards this objective, the banks have been advised to monitor the clearance of arrears of payments by mills to sugarcane growers and to ensure that they no only provide credit to mills for payment to the growers but also have arrangements through which it is ensured that the growers get their dues.

Proposal to Reorient Leather Export Policy

9365. SHRI S. B: SIDNAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study has been made about changing international leather pattern and meet the demands of the importers; and

(b) whether it is proposed to reorient leather export policy to mak it more beneficial to the country with details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) The government, through the Export Promotion Councils and other organisations, has encouraged the study of international demand patterns for leather on a continuous basis.

(b) Export policy for leather is reviewed from year to year, keeping in view the needs of the domestic market and also the international market situation. Export policy for the year 1982-83 has already been announced. The basic objective of the export policy is to gradually boost exports of value added items.

Contract with Bangladesh for Export of Coal

9366. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation has signed contracts with Bangladesh for export of coal from the country;

(b) if so, the total quantum of coal proposed to be exported annually to Bangladesh;

(c) the year from which the coal export is proposed to be started; and

(d) the details about coal export proposal to be made to other countries?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) A quantity of 1,00,000 tonnes of Steam Coal Grade 'B' (non-coking coal) is proposed to be exported to Bangladesh for delivery during the period March—December, 1982.

(d) MMTC has been exploring the possibilities of export of SLV coal to Sri Lanka and South Korea. A contract for export of 15,000 tonnes of SLV coal to Sri Lanka has been concluded and the export is in progress. A quantity of around 14,000 tonnes of steam coal is also proposed to be exported to Burma for delivery upto end June, 1982.

Demand for Inquiry into Operations of IDBI and IFCI

9367. DR. GRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state.

(a) whether an inquiry has been demanded into the operations of the Industrial Development Bank

of India and the Industrial Finance Corporation of India through CBI;

(b) whether a demand has also been made to set up a high-level committee to go into loans sanctioned by these term lending institutions; and

(c) if so, the action taken by Government into the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (c). During the course of discussions in the Rajya Sabha when the House considered amendments to the Industrial Finance Corporation Act, 1948, a general demand had been made by one of the Members for a thorough inquiry by the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) into the operations of the Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) and the Industrial Finance Corporation of India (IFCI). The Member also wanted the Government to set up a high level committee to go into loans sanctioned by these term lending institutions. The proceedings in the House were also reported in certain sections of the Press. Government considered the matter and decided that the allegations were of a very general nature and, therefore at this stage, an investigation by the CBI or examination by a high level committee was not called for. Government would, however examine any specific case of irregularity that may be brought to its notice.

Assistance to States by Central Silk Board

9368. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state.

(a) whether the Central Silk Board is giving assistance to the States for the development of Sericulture; and

(b) the assistance given to Andhra Pradesh State and other States in the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) From 1-4-1979 onwards, all Centrally sponsored sericulture schemes have been transferred to the States under the block grant scheme. As such, these schemes now form part of the State Plan outlays. The Central Silk Board is implementing certain schemes such as research and development support to sericulture industry in various States, schemes for extension and training, marketing schemes, etc. Recently one Centrally sponsored scheme of 'Inter-state Tasar Project' has been taken up for implementation in 7 States from the year 1981-82.

(b) Under the Centrally sponsored scheme of 'Inter-State Tasar Project', the assistance given to Andhra Pradesh and other States in the country during 1981-82 was as follows:—

States	Central Assistasnc releaned during 1981-82
	(Rs. in lakhs)
1. Maharashtra	22·7
2. Orissa	22·0
3. Madhya Pradesh	17·0
4. West Bengal	12·0
5. Andhra Pradesh	7·0
6. Bihar	12·0
7. U.P.	7·0
Total	99·7

The total outlay under Inter-State Tasar Project is Rs. 10.5 crores, out of which Andhra Pradesh and other States mentioned above will get their due share.

Branches of Central Silk Board

9369. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the activities of the Central Silk Board;

(b) whether the Board is having branches in the country; and

(c) the States having representation in the above Board?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) The Central Silk Board examines the annual sericulture plans of the States for their technical feasibility and makes recommendations to the Planning Commission with regard to allocation of funds. The Board coordinates the Development of sericulture in various states and it is also directly responsible for organising sericultural research, post-graduate training in sericulture, basic seed production, preshipment inspection of silk goods and silk waste meant for export, import and distribution of raw silk under the canalisation scheme, price stabilization in cocoon and raw silk markets, etc.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) All the major raw silk producing States have representation in the Central Silk Board.

Sschemes sent by A.P. Federation of Sericulturists and Silk Handloom Weavers Cooperative Societies

9370. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of schemes sent by the A.P. Federation of Sericulturists and Silk Handloom Weavers Cooperative Societies to the National Cooperative Development Corporation this year; and

(b) the Schemes sanctioned so far?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) The Ministry of Commerce has no information about any scheme sent by A. P. Federation of Sericulturists and Silk Handloom Weavers Cooperative Societies to the National Cooperative Development Corporation this year (1982-83).

(b) Does not arise.

Meeting by Leading Bankers in Ahmedabad

9371. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a meeting of some leading bankers had been held at Ahmedabad recently;

(b) if so, the subject discussed in that meeting;

(c) whether any ways and means to implement 20-Point Programme vigorously had been discussed in that meeting;

(d) if so, what role the bankers decided to play to make the 20-Point Programme a success at the said meeting; and

(e) the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (e). The Reserve Bank of India have reported that a meeting of the senior executive of public sector banks was convened by the Government of Gujarat

on 29-1-1982 at Gandhinagar. In the meeting the general issues regarding banks' participation in development programmes in the States were discussed.

Public sector banks have been progressively giving more attention to meet the credit needs of weaker sections, including benefi- Certain guide-lines in this regard had also been laid by the Reserve Bank of India. A Working Group has been recently constituted by the Reserve Bank to consider the matter further in the background of the new 20-Point Programme. Apart from a review of the existing guide-lines this Group will also study the steps that may be called for to improve the present reporting and monitoring system for the flow of credit in priority sectors, including beneficiaries of the New 20-Point Programme. Existing-arrangements and procedures will be further stream-lined on the basis of the recommendations of the Working Group.

Relief to Pensioners getting Rs. 100 and less per month as Pension

9372. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

SHRI D. M. PUTTE GOWDA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether keeping in view the cost of livling, Government propose to give relief to those pensioners who are getting only Rs. 100 and less per month as their pension;

(b) if so, whether the Bhoothalingam Committee has also recommended that the minimum pension should not be lower than the minimum wage;

(c) if so, full details in that regard and by what time the recommendations of the Bhoothalingam Committee would be implemented; and

(d) other action proposed by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) The minimum service pension including relief is being enhanced to Rs. 150/- per month and the minimum family pension including relief is being raised to Rs. 140/- per month. Besides, pensioners and family pensioners are granted relief @ 2.5 per cent subject to a minimum of Rs. 2.50 and a maximum of Rs. 12.50 on every 8 point rise in the 12 monthly average of All India Working Class Consumers Price Index.

(b) and (c). The Bhoothalingam Study Group on Wages, Incomes and Prices had recommended that the minimum pension of the wage and salary earners should not be less than the minimum national wage. The follow up action on the recommendations of the Bhoothalingam Study Group has been discontinued as the present Government does not treat these recommendations as providing the basis for its policies on wages and income.

(d) As stated in (a) above, the minimum pension plus relief has been revised only recently.

Notification Allowing Cotton Mills to import POY/PFY under O.G.I. as Actual Users

9373. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether under clause 23 (1) of I.D. & R. Act, cotton mills are not considered as "actual users"

of partially oriented yarn/polyster filament yarn;

(b) whether the Textile Commissioner and the Secretary, Commerce (Textiles) have issued a notification allowing cotton mills to import POY/PFY under O.G.L. as actual users;

(c) whether representations have been received strongly opposing such use;

(d) whether customs authority has issued show cause notices to importing cotton mills for contravening Import Trade Control Order and Imports and Exports (Control) Act, 1947; and

(e) if so, do Government propose to revise the decision of the Textile Commissioner and redefine their policy?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) Cotton Mills registered under clause 23(1) of the First Schedule of IDR Act, 1951 are considered as Actual Users of Partially Oriented Yarn and Polyester Filament Yarn.

(b) Chief Controller of Import and Export has issued clarificatory Public Notice No. 8-ITC(PN)/82 dated 15-2-1982.

(c) Federation of Indian Artsilk Weaving Industry, a representative body of Artsilk mills who had earlier opposed this policy have in their latest communication dated 12-4-1982 suggested creation of abundance of all raw materials including PFY/POY by free imports. In fact they have gone to the extent of advocating imports of these materials witrout actual users conditions.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) No such proposal is under the consideration of the Government.

Guidelines to public undertakings to generate surpluses

9374. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in a meeting of the top public sector executives in January, 1982 he had warned that Government would no longer accept from them any excuse for lack of proper maintenance of plant and machinery or under utilisation of capacity;

(b) if so, what are the details of the guidelines issued to the public sector undertakings by him to generate surpluses for financing their own development; and

(c) what has been the result of Government's warning to the public sector undertakings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) No, Sir. No meeting was convened either by the Present Finance Minister or his predecessor with the top public sector executives in January, 1982.

(b) and (c). Does not arise.

Curtailment of advertisement in Public Sector Industries

9375. SHRI G. NARASIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have directed the Public Sector industries to cut down advertisements by 25 per cent; and

(b) whether the directive also apply to advertisements in foreign papers and foreign countries and if so, considerations therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The

public enterprises have been directed to curtail publicity and advertisement expenditure by further 25 per cent in the year 1982-83 compared to their expenses under this Head in 1981-82. Further, the administrative Ministries concerned have been requested that public sector enterprises should be circumspect in choosing journal for advertising (specially foreign journals).

Curtailment of advertisements by Banks

9376. SHRI G. NARASIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have directed the banks to cut down advertisements by 25 per cent; and

(b) whether the directive also applies to advertisements in foreign papers and foreign countries and considerations therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) and (b). All public sector banks had been advised last year to keep a close eye on their publicity expenditure and to make efforts to reduce the same by at least 25 per cent. The advice related to the publicity programme of the bank as a whole.

Liquor and ration stolen by elephants from Army Ordnance Corps unit near Siliguri

9377. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that wild elephants steal liquor and rations of the Army Ordnance Corps unit situated in the Bagdogra forest near Siliguri as reported in the 'Times of India' dated 31st March, 1982; and

(b) if so, what preventive measures have been taken in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO): (a) No loss of liquor has been reported from the two Ordnance Units located near Bagdogra due to the depredation of elephants. However, in one of the Units, items of supply like atta, rice, dal and sugar costing Rs. 1300/- have been destroyed/consumed by elephants during 1981-82.

(b) Heavy wooden logs have been fixed ahead of the gates to prevent entry of elephants into the Units. Drum beating parties are also being employed to scare away elephants when their presence in the vicinity is known.

Arrest of staff of nationalised Banks for misappropriation/ cheating of Banks

9378. SHRI BALAKRISHNA WASNIK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the particulars of Branch Managers and other staff of nationalised banks in various parts of the country arrested so far during the last three years for misappropriation of money or for adopting some other fraudulent means and thus cheating the bank; and

(b) the stage at which the case against each of them stands at present?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) and (b). Information to the extent possible is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Cumulative loss in Public Sector Undertakings

9379. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are as many as 32 public sector undertakings whose cumulative loss as on 31st March, 1980 exceeded their paid-up capital;

(b) if so, whether there were 200 public sector enterprises during 1980-81 where cumulative loss exceeded their paid-up capital;

(c) whether action plan has been undertaken by Government to check this loss during 1982-83; and

(d) if so, what are the steps being taken and to what extent the results have been achieved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODA): (a) and (b). The number of central public enterprises with cumulative losses exceeding their paid-up capital upto 31st March 1980 and upto 31st March, 1981 was 32 and 38 respectively.

(c) and (d). The concerned administrative Ministries continuously review the performance of public enterprises under their supervision. Specific steps are also taken to improve the performance. In addition, Government have taken the following steps to reduce losses in public enterprises:

(i) All enterprises have been asked to prepare their action plan to increase production and productivity and improve operating results in 1982-83 for purposeful appraisal by the Govt. of their performance;

(ii) A Cabinet Committee monitors the performance of infrastructures so as to remove constraints on good performance of public enterprises;

(iii) In selective enterprises where power is a constraint, captive power plants have been approved for smoother running of these enterprises;

(iv) Quick settlement of wage agreements falling due;

(v) Expeditious action to fill up vacancies in the Top Management Cadre;

(vi) Realistic pricing polices for products of public enterprises providing basic industrial inputs.

Textile exports to EEC

9380. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian hopes of raising its textile exports to the European Economic Community under the new Multifibre Arrangements have been belied because of EEC insistence on the current negotiating production;

(b) if so, whether the first round of talks in this regard held during the second week of March for a bilateral agreement with EEC under the framework of Multi-fibre arrangement has left India unhoped;

(c) whether the EEC team has declined to accept Multi-fibre arrangement stipulation and handloom and folklore products from India should be exempted from quota restrictions; and

(d) if so, what are the main reasons for the same?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) to (c). Negotiations for a textile

agreement between India and the EEC are being carried out under the protocol extending the MFA for its third term from 1 January, 1982. The negotiating process for the future bilateral textile agreement between India and the EEC has began and the first round of discussion was held in March, 1982. The d scussion was primarily exploratory in nature during the course of which the Indian delegation had projected India's major concerns including quota free access for handloom and folklore products. Since the process of negotiation has only started, it is too early to make an assessment of the final shape and content of the future bilateral arrangement between the two sides. However, India's expectation is that it should be able to secure better access for its textile products to the EEC markets under the new agreement.

Representation from Kalinga Air lines Emp'oyees Union Calcutta

9381. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA:

SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation dated 18th March, 1982 from the President, Kalinga Airlines Employees Union, Calcutta;

(b) if so, the salient points raised by the Union in the said representation; and

(c) steps taken by Government, so far, to fulfil the demands, and details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) In a representation dated 18-3-82 the Kalinga Airlines Employees Union have stated that they have been representing their case for absorption of 27 persons mostly technical hands in Indian Airlines/Air India or in the proposed Third Level Services and that most of them have acquired considerable experience on special type of jobs and would be an asset to the Corporation if they are absorbed by waiving off age and other requirements. They also contended that the Corporation in the past absorbed the ex-employees of Airways (India) Ltd., Calcutta and Nepal Airlines, Kathmandu in Indian Airlines by waiving off age and other requirements.

(c) The matter is under consideration.

Researches for Pilotless Plane

9382. SHRI MOHAMMED ASRAR AHMAD:

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:

SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether researches are being made to design a pilotless plane for use in exploring the atmosphere in high attitudes and for going to inaccessible areas;

(b) if so, what stage has been reached in this regard; and

(c) details of the plane so designed and when it is expected to be ready for operation?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) As at present, in the Defence Research and Development Organisation there is no ongoing research activity to design a pilotless plane for use in exploring the atmosphere in high altitudes and for going to inaccessible area.

(b) and (c). Questions do not arise in view of (a) above.

Lacuna in I.T. Act

9383. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is no provision in the Income Tax Act for the arrest of a person on whom a raid is conducted to unearth tax evasion and concealment of income;

(b) whether this lacuna in the Act is likely to be removed;

(c) if so, the particulars thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) There is no provision in the Income Tax Act for arrest of the person on whom raid is conducted to unearth tax evasion and concealment of income. However, in cases where tax evasion and concealment of income are established, taxpayers are liable to prosecution, leading to imprisonment and fine on conviction.

(b) to (d). Does not arise.

Arrest for selling smuggled goods on pavements in Delhi

9384. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that certain vendors were arrested for selling smuggled goods on the pavements in Delhi;

(b) whether it is also a fact that foreign goods were also seized from the Palika Bazar, New Delhi;

(c) what is the source from where these vendors used to get foreign goods for sale; and

(d) the total number of persons, with their particulars, arrested in this connection during the last one year and the action taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Average wage of Indian workers in the Gulf

9385. SHRI GHULAM MOHAMMAD KHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the fall in the value of rupee has affected adversely the Indian expatriate workers from India in the Gulf countries;

(b) what is the average wages for Indian workers in the Gulf States and its comparison with the workers of other nationalities; and

(c) the steps proposed to help raise the wages of Indians in these countries?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) The Indian workers in Gulf countries are being paid in local currencies. As such, variations in the exchange rate of rupee do not affect their income. Fluctuations in the exchange rate of rupee would, however, affect the rupee value of remittances into India from these workers. Since the remittances are effected in all major currencies and because of the Volatility in the exchange rates of these currencies, the rupee has depreciated against some of the currencies and appreciated against others, the effect is either favourable or adverse depending on the situation. The depreciation of rupee will, in effect, mean increase in the value of remittance

in terms of rupees. However, the Reserve Bank of India offers a scheme under which the remittances could be safeguarded against exchange rate fluctuations.

(b) No information is available in this regard.

(c) The Indian Government has no control over the regulations of wages in foreign countries. However, our Missions do attempt to pursuade the employer to increase the wages whenever necessary.

Development of 'Muga' 'Eri' and 'Tasar'

9386. SHRI R. P. DAS: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) what steps Government have taken so far in the development of "muga" "eri" and "tasar" which might help in improving the conditions of the tribals and rural population of Eastern and North-Eastern States; and

(b) if any the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) and (b). Development of sericulture is basically a State subject. However, the Central Government have also taken a number of steps to develop muga, eri and tasar sericulture in Eastern and North-Eastern State.

For the development of tasar, one Centrally Sponsored Scheme "Inter-State Tasar Project" with Indo-Swiss assistance is under implementation from 1981-82. The scheme covers 7 States including Bihar, Orissa, West Bengal and eastern parts of Madhya Pradesh.

There is a scheme of price stabilisation for muga cocoons, being implemented from 1981. The Central Govt. is also setting up a regional development office in Assam for development of sericulture in North-Eastern States. The Central Government have set-up a tasar research institute at Ranchi and Central Muga & Eri Research Stations in Assam. Also the Central Government have set up regional research stations, extension centres basic seed multiplication and training centres etc. for the development of muga, eri and tasar sericulture in North-Eastern States.

Import and export of elephants

9387. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) whether it is a fact that India is importing elephants from foreign countries;

(b) if so, the names of such countries, along with the details;

(c) whether India is also exporting elephants to foreign countries; and

(d) if so the details regarding the foreign exchange earned during the last three years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) and (b). There was no import of elephants during 1978-79, 1979-80 and 1980-81 (upto November, 1980). Data on imports beyond November, 1980 are not yet available.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. There were exports of elephants during 1979-80. A statement showing the position for the period 1978-79, 1979-80 and 1980-81 (upto December 1980) is attached. Export data beyond December, 1980 are not yet available.

Statement

Export of elephants (ITC--Rev. 2 Code No. 941.0003) during 1978-79 to 1980-81 (upto December, 1980)

Quantity in Numbers
Value in Rs. lakhs

Year	Quantity	Value
1978-79	..	--
1979-80	7	2.10
1980-81 (Upto December, 80)	..	..

Source:— Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta (as published in the " Monthly Statistics of Foreign Trade of India" Vol. II, Imports, March, 1979 and March, 1980 and M.S.S. for December, 1980).

अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीपसमूह में सैनिक फार्म

9388. **श्री दया राम शाक्य:** क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह में नियुक्त किये सशस्त्र सेनाओं के "जवानों" की आवश्यकता पूरी करने की दृष्टि से दूध, मांस, अंडे आदि के लिए, जिसकी इस द्वीपसमूह में भारी आवश्यकता है, द्वीपसमूह में एक सैनिक फार्म के लिए कोई योजना है ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री के. पी. सिंह देव): इस समय ऐसी किसी योजना पर सरकार विचार नहीं कर रही है ।

Survey of rural areas in Gujarat for purpose of opening branches

9389. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Bankers Workshop recently urged the necessity of an extensive survey of rural areas in Gujarat for the purpose of opening branches;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the workshop requested the State Government to plead with the RBI for grant of licences to banks for opening branches; and

(c) what other measures are proposed by Government to promote the economy of the State and stimulate banking industry to contribute effectively for its development with details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) (a) to (c). The Reserve Bank of India have reported that a meeting of the senior executives of public sector banks was convened by the Government of Gujarat at Gandhinagar on 29-1-1982. The meeting, inter alia, also discussed the question of branch expansion in Gujarat.

The branch licensing policy of the Reserve Bank of India for the period 1982-83 to 1984-85 aims at improving rural/semi-urban banking coverage in underbanked C.D. Blocks to the level of one branch for 17,000 people. On this basis, underbanked areas in Gujarat are estimated to need 199 rural/semi-urban branches. In addition, about 79 branches are expected to be required in areas having better banking coverage related to developmental needs of the area. Thus, 278 authorisations are expected to be issued by the Reserve Bank for opening rural and semi-urban branches in Gujarat, locations for which are to be decided in consultation with the State Government. For urban and metropolitan areas licences will be separately considered by the Reserve Bank. Incidentally it may be mentioned that the average population coverage of banks in Gujarat is 14,000 people per branch as compared to the national average of 19,000 people.

Banks are expected to assist the economic development of the areas they serve through coordinated implementation of District Credit Plans covering specific area schemes in the priority sectors. Banks have been asked to raise the share of these sectors in their total credit to the level of 40 per cent by March, 1985. Larger involvement of the banks in the implementation of the 20 Point Programme, particularly the Integrated Rural Development Programme, is also expected to help those belonging to weaker sections of the community to take up self-employment ventures and, thus, accelerate the process of rural development.

Revised pricing policy for Gold

9390. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any final decision has been taken by Government regarding the revised pricing policy for gold produced by the Bharat Gold Mines Limited and the Hutti Gold Mines Company Limited;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether there would be any impact on the price of gold in the market?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

The details of the revised pricing policy and allied aspects are being worked out in consultation with concerned Ministries/ Departments of the Government of India, the Governmnet of Karnataka and the Gold Mining Companies.

(c) The revised pricing formula is not likely to have any impact on the price of gold in the market.

Opening of branch office of L.I.C. at Udaipur

9391. SHRI AJOY BISWAS: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that for want of a branch office of LIC at Udaipur (headquarter of Tripura South District), people are facing extreme difficulties in having their services from Agartala Branch due to long distance and the vast number of rural population remain outside the insurance coverage;

(b) if so, whether Government are considering to open a branch office of LIC at Udaipur; and

(c) if so, when and the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (c). Having regard to the servicing needs of South Tripura District, the LIC has decided to establish a branch office at Udaipur in that district. Efforts would be made to establish the new office during 1982-83.

Sale of L.I.C. Building at Calcutta

9392. SHRI AJOY BISWAS: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the L.I.C. invited tenders for selling its building in Calcutta;

(b) whether the West Bengal State Employee Co-ordination Committee quoted the highest rate but the LIC authority refused to sell the building to the highest bidder, if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government propose to constitute any inquiry into the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) and (b). The LIC was proposing to dispose of the property but later it was decided in publice interest not to sell the property.

(c) Does not arise.

Reluctance of Central Government Employees to credit their savings to Provident Fund

9393. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have recently impounded three instalments

of dearness allowance to be credited to Provident Fund of Central Government employees;

(b) if so, whether there is already a provision of voluntary deduction of Provident Fund in addition to compulsory one;

(c) if so, the reasons why the employees are generally reluctant to credit their savings to Provident Fund;

(d) whether the main reason for (c) above is that Provident Fund carried low rate of interest in that whereas the rate of interest in national savings scheme in the post office is 12.5 per cent, the rate of interest on Provident Fund is only 8 per cent;

(e) if so, the reasons for the difference when Provident Fund is a sort of fixed deposit or recurring deposit for 35 years; and

(f) whether Government are also aware that when employees are transferred, their Provident Fund Accounts are not transferred properly, resulting in heavy loss to employees and crores of rupees going in Suspense Account unconnected?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) Arrears accruing upto 28-2-82 of four instalments of Dearness Allowance sanctioned from 1-8-81, 1-10-81, 1-11-81 and 1-1-82 are to be deposited in the Provident Fund Accounts of the employees. The amount so deposited will not be withdrawable from the Provident Fund Account upto 31-3-83.

(b) Employees can, on their own, subscribe to the Provident Fund in excess of the compulsory minimum of 6 per cent in the case of General Provident Fund and 8.33 per cent in the case of Contributory Provident Fund.

(c) The amount of subscription by an employee to the Provident Fund depends upon his various personal considerations.

(d) and (e). The rates of interest on General Provident Fund of Central Government Employees w.e.f. 1-4-81 are as follows:—

	Rate of Interest
On accumulation upto Rs. 25,000	9% per annum
On balances in excess of Rs. 25,00	8½% per annum

In addition, the subscribers are now entitled to incentive bonus at the rate of one per cent on the entire balance at their credit in case they have not withdrawn any amount from their provident fund accumulations during the preceding three years. The other benefits available to subscribers to General Provident Fund include free insurance cover upto a maximum of Rs. 10,000 subject to certain conditions and tax rebate on subscriptions under the Income-tax Act. The return on G.P.F. subscriptions is thus quite fair vis-a-vis return on term deposits with banks.

(f) Consequent upon transfer of Government servants from one Office to another involving change of the accredited Pay and Accounts Office, the Provident Fund Accounts of such employees are brought up to the date of transfer by posting the subscriptions and recoveries of the withdrawals effected by the old Drawing & Disbursing Officer and the accounts are transferred to the Pay and Accounts Office of the Ministry/Department to which he has been transferred. Some time lag, therefore, between the date of transfer of the Government servant and the date on which the Provident Fund Accounts are transferred is inevitable.

The amount transferred by the old PAO is taken as the opening balance in the accounts of the new PAO, Interest to the subscriber under Rule 11(2) to the General Provident Fund Rules is also allowed annually on the entire accumulations standing at his credit. As such, there is no question of any loss to the subscribers.

Ban on export of Silver ornaments

9394. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a ban on export of silver ornaments made in India;

(b) if so, what are the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government propose to lift the ban; and

(d) if so, by when a final decision is likely to be taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Self-sufficiency in man-made fibres

9395. SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any assessment regarding the self-sufficiency in the country so far as man-made fibres are concerned;

(b) if not, whether Government are importing some quantity from foreign countries; and

(c) if so, what is the quantity of different varieties of man-made fibres being imported alongwith their cost during the current financial year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) Total demand for man-made fibres during 1984-85 is assessed in the 6th Plan document at 2.49 lakh tonnes out of which indigenous production is estimated at 1.89 lakh tonnes.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Imports for 1981-82 (April-February) are estimated as under:—

Item	Quantity (in tonnes)	Value (Rs. lakhs)
1. Viscose (including Polynosic/HWM) Fibre	62,991	9,599
2. Polyester Fibre	1,333	214
3. Acrylic Fibre	224	46
4. Nylon Fibre	61	23

Increase in Army Ranks

9396. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT:

SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have increased the number of different Army Ranks since January, 1980;

(b) if so, the exact increase in the number of every category of Army Rank, including Doctors and Nurses in each of the above two years;

(c) what was the exact reason and purpose behind this booming increase in Army Ranks, mostly by upgradation;

(d) what was the number of Command Posts available in 1980 and 1981, and how many new command posts would be created in 1982;

(e) will the non-utilisation of various ranks without actual command result in efficiency, disturbing the ideal ratio and accepted norms for promotion; and

(f) what steps are being planned to set right the administrative problems created by the recent upgradation of new posts?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The following net increase in various ranks of the Army, to be implemented over a period of three to four years, have been sanctioned:—

	Army	AMC	ADC	MNS
Lt Col	700	..	..	26
Col	458	110	5	3
Brig	125	30	2	6
Maj Gen	51	5	..	..

The authorised strength in JCOs and NCOs ranks has also been increased as follows:—

(i) Junior Commissioned Officers—40 per cent

(ii) Havildars—45 per cent

(iii) Naiks—50 per cent

(c) The upgradation in various ranks were made in order to remove the stagnation and to open further avenues for promotion to make service in Army more attractive.

(d) It is not in the public interest to divulge these figures.

(e) Upgradations in various ranks have been identified for appointments in Command, Staff and other areas. Officers will continue to receive a balanced exposure in all disciplines. Government do not consider it necessary to disturb the accepted procedures and norms for promotion. Upgradations have been provided selectively so as to result in improved efficiency.

(f) No administrative problems have been created as are foreseen as a result of these upgradations.

Export-Import Bank

9397. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Export-Import Bank of India (EXIM BANK) has started giving loans, if not, the causes for the delay;

(b) if so, how many applications seeking, how much loan have been received by 31st March, 1982 and how many applications have been sanctioned and for what loan amount;

(c) whether the Export-Import Bank has received any loan from foreign sources and what are its sources of credit; and

(d) which of the functions of IDBI have been taken over by this Bank and how much activity has been extended to Export-Import Bank?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) The Export-Import Bank of India has started sanctioning and disbursing loans with effect from 1st March, 1982.

(b) Details of assistance, sanctioned and disbursed by the Export-Import Bank of India during the month of March, 1982 are indicated in the annexure.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The Export-Import Bank of India has taken over the on-going business of the Industrial Development Bank of India relating to the export finance w.e.f. 1st March, 1982. These include export credit refinance scheme, direct participation scheme, overseas buyers credit scheme, overseas lines of credit scheme, preshipment finance scheme, overseas investment finance scheme as well as various types of guarantees covering export contracts.

Statement

(Rs. in crores)

	Sanctions		Disbursements	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
1. Medium/Long Term Export Loans . . .	1	14·8	41	5·6
2. Export Bills Rediscounting Scheme . . .	37	33·9	27	30·9
3. Guarantees	8	29·8	8	29·8

Remittances by Indians Abroad

9398. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that World Bank Study report shows manifold increase of remittances to India from emigrant workers and Indians settled abroad between 1968—78 from $ 3 billion to 24 billion;

(b) what schemes are in operation to induce more liberal remittances and foreign currency savings, investments and commercial or industrial advances; and

(c) whether the EXIM Bank proposes to operate some such scheme to increase foreign remittances?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) It is presumed that the Hon'ble MP has in mind the 'World Development Report 1981' brought out by the World Bank in August, 1981. This report mentions that total remittances to the developing countries mainly from Europe and from Gulf countries rose from about $ 3.5. billion in 1970 to $ 24 million in 1980. These figures do not relate exclusively to India.

The figures of private transfers to India under Balance of Payments Statistics as reported by RBI show a rise from Rs. 144.2 crores in 1968-69 to Rs. 1059.3 crores during 1978-79, the latest year for which the data is available.

(b) Over the years several schemes and measures have been introduced to promote remittances of savings and investment by Indians resident abroad and foreign nationals of Indian origin. Various steps to encourage such flow of funds have been indicated in the Budget Speech for 1982-83. Broadly, these are:

(i) Interest rates on new deposits of maturities of one year and above held in non-resident (external) accounts will carry interest of 2 per cent above rates permissible on local deposits of comparable maturities.

(ii) Gifts made in India of deposits in these external accounts will be free from Gift-tax.

(iii) Non-residents can invest in the 12 per cent 6-year national savings certificates which, for them, will be free of wealth, income and gift taxes.

(iv) Any investment, without repatriation right, made by the non-residents of Indian origin, so long as it is not for transactions in commercial property

and land, will be treated on the same footing as investments of resident Indian nationals.

(v) They will be allowed to invest, with repatriation rights, in any new or existing company upto 40 per cent of the capital issued by such company.

(vi) They can purchase shares of companies quoted on the stock exchanges subject to specified limits.

(vii) Facilities for investment in non-resident (external) accounts and in Indian companies will be extended to companies, partnership firms, trusts, societies and other corporate bodies owned, to the extent of at least 60 per cent by non-residents of Indian origin.

(viii) Tests of 'residence' in India laid down for taxation purpose are proposed to be liberalised/deleted in some respects.

(c) EXIM Bank has not formulated any scheme on this subject.

छावनी बोर्ड, रानीखेत के लिए बजट आबंटन

9399. **श्री हरीश रावत:** क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) छावनी बोर्ड, रानीखेत के लिये वर्ष 1981-82 में बजट का कितना प्रावधान किया गया था और वर्ष 1982-83 के लिए विकास कार्यों हेतु, कितनी धनराशि आबंटित की गई है; और

(ख) क्या वहां स्थानीय विकास की आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति के लिए यह धनराशि प्रयाप्त है ?

रक्षा मंत्री में उप मंत्री (श्री के. पी. सिंह देव): (क) छावनी नोर्ड रानीखेत के लिए रक्षा बजट में अलग से कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है । बोर्ड ने अपने 1981-82 बजट प्राक्कलनों में तथा 1982-83 के लिए मूल प्राक्कलनों में विकास कार्यों के खर्चों के लिए कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की है ।

(ख) उपयुक्त (क) को ध्यान में रखते हुए प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

उत्तर प्रदेश में गौचर (चमोली) और द्वारहाट, अल्मोड़ा के लिए वायुदूत सेवा

9400. **श्री हरीश रावत:** क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश में गौचर (चमोली) और गौचर (द्वारघाट-अल्मोड़ा) में गैर-सैनिक हवाई-अड्डों का निर्माण करके, उन्हें वायुदूत सेवा से जोडने का कोई प्रस्ताव है ; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री अन्नत प्रसाद शर्मा): (क) और (ख). इस समय वायुदूत सेवा उन स्थानों के लिये परिचालित की जा रही है जहां धावनपथ उपलब्ध है । अत: धावनपथ का विकास किए जाने तक गौचर (चमोली) को विमान-सेवा से जोड़े जाने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है। गौचर (द्वारहाट-अल्मोड़ा) का विकास करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

इम्फाल-पटना-दिल्ली और दिल्ली-गौहाटी-इम्फाल विमानों के यात्रियों को भोजन

9401. **श्री हरीश रावत:** क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या इम्फाल-पटना-दिल्ली या दिल्ली-गौहाटी-इम्फाल विमानों द्वारा यात्रा करने वाले यात्रियों को भोजन देने का प्रावधान है; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो 5 घंटों से अधिक यात्रा के दौरान भोजन न मिलने से यात्रियों को होने वाली असुविधा दूर करने के लिये सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री अन्नत प्रसाद शर्मा): (क) जी, हां । परन्तु छोटे सैक्टर होने की वजह से उड़ान समय कम होने के कारण, गरम भोजन देना व्यवहार्य नहीं है । इसके स्थान पर स्नैक्स बाक्स दिए जाते है ।

(ख) उपरोक्त (क) को दृष्टि में रखते हुए, (ख) का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

इम्फाल-लखनऊ-दिल्ली उड़ान संख्या 490 पर विमान में तकनीकी खराबी

940. **श्री हरीश रावत :** क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इम्फाल-लखनऊ-दिल्ली उड़ान संख्या 490 पर दिनांक 30 मार्च, 1982 को लखनऊ हवाई अड्डे पर उतरने से पहले कुछ तकनीकी खराबियों के कारण विमान को कुछ चक्कर लगाने पड़े थे और उतरने में कुछ कठिनाई हुई थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इम्फाल और लखनऊ के बीच किसी भी हवाई अड्डे पर इस प्रकार की तकनीकी खराबी को दुरूस्त करने के कोई प्रबंध हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री अनन्त प्रसाद शर्मा): (क) जी, हां । 30-3-1982 को आई. सी.-490 उड़ान का परिचालन करने वाले इंडियन एयर-लाइन्स के बी-737 विमान वी. टी. के. की "अवतरण गियर स्थिति सूचक प्रणाली" में एक तकनीकी खराबी उत्पन्न हो गई थी। लखनऊ में अवतरण करने से पूर्व, अंडर-कैरिज को नीचा करते समय विमान चालक कि अंडर-कैरिज स्थिति सूचक उपकरण ने स्टारबोर्ड अंडर-कैरिज के लिए हरी बत्ती नहीं दिखाई । तथापि, केबिन के झरोखों में से भौतिक जांच करने पर पाया गया कि अंडर-कैरिज नीचे को हुई थी तथा ताला लगा था । इसकी बाद में भूकर्मियों द्वारा भी पुष्टि की गई । विमान का अवतरण सुरक्षित तथा सामान्य था ।

(ख) जी, हां । इम्फाल तथा लखनऊ के बीच कलकत्ता एक ऐसा हवाई अड्डा है जहां पर ऐसी तकनीकी खराबियों को दूर करने संबंधी व्यवस्था उपलब्ध है ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Exports by Kandla Free Trade Zone

9403. SHRI M. M. LAWRENCE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware of the fact that out of the total exports of Rs. 48.5 crores by the Kandla Free Trade Zone, hardly export woth Rs. 7.09 crore had fetched us the foreign exchange worth its name, that is, hard currency, and this meagre amount is divided among about 30 units of the Zone—many of them on perpetual sick list draining hard-earned foreign exchange and that too hard currency, for importing non-essential raw materials; and

(b) if so, his reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGAMA): (a) Yes, Sir. The total exports of the units in Kandla for the period ending 31st January, 1982 was Rs. 48.62 crores, out of which exports worth Rs. 7.11 crores were made to hard currenhy areas. At present there are 67 units in Kandla, out of which 7 are sick and another 3 units have shown a poor export performance for the period ending 31-1-1982. Oht of the remaining 57 units, 37 are erporting their products to hard currency areas, 19 units are exporting to rupee payment countries and 1 unit is exporting to both of these.

(b) According to the present policy of the Government, there are no restrictions for export to rupee payment countries even if the raw-materials are imported from general currency areas, as long as the required value addition is maintained.

Indian Airlines to Takeover Routes to South East Asia

9404. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian Airlines has decided to make a concerted effort to takeover routes to the Gulf countries and South-East Asia;

(b) if so, whether by addition of two or more air buses and four 737 Boeings by the middle of this year. the airlines fleet would have the capacity to produce one billion tonne kms. per year;

(c) if so, by what time Government are likely to take over routes to the North countries and South East *Asia; and*

(d) to what extent the Air India is also improving internal services during 1981-82?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) There is no proposal in this regard.

(d) The provision of capacity by Air India on the sectors within India is incidental, arising out of its international services. Air India is permitted to carry only Indian Airlines, overflow traffic. Effective April 1982 Air India operates flights on the domestic sectors as indicated below:—

	B 747	B 707
Bombay/Delhi	13	2
Delhi/Bombay	18	3
Bombay/Madras	..	3
Madras/Bombay	..	3
Bombay/Calcutta	2	..
Calcutta/Bombay	2	..
Delhi/Amritsar	..	2

Utilisation of Proceeds of Interest Tax on Bankers

9405. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether bankers have suggested to Union Government that the money it earns every year by taxing the income of bankers should be utilised for reviving sick industrial units;

(b) if so, whether over Rs. 200 crores are mopped up by Government every year by way of interest tax on bankers of which the State Bank of India's contribution is the highest; and

(c) if so, whether Government have accepted the banker's proposal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHAN POOJARY): (a) Government have not so far received any suggestion from the Scheduled Commercial Banks for utilising interest tax collected by the Government for revival of sick industrial units.

(b) During the financial year 1980-81, an amount of Rs. 89.58 crores was collected as interest tax. The provisional figures relating to the financial year 1981-82 indicate that an amount of Rs. 206.52 crores was

collected during the year. Collection of interest tax from the State Bank of India has been higher as compared to other Scheduled Commercial Banks.

(c) Does not arise.

Appointment of SCc/STs on Board of Directors of N.T.C. and its Subsidiaries

9046. SHRI BHEEKHA BHAI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of SCs| STs in the Board of Directors of National Textile Corporation and its subsidiaries;

(b) their percentage in Chief Executives of NTC and its subsidiaries as also in all grades|classes (grade-wise/class-wise);

(c) in case no representation to SCs|STs has been given on Boards of Directors of NTC and its subsidiaries, the steps taken to implement Government policy as in case of Nationalised Banks;

(d) how many posts reserved for SCs & STs in all grades|cadres have been de-reserved (year-wise) and the steps taken to fill up the back-log; and

(e) are recommendations for appointment of SCs|STs on said Boards of Directors pending for consideration, if so, the decision taken thereon.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGAMA): (a) to (e). Instructions regarding reservation for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes have been communicated to N.T.C. The Corporation has nine subsidiaries which in turn own 103 nationalised textile mills. The number of employees is around 2 lakhs, most of whom had been employed by the previous owners at a time when reservation orders did not apply since they were private sector units. At the Board level, no reservation exists. However, one Director in the Holding Company belongs to scheduled caste. Depending on exigencies of wokr, reserved vacancies are kept vacant till such time suitable SC| ST candidates are available. Adequate efforts are made to fill the vacancies by SC|ST candidates.

SCc/STs on Board of Directors of Public Sector Undertaking

9407. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Public Sector Undertakings under his administrative control and the constitution of their Boards of Directors alongwith their tenure;

(b) the date from which these Boards have been constituted and when their present term is expiring;

(c) details of SC & ST representatives appointed on these Boards of Directors to watch the interest of SC|ST employees as has been done in case of all nationalised banks;

(d) in case no representation has been given, what steps are contemplated to implement Government policy of reservation on Boards of Directors of all Public Sector Undertakings and their subsidiaries; and

(e) is it a fact that the recommendations for appointments of SC|STs on Boards of Directors of Air India| Indian Airlines and other Boards are pending for consideration, if so, the decision taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) and (b). There are five Public Sector Undertakings under the control of the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation viz. (1) Indian Airlines: (2) Vayudoot: (3) India Tourism Development Corporation; (4) Air India with its subsidiaries—Air India Charters Ltd. & Hotel Corporation of India Ltd., (5) International Airports Authority of India the particulars and dates of constitution

and expiry of their Boards of Directors are as indicated in the enclosed statements.

(c) and (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

1. *Indian Airlines*

COMPOSITION OF BOARD OF DIRECTORS

a) Captain Kamini Chadha Managing Director	Director
b) Shri Charanjit Singh, Member of Parliament	Do.
c) Shri A. N. Haksar, Industrialist	Do.
d) Shri K.K. Srivastava, Director-General, Tourism	Do.
e) Captain A.M. Kapur, Chairman IAAI	Do.
f) Shri M.S. Oberoi, Industrialist	Do.
g) Shri Raghu Raj, Chairman-cum-M.D., Air India	Do.
h) Dr. B. Venkataraman, Secretary, Ministry of Tourism & Civil Aviation	Do.

The Board of Directors was constituted on 18-6-1980 for a period of two years i.e. upto 17-6-1982.

2. *Vayudoot (Pvt.) Ltd.*

COMPOSITION OF BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

a) Shri K.K. Srivastava, Director-General, Tourism	Director
b) Air Marshal M.S.D. Wollen PVSM, VM, Air Officer Commanding in-Chief, Eastern Air Command	Director (To be replaced shortly)
c) Shri C.M. Chaturvedi, Jt. Secretary, Ministry of Tourism & Civil Aviation	Director
d) Miss. P. Laj, Jt. Secretary, Ministry of Tourism & Civil Aviation.	Director
e) Shri Tarun Gogoi, Ex-Member of Parliament.	Director
f) Shri M. Barretto, Commercial Director, (Retired) Air India	Director (To be replaced)
g) Captain, K. Chadha, Managing Director, Indian Airlines	Director
h) Shri R. Prasad, Dy. Director (Finance) Indian Airlines.	Director

The Board was constituted for a period of one year from 4-2-1981 and its term has since been extended until further orders.

3. *India Tourism Development Corporation*

Constitution of the Board of Directors

1. Shri S.K. Misra, Chairman and Managing Director, I.T.D.C.	Chairman
2. Shri K.K. Srivastava, Director General of Tourism and ex-officio Additional Secretary to the Govt. of India, Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation, New Delhi.	
3. Shri C.M. Chaturvedi, Joint Secretary (Admn.), Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation, New Delhi.	Director

4.	Miss P. Lal, Joint Secretary (Finance), Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation, New Delhi.	Director
5.	Shri Yogesh Chandra, Joint Secretary, Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance, New Delhi.	Director
6.	Begum Ali Yavar Jung, E-II, Sea Face Park, 50, Bholabhai Desai Road, Bombay-422206.	Director
7.	Shri Shivandra Bahadur Singh, M.P. 6, Meena Bagh, New Delhi	Director
8.	Shri Kali H. Mody, "the CLIFF", II Garmiacheel Road, Bombay	Director
9.	Miss Usha Bhagat, 32, Nizamuddin East, New Delhi	Director
10.	Shri Digvijay Singh, M.P., 4, Dupleix Lane, New Delhi	Director
11.	Shri Rajni Ranjan Saha, Tax-law, Advocate, Sahu Taak, Muzaffarpur, Bihar.	Director
12.	Shri M.V. Arunachalam, 1, Bishops Garden, Off Greenways Road, Madras-28.	Director

The Board of Directors was constituted on 28-3-1981 and upto 27-3-1983.

4. *Air-India*

1.	Shri Raghu Raj, Chairman-cum-M.D. Air-India	Chairman
2.	Shri Charanjit Singh, M.P.	Director
3.	Shri K.K. Srivastava, Director General (T)	Director (w.e.f. 16-12 80)
4.	Captain A.M. Kapur, Chairman, IA.A.I.	Director
5.	Field Marshal, SFHJ Manakshaw	Director
6.	Captain K. Chaddha, M.D., Indian Airlines	Director
7.	Shri B.D. Pande, Industrialist	Director
8.	Shri J.R.D. Tata, Industrialist	Director
9.	Dr. B. Venkataraman, Secretary, Ministry of Tourism & Civil Aviation.	Director

The Board was constituted on 17-6-1980 upto 17-6-1982.

Air India Charters Ltd.

Composition of the Board of Directors

1.	Shri C.L. Sharma, Dy. Managing Director, Air-India	Director
2.	Shri S.R. Shenai, Director (Engineering), Air-India	Director
3.	Shri J.N. Mogrelia, Director of Finance, Air-India	Director
4.	Shri S. Ekambaram, Director, Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation	Director
5.	Capt. D. Bose, Director of Operation, Air-India	Director

The date of expiry of the Board is 31-12-1983.

Hotel Corporation of India

Composition of the Board

1.	Shri Raghu Raj, Chairman & Managing Director Air-India.	Chairman part time
2.	Shri G. L. Sharma, Dy. Managing Director, Air-India.	Director
3.	Shri J. N. Megrelia, Director of Finance, Air-India.	Director
4.	Shri B. Mason, Dy. Secretary (F), Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation.	Director (To be replaced)
5.	Shri J. P. Sharma, General Manager, Hotels (ITDC)	Director
6.	Shri S. A. Rajagopal, Commercial Director, Indian Airlines.	Director

The date of expiry of the Board is 31-12-1983.

5. *Composition of the International Airports Authority of India*

Name	Designation	Term expire on
Capt. A.M. Kapur . .	Chairman	18-4-83
Shri Ved Prakash . .	Member (F&A)	November, 1983
Shri P.S. Sandhawalia .	Member (Engg.)	November, 1983
AVM P.S. Dere . . .	Member (Ops)	February, 1983
Shri K.K. Srivastava .	D.G.(T)	December, 1985
Shri C.M. Chaturvedi .	JS M/T&CA.	March, 1985
Shri Raghu Raj . . .	Chairman-cum-M.D. Air India	April, 1983
Shri K. Chadha . . .	Managing Director, Indian Airlines	March, 1985
Shri G.S. Sawhney . .	Member, CBEC Ministry of Finance .	(Till he demits office)
Shri G.R. Kathpalia .	DGCA Exofficio Member	..

There is no definite period for the Board of IAAI, Each part time member holds office for the period of three years. Regarding whole time. Members and Chairman, the terms and conditions of appointment will apply.

Partners/Investors of Sanchaita Investment Company

9408. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the partners/investors of the Sanchaita Investment Company; and

(b) the monthly invested by each partner/investor in this Company.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) and (b). The Hon'ble Member has presumably in mind Sanchaita Investments of Calcutta which is a partnership firm. Shri Sambhu Prasad Mukherjee, Shri Biharilal Morarka and Shri Swapan Kumar Guha are reported to be the partners of the firm which has a total capital of Rs. 7,000/-.

Income Tax Raids

9409. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) how many searches took place in Delhi, Meerut, Aligarh, Bombay. Kanpur. Agra and Jaipur during the last two years;

(b) in how many cases penalties have been levied and prosecutions filed u/s 276 C of the I.T. Act, 1961 and in how many cases it has not been done and why;

(c) in how many cases settlements have been made by the Department out of raid cases during the last one year of the assessees belonging to the above places and in how many such cases the penalties have been waived or reduced and no prosecutions launched; and

(d) the names and the amounts of penalty waived or reduced by the Department in such cases and the provisions under which that was done and also the reasons for

not starting prosecution proceedings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

जीवन बीमा निगम द्वारा बट्टे खाते डाले गये मृत्यु के दावे और पालिसी परिपक्व होने पर किए गए दावे

9410. **श्री मूल चन्द डागा** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1979, 1980 और 1981 के दौरान जीवन बीमा निगम द्वारा कितने-कितने मृत्यु के दावों और पालिसी परिपक्व होने पर दावों को बट्टे खाते डाला गया तथा कितने व्यक्तियों के दावों को बट्टे खाते डाला गया और इस संबंध में जीवन बीमा निगम को कितनी धनराशि की बचत हुई ; और

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि इनमें से अधिकतर दावे गरीब लोगों से संबंधित थे ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री जनार्दन पुजारी) : (क) जीवन बीमा निगम पालिसियों के संबंध में दावों का रिकार्ड रखता है, पालिसीधारिकों के संबंध में नहीं । वर्ष 1978-79 से वर्ष 1980-81 तक के वर्षों के लेखाओं के आधार पर जीवन बीमा निगम द्वारा लदावी दावों के रूप में पूरांकित किए गए मृत्यु दावों तथा परिपक्वता दावों की कुल संख्या तथा राशि निम्न प्रकार है :—

वर्ष	मृत्यु दावे		परिपक्वता दावे	
	संख्या	राशि (लाख रुपये)	संख्या	राशि (लाख रुपये)
1978–79 . . .	1476	(–) 12.11	12195	49.81
1979–80 . . .	2311	68.93	17662	109.96
1980–81 . . .	1937	39.69	12067	61.41

(ख) चूंकि जीवन बीमा निगम पालिसीधारकों की कुल आय के संबंध में आंकड़े नहीं रखता है इसलिए यह सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है ।

Payment of four Instalments of D. A. to Pensioners

9411. SHRI SURAJ BHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether payment of D. A. to pensioners has any relationship to the pension paid to them; if so, what it is;

(b) whether the four instalments of D. A. which fell due have since been paid to the pensioners; and

(c) whether Government propose to lay down a procedure that as and when instalments of D. A. are declared, pensioners will get their payment within a reasonable period to avoid hardship in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) Yes, Sir. Relief on pension is paid at the rate of 2½ per cent of pension subject to a minimum of Rs. 2.50 and a maximum of Rs. 12.50 on every 8 point rise in the 12 monthly average of All India Working Class Consumer Price Index.

(b) Orders for the payment of 4 instalments of dearness relief from 1-8-81, 1-10-81, 1-11-81 and 1-1-82 have been issued.

(c) Procedure for expeditious payment of periodical instalments of relief has been streamlined.

Proposal to entrust Defence Projects to Private Sector Firms

9412. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are proposals to entrust some of the defence projects to private sector firms in order to broaden the base of defence research and development; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken so far in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As a general policy, the Defence Research & Development Organisation has been making use of expertise available in Private and Public Sector Industries by placing development contracts wherever considered feasible. Government has now further approved a scheme for association of wholly Indian owned private sector firms and State Sector Corporations in the Defence R&D effort in the field of electronics. Information about this scheme has been widely circulated to the potential manufacturers and Defence R&D laboratories are also getting in touch with them.

Agreement with EEC

9413. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an agreement was signed last year with European Economic Community for closer Cooperation in commercial and economic ventures and also joint research and development programmes;

(b) if so, the nature of progress made in this regard to implement the agreement;

(c) whether EEC proposes to open an office in Delhi to strangthen relations; and

(d) if so, when it is likely to be done?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) A new Indo-EEC Commercial and Economic Cooperation Agreement between India and European Economic Community was signed in Luxembourg on 23-6-1981 replacing the earlier Indo-EEC Commercial Cooperation Agreement and it came into force with effect from 1-12-1981. This new Agreement is a five year non-preferential framework Agreement designed to promote closer trade and economic relations between the Community and India and to give a new impetus to the mutual relations between the partners.

(b) The first meeting of the Indo-EEC Joint Commision set up under the new Agreement was held in Delhi on 22-23 Jan. 1982. This Joint Commission discussed various activities to be undertaken towards implementation of the objectives of the new Agreement and also set up two Working Groups to go into bilateral matters relating to Trade and Cooperation in Science and Technology. On the basis of the discussions on the Joint Commission, the EEC Commission agreed to examine the possibilities of increasing its financial assistance for the Indo-EEC Trade Promotion Programme for the future years and of improving its multi-annual support for the Operation Flood II Project. The Commission

also proposes to organise an Investment Seminar in Europe with focus on India whioh would be followed by sectoral conferences in India between European and Indian firms interested in mutual industrial cooperation in specified sectors.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. It is expected that it may open an office in the near future.

Setting up of "Raid Squad" for proper functioning of Nationalised Banks

9414. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a "raid squad" has been set up to ensure proper functioning of nationalised banks;

(b) if so, the constitution of the squad;

(c) the number of raids made in the country by this squad; and

(d) the number of employees found locking and the nature of action taken against them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (d). Ensuring proper functioning of the banks is the normal function of the Management of the banks and their supervisory officers at all levels. No raid squad as such has been set up but periodically banks have been organising surprise checks to ensure that the system is working satisfactorily. In particular this is done to ensure discipline and punctuality in attendance of the employees.

Purchase of British Combat Aircrafts, besides Jaguar

9415. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the British aviation industry has given any offer to Government of India to purchase British Combat aircraft, besides Jaguar; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) No firm offer of sale has been received.

(b) Does not arise.

Units engaged in manufacturing carpets by machines

9416. SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of units which manufacture carpets by machines;

(b) what was the production during the years 1980-81 and 1981-82 in each unit;

(c) what was the quantity exported during the said period by each unit;

(d) whether this machine carpet has any effect on the hand made carpet industry; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the measures being taken for the safe-guard of small carpet weavers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) There are 3 units manufacturing woollen carpets by machines namely (1) M/s. Modi Carpets Ltd. Modinagar, (2) M|s. Bharat carpets Ltd., New Delhi and (3) M|s. Transasia Carpets Ltd., New Delhi.

(b) The production of carpets by these units during 1980-81 was as follows:—

Units	*Production* (in Sq. Mtrs.)
1. M/s. Modi Carpets Ltd., Modinagar.	525,133
2. M/s. Bharat Carpets Ltd., New Delhi	168,992
3. M/s. Transasia Carpets Ltd., New Delhi	450,976

The Ministry of Commerce is yet to compile full information about the production in these units during 1981-82.

(c) The quantity exported by the 3 units during 1980-81 was as follows;—

Units	*Qty. Exported* (in Sq. mtrs.)
1. M/s. Modi Carpets Ltd., Modinagar	253,789
2. M/s. Bharat Carpets Ltd., New Delhi	78,046
3. M/s. Transasia Carpets Ltd.	317,818

The Ministry of Commerce is yet to compile full information about the quantity exported by these units during 1981-82.

(d) The machine made woollen carpet industry has very little effect on the hand-made carpet industry, in so far as the market is concerned.

(e) Does not arise. However, Government have been expanding the production base of small carpet weavers by massive training programme.

Seizure of Smuggled Goods in Custom Check Posts

9417. SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL:
SHRI NAVIN RAVANI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that smuggled goods worth lakhs of rupees were seized at different custom check posts;

(b) if so, the amount of the goods seized during the year 1980-81 and 1981-82;

(c) how these confiscated goods are disposed of; and

(d) the amount collected during the years 1980-81 and 1981-82 by selling confiscated goods?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The value of goods seized by the Customs authorities all over India during the period 1980 to 1982 (upto February) is given below:—

Year	Approximate value of goods seized (Rs. in crores)
1980 . . .	52.85
1981 . . .	39.72
1982 . . . (Upto February)	9.78

(c) A Statement showing the mode of disposal of seized/confiscated goods is annexed.

(d) The value of confiscated goods disposed of during 1981 and 1982 is available and is given below:—

Year	Approximate value of goods disposed of
1980 . . .	17.76
1981 . . .	20.50

Statement

Manner of disposal of different categories of goods

Description	Manner of Disposal
1. Trade Goods	Trade goods like chemicals, industrial raw materials, machinery parts, motor vehicles parts etc. are disposed of by public auction. Canalised drugs are sold to Canalising Agencies.
2. Conveyances	Conveyances like vessels and vehicles are sold by public auction. Vessels and Indian vehicles suitable for Government Departments are appropriated departmentally.
3. Gold and silver	Gold and silver are deposited in the Government Mints.
4. Indian and foreign currency	Indian and foreign currency is deposited with the Reserve Bank of India for crediting to Government.
5. Arms and ammunition	Arms and ammunition of other than .38 and .32 bore revolvers/pistols and their ammunition are disposed of in the following manner:— (a) Stengun are offered to the Ministry of Home Affairs and those not required by them sold to the Ministry of Defence. (b) All weapons of prohibited bore and their ammunition are disposed of to Ordnance Factories (Ministry of Defence) . (c) Crude weapons of indigenous make are offered to C.B.I. for being exhibited in their museum. (d) All other weapons for which licences are issued to the public are disposed of by public auction. (e) .12 bore arms and ammunitions arw sold to State Forest Secretaries/Chief Conservators of Forests/ Chief Wildlife Wardens for their official use. Revolvers/pistols of .38 and .32 bore and their ammunition are kept for departmental use.
6. Antiquities	Antiquities are handed over to the Archaeological Survey of India, Free of cost, for disposal by way of gifts to different museums or institutions or if necessary by other means.
7. Wild life products	These are sold to the educational and research institutions, museums etc. at token price of a handed over to Wild Life Authorities free of cost for exchange purposes with other countries who are signatories to CITES.
8. Synthetic and Metallic Yarn	Synthetic and metallic yarn is sold to Weavers' Co-operatives/Associations and to actual users.
9. Liquor	Liquor is disposed of to Indian Tourism Development Corporation against their import quotas or against the quotas of their eligible hotels on the usual terms and conditions and through State Trading Corporation to Canteen stores department (India).

Description	Manner of Disposal
10. Diamonds	Rough and uncut diamonds are sold by auction or tender to import licence holders against debit of their licences. Cut and polished diamonds are sold for export only.
11. Precious and semi-precious stones other than diamonds	Rough and uncut precious and semi-precious stones are sold in the internal market by auction or tender to holders import licences against debit of their licences. Cut and polished precious and semi-precious stones other than diamonds are sold internally by auction or by tender.
12. Watches	Watches are handed over to HMT. In case the HMT expresses its unwillingness to lift the same or fails to lift the same within a period of three months, they are offered for sale to:— (a) Military and Para-military Organisations for use of their personnel; and (b) N.C.C.F. for sale to *bona fide* consumers through Consumers Co-operative Societies, Super Bazars, Sahakari Bhandars, etc.
13. Electric goods including Video Cassette Recorders	Electric goods like calculators, tape-recorders, etc. and typewriters and photographic goods are sold to Government departments for official use and to educational and research institutions and to Universities.
14. Synthetic textiles . . .	Synthetic textiles are to be exported. *Additional Measure* Synthetic textiles and other consumer goods like electronic goods, including other miscellaneous items are disposed of as stated below:— (1) Through retail sale by Custom Houses of miscellaneous items (except watches) seized in small lots. (2) By sale to Military and Para-military organisations and Police canteens for use of their personnel; and (3) By sale to National Co-orperative Consumers Federation Ltd., for sale to *bona fide* consumer' through Consumers' Co-operative Societiess, Super Bazars, Sahakari Bhandars etc.

Trade Agreement with Egypt

9418. SHRI SKARIAH THOMAS: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any trade agreement was recently concluded with Egypt; and

(b) if so, the items which will be included in the trade with that country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Setting up of Task Forces of Ex-Servicemen

9419. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Unstarred Question No. 1053 on 26th February, 1982 regarding setting up of Task Forces of Ex-Servicemen and state:

(a) whether a request for the inclusion of Hamirpur and Bilaspur Districts of Himachal Pradesh as areas for deployment of Task Forces of Ex-Servicemen has been received by Government for the protection of Ecological balance;

(b) if so, the decision taken by Government on this request;

(c) whether the precise pattern of the functioning of these Task Forces has since been determined;

(d) if so, the nature thereof; and

(e) if not, the likely date by which a decision would be taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO): (a) to (e). A request was received from the Hon'ble Member on the 4th March, 1982, for inclusion of Hamirpur and Bilaspur Districts of Himachal Pradesh in the areas proposed for deployment of Task Forces for carrying out programmes of protection of the Ecological balance. The areas presently identified for deployment of such Task Forces are Lahaul Spiti, Chamba, Kangra and Una Districts of Himachal Pradesh. The question of including Hamipur and Bilaspur Districts for deployment of Task Forces would be considered when there is a proposal to enlarge this programme further.

The precise pattern of the functioning of the Task Forces is under examination.

Construction of Dharamshalas Sarais in Himachal Pradesh

9420. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a request has been received for the construction of Dharamshalas|Sarais under the aegis of Bharatiya Yatri Awas Vikas Samiti set up by the Central Department of Tourism at some places in Himachal Pradesh;

(b) if so, the action taken by the Samiti on this request; and

(c) if no action has been taken, the likely date by which action would be taken alongwith the names of the places for which requests have been received?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) to (c). The Bharatiya Yatri Avas Vikas Samiti set up by the Department of Tourism under the Societies Registration Act of 1860 has been in touch with the Himachal Pradesh Government for a site for the construction of a yatrika|dharamshala at Naina Devi. The State Government have offered the land for its construction, but formalities regarding transfer of land to the Bharatiya Yatri Avas Vikas Samiti have not yet been completed.

Cases of Disability Pensions pending for settlement

9421. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Unstarred Question No. 2204 on 5 March, 1982 regarding cases of disability pensions pending for settlement and state;

(a) the steps taken by Government to settle the 223 pending cases

of disability pension at an early date and also state the date when the Committee for simplifying and streamlining the existing procedure for expeditious settlement of pension cases has been set up by Government; and

(b) the likely date by which the Committee is expected to submit its report ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO) : (a) and (b). Necessary instructions have been issued to the Controller of Defence Accounts (Pensions)/ Record Offices to finalise these pending cases of pensions expeditiously. Two Committees were set up on 24th June, 1981 to simplify and streamline the existing procedure for expenditious settlement of pension cases. Of these one has already finalised its recommendations and the the other is expected to do so shortly.

Conference of International Council of Tanners held in Madras

9422. SHRI S.B. SIDNAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the opinion expressed by the International Council of Tanners that India should give up its restrictive leather-export policy and remove curbs on exports of semi-finished leather;

(b) if so, the details of the annual conference of the ICT held recently in Madras; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) to (c). The government has not participated in the Conference of International Council of Tanners held at Madras nor has it sponsored any organisation to participate in the same. The deliberations of the Conference have also not been made available to the Government.

The leather export policy of the government is very progressive and it aims at gradual boosting of exports of value added items. Export of semi-finished leather is subjected to quotas, which is in conformity with the over all policy of Govt.

Ban on Export of Ivory Works

9423. SHRI S.B. SIDNAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a ban on export of ivory works has led to unemployment and vanishing of ancient skills in ivory craftsmen in the country;

(b) whether it is also a fact that most ivory craftmen in the country have now switched over to rosewood of sandalwood carving due to ban and non-availabilty of ivory;

(c) whether Government are aware of the legendary Karnataka ivory craftsmen doing work on Plastics, Camelbones etc.; and

(d) what measures Government propose to take to patronise and promote the ancient India art and the framed craftsmen from dwindling?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA: (a) to (c). There is no total ban on exports of ivory products from India. Ivory articles made out of imported African ivory are allowed to be exported under certain conditions. Shortage of ivory for exports has led ivory craftsmen to take up working on other materials.

(d) Import of unmanufactured ivory has been brought under Open General Licence (OGL) during the current year subject to Actual User condition. This facility is expected to ease the position with regard to availability of ivory.

Amount Earmarked for Tourism during 1982-83 .

9424. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the amount earmarked for tourism in the year 1982-83;

(b) the State-wise allocation proposed to be made for tourisms in the above financial year;

(c) what are the main programmes proposed to be undertaken by his Ministry for the promotion of tourism in Orissa in that year; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) The amount earmarked for development of Tourism in the Central Sector in the year 1982-83 is Rs. 1394.00 lakhs. (This includes Rs. 370.00 lakhs for the schemes of the Central Department of Tourism and Rs. 1024.00 lakhs for I.T.D.C.).

(b) The allocation of funds is not done State-wise, but on scheme-wise basis.

(c) and (d). The Schemes taken up/proposed to be taken up in the Central Sector in Orissa during 1982-83 are:—

1. *Department of Tourism* :
   - (i) Forest Lodge at Simlipal.
   - (ii) Preparation of master plans (land-use plans) of Ratnagri-Lalitgiri-Udaigiri.
2. *I.T.D.C. (Joint Venture Schemes)*:
   - (i) Hotel at Puri.
   - (ii) Cottages at Konarak.
   - (iii) Expansion of Hotel Kalinga Ashok at Bhubaneshwar.

अखिल भारतीय हथकरघा बोर्ड की चेयरमैन की रिपोर्ट

9425. **श्री मूल चन्द डागा** : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अखिल भारतीय हथकरघा बोर्ड के चेयरमैन ने हथकरघा उद्योग का अध्ययन करने के पश्चात् कोई रिपोर्ट दी है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो रिपोर्ट में क्या मुख्य सिफारिशें की गई हैं; और

(ग) क्या मुख्य सिफारिशों में से एक यह थी कि एक अखिल भारतीय हथकरघा विकास निगम की स्थापना की जाए और यदि हां, तो कब तक निगम स्थापित किए जाने की आशा है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री पी. ए. संगमा) : (क) अब कोई अलग अखिल भारतीय हथकरघा बोर्ड नहीं है । एक संयुक्त अखिल भारतीय हथकरघा तथा हस्तशिल्प बोर्ड है जिसके अध्यक्ष वाणिज्य मंत्री हैं । उन्होंने हथकरघों पर कोई रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत नहीं की है ।

(ख) और (ग) . प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

Export of Footwear from Delhi

9426. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have been making efforts to export footwear from Delhi;

(b) if so, the foot-wear export position from Delhi during the last three years; and

(c) the export position of footwear from other cities of India in the above period ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) The basic objective of Government's policy is to boost export of value added items like footwear from India.

(b) and (c). Export of leather footwear from Delhi and other ports since 1979-80 has been as follows:

(Value in Million Rs.)

	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82 (April-February
Delhi	49.04	30.83	*19.98
Bombay	119.51	172.32	119.27
Calcutta	5.42	21.50	20.50
Madras	5.20	11.56	16.30
Cochin	1.33	0.60	1.38

*(upto November, 1981)
(Source: Leather Export Promotion Council, Madrs)

Loan expected to get from World Bank|IDA

9427. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of loan expected to be obtained from the World Bank and the International Development Association during the current financial year;

(b) the total amount out of the above combine loan proposes to be invested in agricultural sector.

(c) the total number of group assisted progress of the World Bank expected to be taken up with the above loan amount; and

(d) the details about the investment programme with the combined loan expected to be obtained from the World Bank and the International Development Association?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) (a) According to recent indications, the amount of assistance likely to be available from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank) during its fiscal year 1982 (July 1981 to June 30, 1982) will be approximately billion. As a result of reductions in donor contributions to the second instalment of the Sixth Replenishment of IDA, there has been a reduction in the overall resources available to IDA for its fiscal year 1982. A reduction in IDA resources available to India in this period is therefore likely but the exact amount that will be available is uncertain.

(b) to (d). We have indicated to the Bank group a pipeline of projects for the current financial year. The actual number of Projects for which assistance can be tied up and other details of the investment programme will depend, among other things, upon total availability of Bank group funds and the status of project preparation and processing.

Representation from Ordnance Employees Union, Ambarnath

9428. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation dated 18th February, 1982 from the Ordnance Employees Union, Ambarnath;

(b) if so, the salient points raised by the Union in the said representation;

(c) whether Government have taken any steps on the said representation;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (e). The representation which was addressed to the Chief Minister of Maharashtra related to an incident of snatching of an amount of Rs. 2.20 lakhs from two members of Ordnance Factory Employees Cooperative Credit Society Ltd. Ambarnath by some unidentified persons and assaulting the Secretary of the said Society. The matter concerns the State Government and police investigations are in progress.

Replacement of Dakota by AN-32

9429. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are going to replace Dakota by AN-32;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to consider to allot the servicing and overhauling of those new aircraft AN-32 at HAL, Barrackpore to provide some jobs for the idle workers there; and

(c) if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The agency to undertake servicing and overhauling of AN-32 will be decided on techno-economic considerations at an appropriate time.

Advances by nationalised banks to priority sectors

9430. SHRI KRISHAN KUMAR GOYAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the priority sectors for the purpose of lending and advances by the nationalised banks;

(b) how are the norms fixed for targets and sub-targets for advances to the weaker sections of the community;

(c) whether any guide-lines have been laid down for the banks lending to agricultural and allied activities; and

(d) whether it is proposed to review the policy of lending to the priority sectors of the economy, if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) For the purpose of advances by banks, priority sectors broadly include, agriculture; small scale industry; retail trade and small business; professional and self-employed persons; road and water transport operators; education, etc.

(b) and (c). Within the total resource position of the banks, and keeping in view to the extent possible the needs of priority sectors, the Reserve Bank of India have laid down certain targets and sub-targets for lending by banks to

these sectors. In respect of agricultural sector, the Reserve Bank has directed commercial banks that by the end of 1985 their advances to this sector should constitute at least 16 per cent of their total advances. In addition, a sub-target has been fixed in this sector for weaker sections; namely, that out of the total advances to agriculture sector at least 50 per cent of it should be made available by 1983 to weaker sections.

(d) A working group has been constituted by the Reserve Bank of India recently under the chairmanship of its Deputy Governor to examine, inter-alia, any modifications that may be required in the definitions of priority sectors, as also in the existing targets and sub-targets for lending to priority sectors, and within that to the weaker sections.

Joint Indian Ventures Abroad

9431. SHRI RAJESH PILOT: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of financial status of joint Indian ventures abroad, country-wise, in public and private sectors;

(b) how many Indians are employed in these ventures and what are their salaries as compared to International standards; and

(c) what fraction of their foreign earnings can be remitted to India and what special arrangements have been made to make it cheaper and rewarding for channelising these earnings through Government agencies?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) A statement showing the required information is attached.

(b) Information regarding the employment of Indians in the joint ventures set up abroad is not being maintained.

(c) Under the existing exchange control regulations Indians employed abroad are frte to utilise their earnings in foreign exchange so long as they continue to be non-resident. The extent of remittances out of salary savings of the employees would, vary from case to case and also depend upon the nature of exchange control regulations prevailing in the countries where the joint ventures are located.

All remittances to India are required to be routed only through normal banking channels. As acceptance of money abroad by Government agencies would amount to compensatory transactions which are prohibited under law, the question of making inward remittances cheaper through Government agencies does not arise. Wherever branches of Indian banks are operating abroad they are rendering proper assistace in remitting the funds of Indians employed abroad.

Statement

Indian Joint Ventures in operation aboard country-wise and the value of Indian Equity participation

(As on 1-1-1982)

Sl. No.	Country of location	No. of Joint Ventures	Indian Equity (Rs. lakhs)
1	Australia	1	6·9
2	Bahrain	1	1·1

1	2	3	4
3	Bangladesh	1	4·0
4	Fiji	1	11·2
5	France	1	2·6
6	Hong Kong	1	2·6
7	Indonesia	12	954·9
8	Kenya	10	1046·2
9	Kuwait	1	1·5
10	Malaysia	30	1197·5
11	Mauritius	5	33·4
12	Nepal	1	14·6
13	Netherlands	1	3·8
14	Nigeria	6	261·8
15	Oman	2	10·8
16	Phillipines	2	45·0
17	Saudi Arabia	3	34·4
18	Singapore	13	250·3
19	Sri Lanka	3	8·9
20	Thailand	5	153·8
21	Uganda	1	28·1
22	U.A.E.	9	65·4
23	U.K.	7	13·1
24	U.S.A.	7	18·0
25	W. Germany	1	38·0
	TOTAL	125	4209·9

Joint ventures by Public Sector

Only two Indian Joint Ventures have been established abroad by public sector organisations. One such joint venture is located in Kenya and another in Kuwait.

Note: Indian equity represents the paid-up portion of the Indian share capital in the joint ventures. As the equity share capital of the joint ventures set up abroad are expressed in terms of the local currency, the Rupee equivalents given in the statement are approximations.

Tax evasion in big and small Industries

9432. SHRI RAJESH PILOT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the estimate of Government about the extent of tax evasion in big and small industries including road transport by private companies;

(b) what is the strength and expenditure on the machinery if any exclusively associated with checking and plugging loopholes in tax evasion; and

(c) what has been the estimate of amount of tax evasion checked and prevented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Expenditure on Publicity of Public Sector Undertakings

9433. SHRI RASA BEHARI BEHRA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the public sector undertakings under his Ministry with the amount of money spent for publicity by these units, unit-wise during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) names of the news dailies and periodicals used for advertisement by these units, unit-wise during the last three years, year-wise; and

(c) the particulars of the officials concerned for publicity in these units with number of staff in the publicity department of these units, unit-wise?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA: (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Crldit facilities to share-croppers and assingnees of vested land

9434. SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formulated any special plan for extending credit facilities to the share-croppers and assignees of vested land;

(b) If so, details thereof;

(c) whether credit facilities are being provided to share-croppers and assignees of vested land throughout the country; and

(d) if so, facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (d). Public sector banks in coordination with State level agencies, extend credit facilities to share-croppers and assignees of vested land as part of their advances to the agricultural sector. The implementation of agricultural land ceilings, distribution of surplus land and proper compilation of land records is also included in the new 20-Point Programme which is being implemented throughout the country. Within their own resource position, and keeping in view the guide-lines laid down by the Reserve Bank of India from time to time banks are progressively providing more assistance to small and marginal farmers and other beneficiaries of 20-Point Programme.

News Item Captioned "I. T. Property Law Dead"

9435. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the press report published in the 'Financial Express' of 27th March, 1982 under the heading "I. T. property law 'dead' ";

(b) if so, the number of properties acquired by Government during the years 1979-80, 1980-81 and 1981-82, the value of which was more than Rs. 25,000 but the value recorded in the transfer document was less than 15 per cent of the market value in Delhi, Bombay and Calcutta;

(c) the number of notices issued by the income-tax authorities under section 269(c) of the Income-tax Act during each of the last three years (State-wise);

(d) whether it is a fact that every property transferred in Delhi and Bombay is transferred by collecting about half the price in black; and

(e) if so, what steps Government have taken or propose to take to check the growth of black money in the property transfer deals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODA): (a) Yes Sir, A news item under the head "I. T. Property Law 'DEAD' " did appear in the Bombay issue of Financial Express dated 27th March, 1982.

(b) No property was acquired during the years 1979-80, 1980-81 and 1981-82 at Delhi, Bombay and Calcutta.

(c) Number of notices issued by the Income-tax Authorities under section 267 (c) of the I. T. Act. 1961 during each of the last 3 years (State-wise) is as per chart enclosed.

(d) and (e) There is no precise information to this effect. However, acquisition proceedings are initiated in all suitable cases.

S. No.	Name of State	No. of notices issued during Financial year		
		1979-80	1980-81	1981-82 (upto December, '81) ***
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	763	605	267
2	Assam & All Hill States	33	3	4
3	Bihar	76	87	50
4	Delhi	278	702	1055
5*	Gujarat, Deman, Diu & Dadra Nagar Haveli	452	535	468
6**	Haryana	..	332	168
7*	Karnataka & Goa	138	203	141

1	2	3	4	5
8*	Kerala, Laccadive Minicoy Amindive . . .	112	94	46
9	Madhya Pradesh	258	426	292
10	Maharashtra	107	102	127
11	Orissa	9	4	6
12*	Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, J&K & Chandigarh . .	1520	2229	1000
13	Rajasthan	133	241	211
14*	Tamil Nadu & Pondicherry	617	529	372
15	Uttar Pradesh	539	631	145
16	West Bengal & Andaman & Nicobar . . .	347	431	243
	TOTAL .	5,382	7,164	4,596

*Separate State-wise figures are not available because jurisdiction of Commissioner of Income-tax is over more than one State.

**Figures for the year 1979-80 included in Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, etc. at Sl. No. 12.

***Figures for the year 1981-82 are readily available only upto December, 1981. Further, figures for Uttar Pradesh (S.No. 15) & Bihar (S.No. 3) are subject to re-conciliation.

Amendment to Customs Tariff Act, 1975 to check fraudulent business transactions ..

9436. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) Whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to amend the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 with a view to check the fraudulent business transactions which are subverting the Government's Tariff mechanism;

(b) if so, what are the details in this regard;

(c) whether any cases of large scale imported goods cleared at substantially lower rates of import duty have come to Government's notice during the last three months;

(d) If so, what are the details thereof; and

(e) What steps Government have taken to check such malpractices causing loss to the exchequer?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) and (b). A Bill called the Customs Tariff (Amendment) Bill, 1982 was introduced in Lok Sabha on 15-4-1982 to further amend the Customs Tariff Act, 1975. The Bill seeks to amend entries relating to sub-headings (1) and (2) of Heading No. 73.15 and certain other Headings under Chapter 73 of the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 so as to provide for a statutory rate of duty of 300 per cent on items of stainless steel. The amendment of sub-heading (2) of Heading No. 73.15 in so far as it relates to angles shapes, sections and circles of stainless steel is sought to be given retrospective effect from 1st January, 1981.

(c) to (e). The amendment, became necessary because the difference in duty under sub-headings (1) and (2) of Heading 73.15 was so large that attempts were made by some importers to manipulate the description or form of articles in such a way as to claim a lower rate of duty as has happened in the case of stainless steel sheets imported in the guise of "folded angles" and "circles". In these cases, the Customs authorities held the view that the goods were nothing but sheets attracting the higher of the two rates of duty. This position, however, was challenged in the various Courts. The goods were released by the Customs subsequently in terms of the interim orders of the Courts after collecting the duty at lower rate and covering the differential duty by a bond to be given by the importers. This has resulted in the deferment of substantial amount of revenue due to the Government. The Customs Tariff (Amendment) Bill,, 1982 apart from covering the past cases, will also prevent future abuses of the type mentioned above.

Discontinuation of Daily Deposit Collection Scheme

9437. SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some of the nationalised banks have disoctninued the Daily Deposit Collection Scheme and also banned the opening of new accounts;

(b) If so, what are the reasons therefor; and

(c) what would be the plight of those thousands of Deposit Collectors who would be rendered jobless because of the said decision?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) and (b). None of the public sector banks has abolished the Scheme. However, 5 public sector banks, namely, Canara Bank, Indian Bank, Vijaya Bank, Indian Overseas Bank and United Commercial Bank have reported that they have stopped opening of new accounts under the scheme on account of high cost of collection of funds. high incidence of misappropriation of funds and frauds etc.

(c) According to these banks, the deposit collectors are not their employees. Thev are agents engaged on commission basis. The question whether a particular scheme has to be continued in its existing form or modified or discontinued has to be decided by the oncerned banks themselves taking into account all the relevant factors. However, the Daily Deposit Collectors have raised several industrial disputes and filed writ petitions before various High Courts seeking appropriate relief and directions against banks which have modified the scheme. The matter, therefore, is sub-judice.

Curtailment of Export of Rice-bran

9438. SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to curtail the export of rice-bran to 50,000 tonnes during 1982-83;

(b) If so, what are the reasons therefor; and

(c) what would be the effect of this on the indigenous industry of rice-bran and the loss in foreign exchange?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) to (c). Export of deoiled rice bran is allowed within a limited ceiling. The size of the export quota for 1982-83 is yet to be decided.

Introduction of Master Card System

9439. SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Central Bank of India has entered into an agreement with Master Card International Inc. U.S.A. for a tie-up of Central Card with Master card;

(b) if so, whether it is used as an alternative for both currency and cheques; and

(c) what other advantages will accrue to Government by the introduction of the master card system?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) According to Reserve Bank of India, Central Bank of India has been permitted to acquire a licence from the Interbank Card Association, New York, USA for its membership so as to get the benefit of the Master Card for India.

(b) The card enables the holder to purchase goods and services from authorised retail outlets (Establishment) upto a certain limit without immediate cash payment. Thus, the Credit Card affords immediate credit facility and relieves the cardholder the risk of carrying cash or a cheque book.

(c) It helps to increase the foreign exchange earnings besides promoting tourism.

Fraud involving travel documents in Canada detected by Air India

9440. SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI:
SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Air India detected a major fraud involving travel documents called Miscellaneous Charges Orders in Canada;

(b) if so, the nature of the fraud and loss if any, suffered;

(c) what is the action that has been taken in the matter; and

(d) the identity of the persons involved?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). According to the information available, 523 Miscellaneous Charges Orders (MCOs) were stolen in July 1980, from a travel agency in Canada alongwith identification plates of 28 international airlines. Five MCOs were presented at Air India booking office during December 81|January 82 for conversion into tickets through a non-IATA travel agency. Air India has also detected one such case at Delhi. Loss to Air India on this account has been estimated at Rs. 27.42 lakhs keeping in view recovery of MCOs worth Rs. 10 lakhs and cash to the extent of Rs. 1.32 lakhs from the agent.

At Bombay the matter is being investigated by the Central Bureau of Investigation. One, Mr. Ashraf Patel, Director, Regency Travels was arrested and has been released on bail. At Delhi, a complaint has been lodged with the Police and the matter is being investigated.

Import of coconut oil in the name of Coconut acid oil

9441. SHRI K. KUNHAMBU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that coconut oil was recently imported in the name of coconut acid oil;

(b) whether Government have investigated as to how this oil is used after import; and

(c) if so, the findings and remedial measures?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) to (c). According to the information available, about 321 MT of coconut acid oil (declared as non-edible) has been imported at Cochin Customs Port. Further details are being collected.

अहमदाबाद में कपड़ा मिलों का बन्द होना

9442. **श्री नरसिंह मकवाना** : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि अहमदाबाद में अनेक कपड़ा मिलें बन्द होने की स्थिति में आ गई हैं और यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या सरकार को इस बात की भी जानकारी है कि कुछ मिलों ने अपना उत्पादन कम कर दिया है और यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार ने इन कपड़ा मिलों को बन्द होने से बचाने के लिए किन्ही उपायों पर विचार किया है और उन्हें कुछ सुझाव दिया है और यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री पी. ए. संगमा) : (क) से (ग). सरकार की इस बात की जानकारी है कि पिछले कुछ समय से उत्पादन लागतों में वृद्धि और मांग में मंदी के फलस्वरूप अहमदाबाद और देश में अन्य जगहों पर कुछ वस्त्र मिलें कठिनाइयों का सामना कर रही है। ऐसा भी हो सकता है कि कुछ मिलों ने अपना उत्पादन कम कर दिया हो। रुई की कीमतों में स्थिरीकरण और भाग में सुधार से वस्त्र मिलों के लिए स्थिति का मुकाबला करना सम्भव हो सकेगा।

Social Security Certificate Scheme

9444. SHRI K. PRADHANI:

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have introduced the social security certificates scheme;

(b) if so, the date from which the above scheme would come into force;

(c) the main objectives of that scheme; and

(d) the steps taken for its implementation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The scheme of social Security Certificates will come into force on 1st June, 1982.

(c) The main objectives of the scheme are to mobilise private savings for public use and to provide a measure of social security to the dependents of persons purchasing these certificates.

(d) The details of the scheme have been finalised and the rules of the scheme notified in the Ministry of Finance, Department of

Economic Affairs, Notification No. GSR 259(E) dated the 20th March, 1982. Other preparatory steps for implementing the scheme, including printing of the certificates and application forms, are underway.

Export of Bonemeal Fertilizer

9445. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India have recently relaxed the policy for the export of bonemeal fertilizers;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof;

(c) whether Government have released any bonemeal quota so far for the current licencing year; and

(d) if so, what are the details in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) No, Sir. Export of all types of Fertilizers is banned.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Loans from Banks for purchase of Household articles on hire purchase basis

9446. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be please to state:

(a) whether banks have extended facilities in providing loans for purchase of house-hold articles on hire purchase basis;

(b) if so, the details regarding the procedure in this regard; and

(c) if not, whether Government propose to introduce such facilities for the middle class and salaried persons so as to enable them to purchase household articles on reasonable terms?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Section 8 of the Banking Regulation Act specifically prohibits Banks from undertaking any trading activities. Since financing under hire purchase scheme tantamounts to engaging in trading activities, commercial banks are not permitted to extend loans under the scheme.

Import of Cotton from Pakistan

9447. SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of cotton imported from Pakistan during the year 1981-82;

(b) whether any agreement has been made for the import of cotton during the year 1982-83; if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reasons for its import;

(d) whether any State Government have opposed the move to import cotton; and

(e) if so, their names, the reasons given and the action taken by Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) 49,584 bales of cotton of 170 Kgs. each were imported from Pakistan during the year 1981-82.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) to (e). Do not arise.

Amendment of Gold Control Act to check smuggling of gold

9448. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the desirability of amending the Gold Control Act with a view to check smuggling of gold into India;

(b) whether it is a fact that more than half of the demand of gold in India was met by smuggled gold and the Act had become legitimate channel to absorb the smuggled gold without any limit; besides being an instrument of harassments and corruption which was neither beneficial to the trade nor the consumer; and

(c) if so, the action proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODAI): (a) The objectives of the Gold (Control) Act, 1968 broadly are:—

(i) curbing the general demand for gold from the public with a view to reduce it progressively,

(ii) to serve as an economic measure to supplement other preventive measures; to make circulation of smuggled gold difficult and its detection easier by extending the control over gold beyond the stage of import.

These objectives are being served by the existing provisions of the Act. At present there is no proposal to amend the Gold (Control) Act.

(b) and (c). There is no authoritative estimate of the quantity of gold smuggled into India. However, reports received by Government show that gold continues to be sensitive to being smuggled into the country.

Specific complaints relating to harassment and corruption are duly investigated for appropriate action on the merits of each case.

Stock of Opium in factories in Mandsaur

9449. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI:

SHRI NAVIN RAVANI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether about 3,000 tonnes of opium worth Rs. 100 crores had piled up in factories in Mandsaur district of Western Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and steps taken or proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) No, Sir. The stock of opium in the Government Opium Factory at Neemuch in Mandsaur District of Madhya Pradesh as on 31-3-82 was about 843 tonnes at 90° Consistence valued at about Rs. 25 crores.

(b) The stock of opium has accumulated due to decline in our exports on account of stiff competition from countries producing poppy straw and its concentrate. In order to encourage exports of opium, the export price of opium has been reduced and incentive rebates have also been offered to the buyers abroad.

Dilution of Foreign Equity of M|s. Hindustan Lever Ltd.

9450. DR. KHUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the case of M/s. Hindustan Lever Ltd. for dilution of foreign equity upto 40 per cent is still under the consideration of Government and a final decision is yet to be taken;

(b) if so, what are the reasons for delaying the decision in respect of this company on the question of dilution of foreign equity even after nine years of coming into force of FERA, 1973;

(c) whether in view of delaying tactics adopted by this company for dilution of equity upto 40 per cent Government propose to freeze the dividends to be remitted to foreign share holders; and

(d) when a final decision is likely to be on the company's FERA application?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The company had claimed substantial changes in the character of its operation and drawn attention to various legal and other provisions in making its claim for retention of 51 per cent non-resident equity. These had to be examined inter-Ministerially.

(c) Pending decision on its representation the company had been allowed to remit dividends to the extent of 40 per cent only to the non-resident shareholder.

(d) Every attempt is being made to expedite decision on the representation of the company.

New Aircraft for Third Level Air Service (Vayudoot)

9451. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state whether there is a programme of adding 100 new aircraft to the third level air scheme?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): No, Sir. The number of aircrafts to be acquired will depend upon the gradual expansion of Vayudoot service in the country. Expansion is proposed to be done in a phased manner based on the availability of resources.

Landing of Foreign Tourist Chartered Flights at Airports

9452. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) names of the Airports where Government have allowed landing of foreign tourist chartered flights; and

(b) restrictions, if any, imposed upon them?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) Foreign tourist chartered flights are allowed to land at Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras.

(b) The various instructions on terminating/Transit Touris Charters/and Student Carters are given in the attached statement.

Statement

APPENDIX-A

INSTRUCTIONS OF TERMINATING TRANSIT TOURIST CHARTERS AND STUDENT CHARTERS

I. TOURIST CHARTERS TO INDIA (TERMINATING AND TURN ROUND NON-TRANSIT)

(1) *Origin of flights*:

Tourists may be carried to India from any country irrespective of whether Air India operates to that country or not and tourists who are off-loaded in India may be picked up from this country by the same operator without having to obtain a 'No. objection' certificate from Air India.

Airports to be used: The airports to be used will be Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras.

(2) *Domestic Sectors*: Carriage of tourists on domestic sectors during the period of their stay in India is to be undertaken by Indian Airlines or Railways or by Road.

(3) *Period of Stay*: The tourists have the facility to stay in India for a minimum period of 7 days and a maximum period of 30 days before leaving the country, with a fully occupied it inerary. This is necessary to ensure that only genuine tourists come to India. There is no distinction between non-affinity and affinity Groups and the instructions mentioned in para 7 below will applicable to all charters irrespective of the composition of the group. Requests for a stay in India beyond 30 days may be considered on merit.

(4) *Number of Charters*: To encourage tourist charters to this country, irrespective of the area from which they originate, and so long as the other prescribed conditions and satisfied the limit on the number of charters has been removed.

(5) *Handling by Air India*: Handling of the Charter aircrafts must be entrusted to Air India at International airports in India.

(6) *Substitution of passengers*: No substitution of persons shall be permitted.

(7) *Arrangements and foreign exchange payments*: All arrangements, such as hotel accommodation, surface and Air transport, Tourist Guides etc., will be made through a Travel Agency recognised by the Director General, Department of Tourism and will be paid for in foreign exchange in advance. Air-port and landing fees, handling and parking charges and aircrafts fuel charges shall also be paid in foreign currency.

(8) *Information about charters*: Information regarding the name of the operator, it inerary of the flight, passenger list, etc. should furnished by the tour operator/Travel Agent/to Air India/Air India's local representative abroad at least 10 days in advance of the scheduled flight. Subsequent changes in the passenger list, upto a maximum of ten per cent, would be permissible.

(9) *Code No. and flight particulars*: While seeking permission of the Director General, Civil Aviation, for the flight clearance, airline operator/tour operators should invariable quote the specific Code Number assigned to the flight by the Director General, Department of Tourism, together with flight particulars required by the Director General Civil Aviation in terms Notam 22/62.

(10) Permission for bonafide representatives to travel by the Charter aircraft:

The Charter Operator/Indian Travel Agent will be permitted to sent his bonafide representative by the charter to finalise arrangements with the travel agent/principals. The executive handling the charter may also travel alongwith the Charter Group.

(11) *Publicity about Charters*: Publicity to holiday charters should be in general terms designed to attract holiday traffic to India giving *inter alia* the proposed it inerary, approximate cost of tour etc., but the exact schedule of the non-scheduled operator need the mentioned only if it is an accepted practice.

(12) Persons of Indian ethnic origin, irrespective of whether holding Indian or foreign passports, are not entitled to avail themselves of the facilities provided by tourist charters of foreign airlines.

II. *Student Charters*

In order to encourage Student Charters to India the following relaxations are permitted in the instructions listed above:—

(a) Only bonafide Students will be eligible to participate in these flights and will have to carry proper identity cards issued by the International Student Travel Conference to establish their eligibility.

(b) all passengers arriving by student charter flights shall be in possession of return tickets with valid reservation to points outside India.

(c) the charter operators shall remit in advance an amount of US $5 per person for each day of his stay in India, subject to a minimum of US $60 per person. The amount shall not be converted into non-Indian currency.

(d) In regard to Indian students the instruction of para (I) 12 above shall be applicable. In other words, Indian students shall not be entitled to avail themselves of the facilities provided by foreign tourists/student charters of foreign airlines.

III. *Transit Charter Flights through India (Non-Terminating)*

(i) *Flight particulars*: All information prescribed in the Aeronautical Information Circular 22/62 should be furnished to the Director General, Civil Aviation, at least 72 hours' notice shall be given to the Aerodrome Officer-in-Charge of the Airport of Entry or the Director General of Civil Aviation, New Delhi, of any flight by such aircrafts, specifying the following particulars:

(i) The route to be flown.

(ii) The date of proposed flight.

(iii) The type of aircrafts.

(iv) The nationality and registration marks of the aircrafts.

(v) The Call-sign of the aircraft.

(vi) The description of the radio equipment carried.

(vii) The name of the Commander of the aircraft.

(viii) The name, address and nationality of operator of the aircraft.

(ix) The number of crew and also passengers if any, as well as general description of goods carried, and

(x) Such other information as may be required by the Director General of Civil Aviation.

2. *Information about the Charter*: The following further information is also required to be sent:—

(i) Registration marking of aircrafts;

(ii) Name of the Charter Company owning the aircraft;

(iii) Name of tour operator;

(iv) Route schedule from point to origin in Europe, USA etc., back to point of origin.

3. *Uplift of new passengers*: No new passengers should be uplifted.

4. *Period lay-over*: Permissible lay over period in India is 6 days in each direction. The lay-over in the reverse direction could meet any of the four airports (Bombay, Delhi, Calcutta and Madras) and for a different group provided the charter was promoted by the same operator and other requirements governing the transit charters were complied with. In case lay-over is asked for more than 6 days, Code No. from the Director General, Department of Tourism, will have to be obtained. Maximum lay-over upto 21 days is permissible in one direction subject to compliance of the conditions laid down for terminating charters in regard to Code Number, handling arrangement with Air India and payment of expenditures in foreign exchange.

5. *Payment of Services*: As in the case of destination charters, payment for all services availed of in India by transit charters should be made in foreign currency.

6. *Domestic Sectors*: Transport of Charter groups on domestic routes will be undertaken by Indian Airlines/Railways.

Problem and difficulties faced by Ex-Servicemen in States

9453. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the problems and difficulties faced by the Ex-Servicemen in various States;

(b) is it a fact that some State Governments are not even implementing the directions given by the Central Government in regard to Ex-Servicemen; and

(c) if so, what is the reaction of Central Government to it?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The welfare and resettlement of Ex-Servicemen is a joint responsibility of the Central and State Governments. The Central Government issue guidelines to State Governments from time to time on various aspects of resettlement of ex-servicemen. Within the framework of these guidelines, the individual State Govts. evolve their own programmes of resettlement of ex-Servicemen.

Representation from National Textile Corporation Marketing Division Employees Federation

9454. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Textile Corporation Marketing Division Employees Federation has submitted any representation to Government; and

(b) if so, the details of the representation and the action taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) and (b) The NTC Marketing Division Employees Federation has been representing from time to time to press its demands for parity of pay scales and other fringe benefits with administrative staff of NTC, allowance for handling cash, incharge allowance, shortage allowance, sales incentive, transfer grants, medical benefits, facilities for trade union activities, etc. While many of their demands have been met, parity of pay scales could not be conceded as the employees of showrooms are governed by the rules and procedures followed for similar establishment under respective Shops and Establishments Acts and Rules and the Minimum Wages Acts and Rules of concerned States in whose jurisdiction the showroom is situated.

SC/ST representation in Board of Directors of Public undertakings under the Ministry of Defence

9455. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Public Sector Undertakings and their subsidiaries under his administrative control and the constitution of their Boards of Directors, alongwith their tenure;

(b) the date on which these Boards were constituted and when their present term is expiring;

(c) details of SC & ST representatives appointed on these Boards of Directors to watch the interest of SC & ST employees as has been done in the case of all nationalised banks;

(d) in case no representation has been given, what steps are contemplated to implement Government policy of reservation on Boards of Directors; and

(c) is it a fact that recommendations for appointment of SCs & STs on Boards of Directors are pending for consideration, if so, the decision taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) and (b) There are nine Public Sector Undertakings under the administrative control of Ministry of Defence, including one subsidiary Company, viz., Goa Shipyard Limited, which is a subsidiary of Mazagaon Dock Limited. The Boards of Directors of these Companies consist of whole-time and part-time Directors. The whole-time Directors are appointed for fixed tenures normally ranging from 2 to 5 years. Part-time Directors are appointed from time to time and resign at the following Annual General Meeting of the particular Company but are eligible for re-appointment.

(c) and (d) There is no provision for reservation for SC/ST on the Boards of Directors of these undertakings. As per their present constitution, no SC/ST official is functioning on these Board.

(e) No, Sir.

Representation of SCS/T on Boards of Directors up to Public Sector Undertakings

9456. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Public Sector Undertakings and their subsidiaries under his administrative control and the constitution of their Board of Directors alongwith their tenure;

(b) the dates on which these Board have been constituted and when their present terms are expiring;

(c) details of SC and ST representatives appointed on these Boards to watch the interest of SC and ST employees as has been done in the case of all nationalised banks;

(d) in case no representation has been given, what steps are contemplated to implement the Government policy of reservation of Boards of Directors; and

(e) is it a fact that the recommendations for appointment of SCs and STs on Board of Directors are pending for consideration, if so, the decision taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (e) Government have recently constituted the Boards of Directors of 20 nationalised banks. The details regarding dates of constitution of the Boards, tenure of their appointment including details of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribe nominees appointed on them are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-4010/82]. The information regarding other undertakings is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Although, there is no provision in the related Nationalisation Scheme or Nationalisation Act for the appointment of a person belonging to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe as Director on the Board of each bank, it has been Government's endeavour to appoint as far as possible at least one Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe person on each of these Boards.

Policy adopted by SBI in transfering Junior Management Scale-I Officers

9457. SHRI HIRA LAL R. PARMAR:
SHRI R. N. RAKESH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the policy adopted by the State Bank of India for transferring the Junior Management Scale-I Officers just after their promotion from clerical cadre and the maximum period which an officer can stay at a particular station or branch;

(b) whether this policy is strictly followed in all cases without any discrimination;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the number of officers who are working at one station after the expiry of the maximum period and the reasons for not transferring them from that station?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (c) The State State Bank of India has reported that according to the extant policy of the bank, clerical staff on promotion as officer in Junior Management Grade Scale-I are transferred out of the Branch/Office from where they were promoted. Officers are normally posted at a particular office for a period of 2/3 years subject to the exigencies of service. This policy is by and large followed in case of all officers; exception being permitted only on administrative and other valid grounds. However, the bank endeavours to keep such cases to the minimum possible. While no discrimination is made in effecting transfers, which are made strictly in accordance with the transfer policy, the bank does some time receive representations from the officers for retention at a particular office/station beyond stipulated period on compassionate grounds. Such requests are decided on the merits of each case by the controlling authority. In some cases, an officer is also retained at the station beyond the stipulated period due to administrative exigencies.

(d) State Bank of India has reported that at present there are about 37,000 officers in the Junior Management Grade Scale-I. The information regarding number of officers who are working at one station beyond maximum period is not readily available with the bank.

Development of Tourism in Bihar during Sixth Plan period

9458. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) what specific steps are being taken to develop tourism in Bihar during the Sixth Plan period and particularly in North Bihar;

(b) what are the targets and places of excavation in Bihar, particularly North Bihar, during the Sixth Plan period from the point of view of archaeology and ancient history; and

(c) whether Balirajgarh, Andhra Tharhi, Kalua etc. in Madhubani district are included therein, if not, the reasons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) The Central Department of Tourism in consultation with the State Government has identified the following travel circuits for development of tourism in Bihar:

(1) Pataliputra (Patna)-Nalanda-Rajgir-Bhimbhudh-Gaya-Bodhgaya-Sasram-Buxar-Jagdishpur- Maner-Patalipura (Patna)

(2) Pataliputra (Patna)-Vaishali-Muzaffarpur-Areraj-Mothiari-Barharwa-Betla-Lauria-Nandagarh-Valmiki nagar-Raxaul-Sitamarhi (Janakpur)-Muzaffarpur-Pataliputra (Patna)

(3) Patna-Pawapuri-Tilaiya Dam-Parasnath-Hazaribah-Ranchi-Betla-Netarhat-Ranchi.

The following facilities were provided in 1981-82 by the Central Department of Tourism at centres falling along the above travel circuits:—

(i) Palamau wild life sanctuary (Betla)—provided five elephants for viewing wild life.

(ii) Hazaribagh Game Sanctuary—provided a mini-bus for viewing wild life.

During the remaining period of the Sixth Five Year Plan the Department proposes to take up the following schemes at centres falling along the identified travel centres mentioned above:—

(i) Youth Hostel at Patna

(ii) Tourist Village at Buxar

(iii) Yatrika at Buxar by Bharatiya Yatri Avas Vikas Samiti (Society registered by the Department of Tourism for construction of dharamshalas)

(iv) Cafeteria-cum-Rest House at Sasaram

(v) Forest Lodge at Betla (Palamau Game Sanctuary)

(vi) Sound-and-Light show at Buxar

(vii) Construtions of accommodation at Bodhgaya and Rajgir, and a cafeteria at Nalanda.

The ITDC has plans to construct a hotel at Ranchi as a joint sector venture with the Bihar Tourism Development Corporation, and expand its Travellers Lodge at Bodhgaya.

(b) an (c) The Archaeological Survey of India has indicated that problem-oriented excavations are taken up every year by the Survey in different parts of the country on the basis of recommendations of the Standing Committee of the Central Advisory Board of Archaeology. Since the sites of Balirajgarh, Andhra-Thadi, Kalna etc.

do not fall under the problem-oriented excavations, no excavation is envisaged at these places at present.

Working strength of Officers and Employees of Naval Science and Technological Laboratories, Visakhapatnam

9459. SHRI KUMBHA RAM ARYA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the sanctioned and working strength of officers and employees of the Naval Science and Technological Laboratories, Visakhapatnam working under DG, R&D, as on 31 March, 1982 (Cadre-wise, Post-wise, Group-wise);

(b) of the (a) above, the number of posts reserved for Scheduled Castes/Tribes (Cadre-wise, Group-wise);

(c) of the (a) above, the number of reserved posts actually filled by Scheduled Castes/Tribes (Cadre-wise, Group-wise);

(d) of the (b) above, the number of posts dereserved with prior approval of Government;

(e) whether Government are aware of representation made by the Scheduled Caste Uplift Union, Visakhapatnam about irregularities and Victimisation of Scheduled Castes/Tribes; and

(f) if so, details of each representation and action taken or proposed to be taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) to (f). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Exemption under Income Tax Act to Vishwa Hindu Parishad

9460. SHRI V. N. GADGIL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Vishwa Hindu Parishad has been given any exemption under the Income Tax Act;

(b) whether donations to Vishwa Hindu Parished are exempted from Income Tax; and

(c) if so, on what grounds the exemption have been granted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) Yes, Sir. Vishwa Hindu Parishad has been allowed exemption under section 11 of the Income Tax Act, 1961 upto assessment year 1979-80.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Exemption under section 11 has been granted to the Parishad as it satisfied the requisite conditions prescribed for it in the Act.

Grower's representation in Tobacco Board

9461. SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the composition of Tobacco Board does not inspire confidence of the growers because they have only two representatives in the Board;

(b) whether these representatives cannot fully represent the regions where tobacco is grown;

(c) if so, whether Government propose to increase the growers representation in the Board so that tobacco cultivator's diffculties are better expressed and suitable action taken; and

(d) what are the different interests, other than the cultivators, represented in the Board and whether they are more heavily tilted towards the commercial interests rather than upholding the interests of the cultivators?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) to (d). Virginia tobacco is mainly grown in the states of Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka and growers of these states are represented on Tobacco Board. There are 11 non-official Members on the Tobacco Board, out of which 3 are Members of Parliament, 4 are growers and 4 represent mainly commercial interests. Representation of growers on the Tobacco Board is considered adequate.

Borrowing from I.M.F.

9462. SHRI B. V. DESAI:
SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Planning Commission expects the pressure on the balance of payments to persist in 1982-83 in respect of the borrowings from the IMF;

(b) whether the Commission has cautioned Government that while in the short run it may be possible to finance the deposit by utilisation of external aid and further borrowing from the IMF, it would be necessary to adopt effective measures to increase the domestic production of steel, cement, fertilizer, vegetable oils so as to curb the growth of imports; and

(c) if so, what are the commission's arguments in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c). The Planning Commission feels that pressure on the balance of payments is likely to persist in 1982-83. The Commission has stressed the need for vigorous export promotion and increased domestic production of steel, cement, fertilizers, vegetable-oils and petroleum products with a view to achieving a viable position on our external account. Action on these lines is already in progress in accordance with the strategy of the Sixth Plan.

Publication of report by Director Census Operation for J & K. State

9463. SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the exclusion of population figures of the State of J & K by the Director of Census Operation has delayed the upgrading of cities for purposes of calculating the allowances, salaries etc. to Central Government employees; and

(b) if so, when the same will be published?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA):

(a) Cities and towns are classified/upgraded mainly for the purpose of payment of House Rent Allowance and Compensatory (City) Allowance to Central Government Employees. Such classification/upgradation is done on the basis of the decennial census population figures. Consequent on the 1981 census, the question of classification/upgradation will be considered only after the final 1981 Census Population figures are received from the Registrar General and Census Commissioner of India. This is in keeping with the past practice followed in this behalf.

(b) The final census figures of cities and towns are likely to be available in a few more months.

12.00 hrs.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri A. P. Sharma.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : अध्यक्ष जी, मुझे कुछ कहना है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कभी तो छोड़ दिया करो ।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : उड़ीसा में फैमिन कंडिशन्स हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उस के लिए लिख कर दे दीजिए ।

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ANNUAL REPORT OF CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF RAILWAY SAFETY FOR 1980-81 AND STATEMENT FOR DELAY ENDS.

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Chief Commissioner of Railway Safety on the working of the Commission of Railway Safety for the year 1980-81.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above report.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3996/82]

REVIEW ON AND ANNUAL REPORT OF MISHRA DHATU NIGAM LTD., HYDERABAD FOR 1980-81.

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:

(1) Statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Mishra Dhatu Nigam Limited, Hyderabad, for the year 1980-81.

(2) Annual Report of the Mishra Dhatu Nigam Limited, Hyderabad, for the year 1980-81 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General theron. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3997/82].

REVIEW ON AND ANNUAL REPORT OF INSTITUTE FOR DEFENCE STUDIES AND ANALYSES, NEW DELHI FOR 1980-81 AND COAST GUARD NAVIKA (DOMESTIC BRANCH) RECRUITMENT RULES, 1982

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO): I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Institute for Defence Studies and Analyses, New Delhi, for the year 1980-81 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Institute for Defence Studies and Analyses, New Delhi for the year 1980-81. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3998/82].

(2) A copy of the Coast Guard Naviks (Domestic Branch) Recruitment Rules, 1982 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notifications No. S.R.O. 75 in Gazette of India dated the 27th March, 1982 under sub-section (2) of section 123 of the Coast Guard Act, 1978. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3999/82].

REPORT OF C.A.G. OF INDIA FOR 1980-81—UNION GOVERNMENT (POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS), UNION GOVERNMENT APPROPRIATION ACCOUNTS (POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS) FOR 1980-81 THIRTEENTH VALUATION REPORT OF L.I.C AS ON 31-3-1981 AND NOTIFICATION UNDER CUSTOMS ACT, 1962.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) A copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1980-81—Union Government (Posts and Telegraphs) under article 151(1) of the Constitution. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4000/82].

(2) A copy of the Union Government Appropriation Accounts (Posts and Telegraphs) for the year 1980-81 (Hindi and English versions). [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4001/82].

(3) A copy of the Thirteenth Valuation Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Life Insurance Corporation of India as on the 31st March, 1981, under section 29 of the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4002/82].

(4) A copy each of the following Notifiations (Hindi and English versions) under setion 159 of the Customs Act, 1962:

(i) G.S.R. 353 published in Gazette of India dated the 10th April, 1982 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notifications No. 70-Customs dated the 25th March, 1978 so as to add one more primary product of Nepalese origin that has been found to qualify for preferential entry into India under the Indo-Nepal Treaty of Trade, 1978.

(ii) G.S.R. 354 published in Gazette of India dated the 10th April, 1982, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. 132-Customs dated the 2nd July, 1980 so as to add three more products of Nepalese origin found as per the agreed procedure, to qualify for preferential entry into India under the Indo-Nepal Treaty of Trade, 1978.

(iii) G.S.R. 319(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th April, 1982 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. 150-Customs dated the 25th May, 1981 so as to include Stainless Steel 'circles' also for the benefit of concessional rate of 220 per cent *ad valorem* [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4003/82]

REVIEW ON AND ANNUAL REPORT OF SPICES EXPORT PROMOTION COUNCIL, ERNAKULAM, COCHIN FOR 1980-81 AND STATEMENT FOR DELAY, REVIEW ON AND ANNUAL REPORT OF ENGINEERING EXPERT PROMOTION COUNCIL, CALCUTTA FOR 1980-81 AND STATEMENT FOR DELAY, REVIEW ON AND ANNUAL REPORT OF CASHEW EXPORT PROMOTION COUNCIL, COCHIN FOR 1980-81 AND STATEMENT FOR DELAY

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Spices Export

Promotion Council, Ernakulam, Cochin, for the year 1980-81 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Spices Export Promotion Council, Ernakulam, Cochin, for the year 1980-81.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4004/82].

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Engineering Export Promotion Council, Calcutta, for the year 1980-81 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Engineering Export Promotion Council, Calcutta, for the year 1980-81.

(4) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4005/82].

(5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Cashew Export Promotion Council, Cochin, for the year 1980-81 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Cashew Export Promotion Council, Cochin, for the year 1980-81.

(6) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above. [*Place in Library. See* No. LT-4006/82].

12.02 hrs.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

NINETIETH, NINETY-FIRST, NINETY-FIFTH & NINETY-SIXTH REPORTS

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jaipur): I beg to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Public Accounts Committee:

(i) Ninetieth Report on Food for Work Programme

(ii) Ninety-first Report on Incorrect computation of business income.

(iii) Ninety-fifth Report on Action Taken on Fifty-third Report on Review of Inventory holding patterns in the military engineer services in a Command.

(iv) Ninety-sixth Report on Union Excise Duties-Electric motors and cotton textiles.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

FORTIETH REPORT & MINUTES

श्री हीरालाल आर. परमार (पाटन) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं राष्ट्रीय वस्त्र निगम लिमिटेड के बारे में सरकारी उपक्रमों संबंधी समिति का 40वां प्रतिवेदन (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा समिति की (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा समिति करता हूं ।

12.03 hrs.

Statement re: Launching of INSAT—IA

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS, ENVIRONMENT AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): Once again I have the privilege of making a statement before the House about the successful launching of INSAT—IA.

The INSAT-IA satellite was launched at 1217 hrs. Indian Standard Time (IST) on Saturday, 10th April by a Delta 3910 launch vehicle from Cape Canaveral, USA The launch was originally scheduled for 8th April. However, it had to be postponed by a day owing to damage to the solar sail by an inappropriate forced cooling airflow at the launch pad. The damaged solar sail was replaced in time for 9th April but this had again to be postponed by a day as the Advanced Range Instrumentation Aircraft (ARIA) required for down range Delta second stage and PAM (upper stage) telemetry support could not reach its station in time due to engine trouble.

2. Inspite of inclement weather, on 10th April, the countdown proceeded smoothly and the lift-off took place at 1217 hrs. IST. The Delta 3910 launch vehicle placed the satellite and its Solid Spinning Uppper Stage (PAM) in a ballistic trajectory over the Atlantic Ocean. After separation from the launch vehicle, an 87 second burn of the PAM motor put the spacecraft in a transfer orbit. Though within specifications, the transfer orbit achieved was somewhat on the low side, the apogee being some 640 kms. less than the nominal (35,780 kms).

3. The INSAT-IA spacecraft in its transfer orbit was acquired by the INSAT Master Control Facility (MCF) at Hassan about 1 hrs. IST, and thereafter the control of the spacecraft shifted to MCF. The INSAT-IA spacecraft control Team at the MCF commanded separation of the burnt out PAM motor from the spacecraft, despun the spacecraft, made the spacecraft to acquire the sun and deployed the solar array to its transfer orbit configuration. One other command issued at this stage was for the deployment of the C-band antenna to open up the reaction control thrusters located on the East face of the satellite. Certain anomalies were noticed with regard to this operation. Subsequently a decision was made not to fire the apogee motor at the first apogee as scheduled earlier. Instead, the 5-lb reaction control system (RCS) thrusters were fired for about 6 minutes and 45 seconds to raise the perigee by about 55 kms.

4. On 11th April MCF oriented the spacecraft for its first apogee motor firing and at 1411 hrs. commanded the first firing of the 110-lb apogee thruster for about 34 minutes to place the spacecraft in an intermediate orbit.

5. On 12th April, the second firing of the apogee motor was commanded at 1806 hrs. IST for about 21 minutes to place the satellite in a near synchronous orbit. Another major manoeuvre carried out on 12th April was the successful deployment of the five panel solar array which provides solar power to the spacecraft.

6. At 1651 hrs. on 14th April and at 0610 hrs. on 15th April, velocity correction manoeuvres were carried out using 5-lb RCS thrusters on the west-face to arrest the Eastward drift of the

satellite and to induce a Westward drift to bring the satellite to its station (74 degree East) in the geostationary orbit. After acquisition of station in the geostationary orbit the spacecraft has been put in three axis stabilisation mode with one momentum wheel and one reaction wheel running. At 1443 hrs. on 20th April the deployment of the C|S-band antenna on the Westface of the satellite was successfully commanded. The same command was expected to release the solar sail restraints to enable solar sail deployment through execution of the same command for an extended time. However so far solar sail has not deployed despite multiple commands from MCF.

7. To deploy the undeployed C-Band Reflector a number of contingency operations were carried out after a great deal of study and simulations. The positive indication of successful deployment of C-Band Antenna is available on the Telemetry. The Radio Frequency (RF) tests on this antenna are to be carried out shortly. The deployment of the C-Band Reflector has also made available East-face thrusters for fine orbit control purposes including East-West Station keeping. Now full attention is being paid to the deployment of the solar sail.

8. The health of the spacecraft continues to be satisfactory and the spacecraft is responsive to commands from the MCF. The difficulties experienced in INSAT-IA orbit raising and deployment are not uncommon in space missions especially in the case of first flights of new spacecraft.

679 LS—12

12.07 hrs...

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED EYE-OPERATIONS BY QUACKS

श्री चन्द्रपाल झैलानी (हाथरस) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अविलंबनीय लोक महत्व के निम्नलिखित विषय की ओर स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार-कल्याण मंत्री का ध्यान दिलाता हूं और प्रार्थना करता हूं कि वे इस बारे में एक वक्तव्य दें :—

"राजस्थान में और उत्तर भारत के अन्य भागों में नेत्रशिविरों में कुछ नीम-हकीम व्यक्तियों द्वारा शेविंग ब्लेडों आदि से नेत्रों के आपरेशन किए जाने के परिणामस्वरूप बहुत से लोगों की दृष्टि हानि होने का समाचार तथा इस मामले में सरकार द्वारा की गई कार्यवाही ।"

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): The Government of Rajasthan have informed that certain unqualified persons carried out eye operations in a dharamshala at Lalpur Village of Dholpur Sub-Division from 2nd to 8th March, 1982. The matter was enquired into by the Deputy Director, Medical and Health Services, Rajasthan along with an Ophthalmologist of Dholpur Hospital. It was found that 13 eye operations and 3 other operations had been performed. Of the 13 eye operated patients, only 11 could be contacted. One was a child who, on examination, was found to have a healed scar on the lower lid of the left eye. In the case of remaining 11 persons, their eyes were found severely damaged and they were advised hospitalisation. In 2 cases, evisceration was performed in the hospital.

[Shri B. Shankaranand]

2. According to the Director of Health Services, Rajasthan, similar operations had been carried out from 20th to 25th March 1982 at Rajkhera Tehsil headquarters by 3 persons on 14 patients with ordinary shaving blades and Rs. 150|- to 200|- have been charged from each of them. Out of the patients operated, 12 were shifted to the General Hospital, Dholpur for treatment; the rest could not be contacted. The police have arrested all the 3 persons.

3. The police have also arrested one Shri K. L. Sharma of Udaipur and his three accomplices on information that they were organising eye operations in Village Karavli from 3rd to 5th April, 1982. The entire matter is under police investigation.

4. The Government of Rajasthan have taken prompt action in the matter. They have also issued instructions to the Chief Medical and Health Officers to take effective steps to prevent occurrence of such cases in future.

5. There are no reports from any other State regarding eye operations conducted by quacks by using ordinary shaving blades. I share the concern of the Members of Parliament about these unfortunate happenings and our sympathies are with those who have suffered. There is no doubt that persons indulging in such criminal activities deserve most stringent punishment.

6. Under the National Programme of Control of Blindness, the Central Government have issued detailed guidelines to all the State Governments stipulating that cataract operations should be performed by qualified and experienced Opthalmic Surgeons only. It has been emphasised that permission should be obtained from the Chief Medical Officer of the District for organising eye camps. As a measure of Health Education, programmes are regularly broadcast through the All India Radio informing the public to get themselves operated by qualified eye specialists only.

7. There is need to enlarge the facilities for cataract operations in the rural areas. We have already provided financial assistance to acquire 20 more mobile units in addition to 45 already supplied to the States. The Ophthalmology Departments of 250 District Hospitals have already been strengthened. We are extending these facilities to 50 more hospitals during the current year.

8. While Government is doing its best in augumenting the facilities under the National Programme of Control of Blindness, the success of the programme, however, crucially depends upon the cooperation and active participation of the community. In this context, the yeomen service rendered by genuine voluntary organisations deserves appreciation.

श्री चन्द्रपाल शैलानी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी कुछ दिन पहले नकली दवाएं बनाने का कारखाना पकड़ा गया था और उसके बारे में इसी सदन में चर्चा हुई थी । मैं इसे दुर्भाग्य ही कहूंगा कि आज सदन में नकली डाक्टरों की चर्चा हो रही है । देश के अनेक राज्यों में ऐसे संगठन और संस्थायें कार्यरत हैं जो जाली प्रमाणपत्र दे कर अशिक्षित, अनुभवहीन लोगों को डाक्टर बना देती है । ये नीम हकीम डाक्टर गांवों और छोटे छोटे कस्बों में अपना धंधा चलाते हैं और गांवों की भोली भाली जनता और सीधे सादे लोगों से खूब रुपया एंठते हैं और जब रोग इनके काबू से बाहर हो जाता है तो उन्हें सरकारी अस्पतालों में धकेल देते हैं ।

भारतीय चिकित्सा परिषद जो रजिस्टर्ड मैडीकल प्रेक्टीशनर्ज के लिए एक मात्र संस्था

है, का प्रस्ताव है कि नीम हकीमों द्वारा इलाज उसके नियमों के विरुद्ध है । भारतीय चिकित्सा परिषद के सूत्रों के अनुसार नीम हकीमों का पंजीकरण प्राइवेट मैडीकल प्रेक्टिशनरों के संगठनों द्वारा किया जाता है जो विभिन्न नामों से कार्यरत हैं तथा मोटी रकम ले कर प्रमाण पत्र देते हैं । जब ये प्रमाणपत्र दे देते हैं तो ऐसे लोग गांवों में डाक्टरी करते हैं । जिन्होंने अपने जीवन में एक दिन भी स्कूल की शक्ल नहीं देखी होती है, जो पढ़े लिखे नहीं होते हैं इस तरह की नकली संस्थाओं से प्रमाणपत्र ले कर गांवों में लोगों के जीवन के साथ खिलवाड़ करते हैं । इनके पास हर तरह के इलाज की गारंटी होती है । आप्रेशन तक ये करते हैं । गैर कानूनी गर्भपात तक ये करते हैं जो जान लेवा साबित होते हैं ।

धौलपुर के राजखेड़ा कस्बे की यहां बात है । इन लोगों ने शुरूआत कहां से की ? ये अलीगढ़ को बदनाम करते हैं ? इन्होंने पर्चे छपवाये और इसकी शुरूआत कहां से की "ओम् नमः शिवाय नमः अलीगढ़ वालों का आंख बनाने का विशाल कैम्प । प्यारे भाइयों आपको जानकर हर्ष होगा कि आपके कस्बा राजखेड़ा में नेत्र रोग विशेषज्ञ डा. वी. एल. बघेल पधार रहे हैं जो कि सभी प्रकार की बिगड़ी आंखों के जैसे मोतियाबिन्द, आसा माड़ा, रोहा, फूला, कालापानी, नाखून नासूर, अपरवाला आदि का आपरेशन कार्य परीक्षण सहित सफलता पूर्वक फ्री करेंगे । आप लोग समय पर पधार कर लाभ उठायें ।

आवश्यक निर्देश :

1. सर्व प्रथम आपरेशन वाले रोगी को 21 रु. जमा करा कर रोगी फार्म लेना होगा ।

2. नेत्र परीक्षा व पूरी जानकारी की कोई फीस नहीं ली जायेगी ।

3. आपरेशन वाले रोगी को दूध, दलिया, सूजी फ्री दी जायेगी ।

4. आपरेशन वाले रोगी को चश्मा फ्री दिया जायेगा ।

5. आपरेशन वाले की चारपाई, बिस्तर, खाने पीने के बर्तन, तौलिया, लाइफबाय साबुन तथा सेवा को एक व्यक्ति साथ लाना होगा ।

6. हमारे कैम्प में प्लास्टिक की चलती फिरती आंख भी लगाई जायेगी ।

नोट : रोगी को आपरेशन के बाद की दवाओं का स्वयं प्रबंध करना होगा । कैम्प इन्चार्ज: श्री सी. पी. सिंह गुर्जर ।"

फिर समय लिखा है कि इस समय से इस समय तक आपरेशन होगा, भर्ती होगी । मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि राजखेड़ा में जिन 3 व्यक्तियों ने 20, 22 आदमियों की आंखें फोड़ी और जिस तरह से आपरेशन किये एक साधारण ब्लेड से और उसमें उन्होंने शुद्ध जल और शुद्ध रूई भी इस्तेमाल नहीं की, गंदे तकिये और लिहाफ की रुई काम में लाये और 20, 22 आदमियों को अंधा कर दिया, यह बड़ा ही क्रूर कांड है । और यह पहला ही कांड नहीं है, इससे पहले भी इसी क्षेत्र में लालपुरा में हो चुका है जिसमें 17 आदमियों को अंधा किया गया । जब लालपुरा में यह कांड हुआ और पुलिस ने महेश नामक आदमी से पछताछ की, जिसके कि अनेक नाम हैं, तो उसने कहा कि हम इस काम को 1978 से कर रहे हैं और इस समय तक 1045 आपरेशन उसने किये । कितने लोगों की जान के साथ उसने खिलवाड की, और लाखों रुपये कमाये । यह बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण विषय है और इसकी तरफ सरकार को कड़ा रुख अपनाना चाहिये ।

मंत्री जी ने जो जवाब दिया है उन्होंने बहुत सी बातें बतायी कि राज्य सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है । जब आंख का इसने ब्लेड से आपरेशन किया और लोगों की आंख में दर्द होने लगा और खून निकलने लगा तो वह लोग भाग गये और राजखेड़ा के प्राथमिक हैल्थ सैन्टर में और धौलपुर के अस्पताल में लाया गया तो डाक्टरों ने साफ कह दिया कि इन लोगों की आंख की रोशनी लौटने की अब कोई सम्भावना नहीं है । इतने लोगों को अंधा किया गया, और आपको ताज्जुब होगा कि 12 साल से ले कर सभी उम्र के लोग थे और महिलायें भी थीं जिनकी आंखों की

[श्री चन्द्रपाल शैलानी]

रोशनी चली गई । उनके घर में कोई कमाने वाला नहीं है, उनके बच्चों पर क्या बीतेगी यह सोचने वाली बात है ।

इस गिरोह का सरगना है जिसका नाम महेश चन्द्र बनाम डा. एस. पी. त्यागी और बनाम डा. शर्मा कहता है और जो पर्चे उसने छपवाये उनमें अपने को लिखा है कि वह बी. आई. एम. एस. पास है । वह अपने को बी. आई. एम. एस. लिखता है । पुलिस ने जब पूछा तो अर्थ बताया कि बैचलर आफ इंडियन मैडिसन सर्जरी । इसका इतिहास यह बताते हैं कि यह आगरा में प्राइवेट क्लिनिक में काम करता था, वहां से इसने इस तरह का धन्धा अपनाया और इसने अब तक 31 इस तरह के कैम्प आंखों को अच्छा करने के नाम पर लगाये हैं जिसमें से 22 उत्तर प्रदेश में और 9 राजस्थान के भरतपुर, अलवर और सवाई माधोपुर जिलों में लगाये हैं । पिछले 4 सालों से इस तरह के गैंग और इस तरह की कार्यवाहियों में ये संलग्न हैं और वहां की राज्य सरकारों ने इस तरफ कोई तवज्जह नहीं दी । मार्च के पहले हफ्ते में लालपुर में 17 को जो अन्धा किया गया, तो वहां के जिला प्रशासन ने कोई तवज्जह नहीं दे और कोई भी इस बात की जानकारी नहीं की कि राजखेड़ा में जो कैम्प लगाया जा रहा है, कहीं ऐसा न हो कि उसमें भी इसकी पुनरावृत्ति हो । और वहीं हुआ ।

जैसा माननीय मंत्री जी ने बताया है, मैं पूर्णतः उनकी बातों से सहमत हूं । ये लोग पर्चे बांटबांट कर लोगों को प्रलोभन देकर कहा करते थे कि हम फ्री इलाज करेंगे और जब मरीज इनके शिकन्जे में आ जाते थे तो यह उनसे रजिस्ट्रेशन फीस के 21 रुपये लेते थे । इसके अलावा 80 रुपये, 200 रुपये और 500 रुपये तक मरीज से ये लेते थे । एक महिला का इन्होंने आपरेशन किया, उसने अपने जेवर रखकर 500 रुपये का इंतजाम किया । इसमें अनपढ़, सीधे-सादे गांव के लोग ही नहीं, बल्कि राजखेड़ा नगरपालिका के चेयरमैन की पत्नी भी शामिल हैं । इस तरह के लोग भी इनके शिकन्जे में फंसे हैं ।

कहने का अर्थ यह है कि इस तरह के जब कांड हुए और यह सारी बातें वहां के स्थानीय प्रशासन की जानकारी में थी तो उसने इस सम्बन्ध में कार्यवाही क्यों नहीं की ? अगर इसमें कोई कार्यवाही की जाती तो कुछ लोगों की आंखों को खराब होने से बचाया जा सकता था ।

लालपुरा में जो कांड हुआ, वह बिड़ला ट्रस्ट के नाम से हुआ । किस तरह से ये प्रतिष्ठित आदमी की ख्याति के नाम का इस्तेमाल करते हैं और देश की जनता को गुमराह करते हैं । राजखेड़ा में जो इन्होंने शिविर लगाया, वहां इन्होंने अपने आपको अलीगढ़ के विश्व विख्यात आंखों के हस्पताल से संबंधित बताया । अलीगढ़ में आंख के हस्पताल का नाम महात्मा गांधी के नाम पर नामकरण किया हुआ है जहां कि भारत सरकार, उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार और विदेशों से भी काफी धन मिलता है । अलीगढ़ का आंख का अस्पताल आंखों का बड़ा भारी केन्द्र है जहां पर कि सफलतापूर्वक आंखों का इलाज होता है । इन्होंने उसके नाम का भी दुरुपयोग किया । यह सारी बातें हैं जिन पर इस सदन को चर्चा करनी चाहिए ।

इस देश में इस तरह के दो गिरोह और तत्व पनप रहे हैं जो गांव के सीधे-सादे, भोले-भाले आदमियों का शोषण करते हैं, एक तो गिरोह है नीम हकीमों का और दूसरा है बिलेज बैरिस्टरों का । वह भी गांव के आदमियों का शोषण करते हैं, लेकिन क्योंकि यह विषय इससे संबंधित नहीं है, इसलिए इसकी जानकारी मैं नहीं देना चाहूंगा ।

चन्द सवालात मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहूंगा, मुझे विश्वास है उनकी क्षमता पर और उनकी विद्वता पर कि वह स्वयं दिलचस्पी लेकर सारे मामले की जांच करायेंगे और दोषी पाए जाने वाले लोगों को कड़े से कड़ा दंड दिलायेंगे । यह काम देशद्रोहिता का है क्योंकि जिनकी रोशनी चली जाती है वह वापिस नहीं आ सकती और उनका जीवन बेकार हो जाता है । मृत व्यक्ति के समान उनका जीवन हो जाता है, अन्धे लोगों का क्या जीवन होता है इसका आप स्वयं अन्दाज लगा सकते हैं ।

मेरा पहला प्रश्न है कि भारतीय चिकित्सा परिषद् के प्रस्ताव के अनुसार नीम हकीमों द्वारा इलाज, परिषद् के नियमों के विरुद्ध है, क्या सरकार इस परिषद् के प्रस्ताव को ध्यान में रखते हुए कोई कानून बनायेगी जिससे नीम हकीमों की प्रैक्टिस पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाया जा सके ?

(2) दूसरे नीम हकीमों का पंजीकरण करने वाले प्राइवेट मैडिकल प्रैक्टिशनरों के संगठनों को, जो विभिन्न नामों से कार्यरत हैं, क्या सरकार अवैध घोषित करेगी और उनकी मान्यता को समाप्त करेगी और उन पर रोक लगाएगी ?

(3) राजखेड़ा, लालपुरा और अन्य स्थानों पर लोगों को अंधा करने के जो कांड हुए हैं, क्या भारत सरकार अपनी तरफ से उनकी कोई जांच कराएगी ?

(4) जो लोग अंधे हुए हैं, क्या उनको तत्काल मुआवजा या किसी प्रकार की आर्थिक सहायता उन्हें दी गई है, तो मंत्री महोदय उसका ब्यौरा बतायें । मंत्री महोदय ने इस बारे में अपने वक्तव्य में संक्षेप में बता दिया है । लेकिन जिन लोगों की आंखें चली गई हैं, उनका जीवन तो बिलकुल समाप्त हो गया है । सरकार से मेरा अनुरोध है कि उनको अधिक से अधिक आर्थिक मदद दी जाए और उनके परिवार में जो लोग पढ़े-लिखे हैं, उनके लिए नौकरी की व्यवस्था की जाए ।

(5) जब मार्च के पहले हफ्ते में लालपुरा में 17 आदमियों को अंधा किया गया, तो स्थानीय प्रशासन ने राजखेड़ा में इस प्रकार के शिविर लगाने के प्रति सतर्कता क्यों नहीं बरती ? इस सम्बन्ध में राज्य सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ? यदि जिला प्रशासन सतर्कता बरतता, तो राजखेड़ा का यह कांड होने से बचाया जा सकता था । क्या भारत सरकार का विचार राज्य सरकार को यह निर्देश देने का है कि वह उन अधिकारियों के खिलाफ कार्यवाही करे और जांच कराए, जिन्होंने इस मामले में नेग्लीजेंस बरती है ?

(6) क्या सरकार का ऐसा निर्देश देने का विचार है कि इस प्रकार के जो शिविर लगाए जाते हैं, उनके लिए जिला अधिकारियों, डिस्ट्रिक्ट मैजिस्ट्रेट या कलक्टर और चीफ मैडिकल आफिसर, की अनुमति या इजाजत लेना अनिवार्य हो और जो लोग इसकी अवहेलना करें, उनके खिलाफ सख्त कार्यवाही की जाए ?

मैं आशा करता हूं कि मंत्री महोदय इन प्रश्नों का विस्तारपूर्वक उत्तर देंगे और इस संबंध में ऐसी कार्यवाही करेंगे, जिससे इस तरह के कांडों की पुनरावृत्ति न हो सके ।

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND. Sir, the hon. Member has raised many questions in this case. No doubt he has given a vivid description of the unfortunate happenings, according to his information, but I am not sure about the correctness of details. But it is true that such unfortunate happenings have happened and we must appreciate that the Government of Rajasthan have taken prompt action not only in arresting the culprits, but also they have taken action to see that such cases or instances do not occur in future. They have given instructions to all the health officials and authorities at the district and tehsil level to see that the guidelines issued in respect of holding eye camps are strictly followed and eye camps which are held by unauthorised persons are not allowed.

Regarding the Rajkhera and Lalpur incidents, I have already stated in my main reply that Rajkhera people have been arrested and the persons at Karavli who organised the eye camp have also been arrested, but the people who are involved in conducting the eye camps at Lalpur are absconding, the police have taken investigation in their hands and since the police investigation is going on, we are awaiting further details. But one thing I should make it

[Shri B. Shankaranand]

clear to the House and that is that in all these cases which have been brought to the notice of this House, no permission was given either by the Chief Medical Officer or the Magistrate and whether they were all eye camps, I do not know. I do not call them eye camps simply because somebody has published some leaflet to mislead the people because village people are gullible, and to deceive them about competency and capacity of these people who were going to operate on their eyes. They did all the mischief. I agree with the views of the hon. Member expressed by him in so far as the publication by such people of the leaflet is concerned. These people have been arrested.

The various questions posed by him are:

1. Can quackry or the practising of quacks be banned?
2. Can we derecognise or withdraw the recognition of those who are practising without any proper qualification?
3. Are we going to have any Central enquiry in these matters?
4. Is the State or the Central Government going to give assistance to these unfortunate people?
5. Has any action been taken against the officers or doctors who have shown their negligence either in detecting or taking action against these people?
6. Do we issue the guidelines, the breach of which will drag them to any penal action?

I should say, at the moment we do not have any law which is in effect banning the practice of such quacks. The quacks do not want any law to practise. They are after all quacks and they do not wait for any law. Inspite of the law these things will go on as long as the society consists of anti-social elements who will exploit the ignorance of the people. We have many laws in this country. (*Interruption*).

Then there are many offences in regard to mothers-in-law and the daughters-in-law. You know which are the cases of that type—dowry and other things. There are laws. There are offences also. (*Interruptions*) I do not want . . . (*Interruptions*). After all he is a professor. He is more imaginative. I cannot claim to have that imagination of his.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: (*Interruptions*). Do not provoke me.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: The hon. Member has certainly made very good suggestions.

The unfortunate people who have lost their eyes or whose eyes have been damaged certainly need assistance not only through the Government but by the society also. I am not aware of the fact whether the State Government has given any financial assistance to these people. I have no information.

In so far as the enquiry by the Central Government is concerned, these cases are under police investigation by the Rajasthan police. We are awaiting the results. We wish that the culprits are brought to book.

It is a serious thing. We cannot allow the society to be exploited by these people who pose themselves as doctors. Members are aware of the publication of many advertisements in the national papers. Some people pose themselv-

es as doctors having certain specialisation in one field or the other. They ruin the lives of the innocent people. The urbanites too fall a prey to such advertisements. It is a very serious matter and that we should think of taking some action in this matter.

As regards action against the negligent doctors and officers, I may say that the State Government are looking into these matters. Only after the police investigation the State authorities will fix responsibility and take action against the erring doctors or the officers.

श्री चन्द्रपाल शैलानी: उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा जो मूल प्रश्न था, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से निवेदन करूंगा कि उस संबंध में तो कुछ बताएं । यह भारतीय चिकित्सा परिषद् जो है उस के कुछ नियम हैं । उस के नियमों में नीम-हकीमों की प्रैक्टिस नियम के विरुद्ध है । इसके बावजूद तमाम नीम-हकीम गांव-गांव में फैले हुए हैं । तो यह जो प्रस्ताव है इसके प्रति सरकार का क्या रुख है ? क्या सरकार इस संबंध में कोई ऐसा कानून बनाने जा रही है ।

दूसरी बात यह है कि राजखेड़ा के अपराधी तो पकड़े गए लेकिन लालपुरा के कोई भी अपराधी नहीं पकड़े जा सके हैं । मैं इस संबंध में राजस्थान सरकार की सराहना करता हूं लेकिन यह केवल राजस्थान की ही बात नहीं है, देश के कोने-कोने में, हर जिले में और हर गांव में इस तरह के नीम-हकीम हैं जो कि भोली-भाली जनता का शोषण करते हैं । मैं मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूं क्या वे पूरे देश में कोई ऐसा सर्वे कराने का विचार रखते हैं कि इस प्रकार की कितनी संस्थाएं हैं जो जाली प्रमाण-पत्र देकर अनुभवहीन लोगों को डाक्टर बना देती हैं ? ऐसी संस्थाओं की कितनी संख्या है और क्या सरकार उन पर बैन लगाने का विचार रखती है ? इस संबंध में अगर मंत्री जी बताएं तो मैं उनका बड़ा आभारी हूंगा ।

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: It is really a serious matter that these people are bogus persons. These sort of things are not only going on with these institutions but, as has been revealed, even in many modern medical institutions such things are happening which are detestable. We have to find out ways and means to prevent it.

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह (फिरोजाबाद): श्रीमन्, मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि राज्य सरकार ने उन लोगों को क्या सहायता दी---यह उन्हें मालूम नहीं है । मैं पहले ही मंत्री जी से यह पूछना चाहूंगा कि आप क्या सहायता दे रहे हैं और अभी तक उन लोगों को क्या सहायता दी गई है ?

दूसरी बात यह है कि ध्यानाकर्षण के माध्यम से मंत्री जी से पूछा गया था कि राजस्थान तथा अन्य प्रदेशों में इस प्रकार के कितने काण्ड हुए हैं और उनसे संबंधित कितने लोग हैं । जैसा कि समाचार-पत्रों में निकला है, उन्होंने 31 कैम्प लगाए हैं---9 राजस्थान में और 22 उत्तर प्रदेश में । राजस्थान में धौलपुर, उदयपुर, अलवर और सवाई-माधोपुर तथा उत्तर प्रदेश में आगरा, अलीगढ़ और मथुरा में आम तौर से उन लोगों ने कैम्प लगाए । मैं पहले धौलपुर की घटना की ही चर्चा करना चाहता हूं क्योंकि राजखेड़ा मेरे पास के ही इलाके में है । आपने खुद कहा है कि 12 लोगों से सम्पर्क किया गया लेकिन पुलिस ने जिनको पकड़ा उनके पास 1045 लोगों के नाम लिखे हुए थे । क्या इन 1045 लोगों से भी सरकार ने कोई जानकारी हासिल करने का प्रयास किया ? नहीं किया । जिस दिन धौलपुर में यह काण्ड घट रहा था उसके बारे में मैं थोड़ी सी चर्चा करना चाहूंगा । एक व्यक्ति तुलसीराम 20 मार्च को जिला अस्पताल में उन तथाकथित डाक्टरों का पर्चा लेकर पहुंचा जिसपर लिखा हुआ था---भारत सरकार द्वारा मान्यता-प्राप्त पुष्पक आई कैम्प---और उसने बताया कि इसमें लोगों की आंखों को बरबाद किया जा रहा है । तुलसीराम के बाद एक दूसरा व्यक्ति भी

[श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह]

पहुंचा लेकिन जिला प्रशासन ने कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की । जिस सी एम ओ की बात आप कर रहे हैं* . . . (व्यवधान)

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV (Silchar): You should not have said like that without facts.

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह : मैं फैक्ट्स की ही बात कर रहा हूं । मंत्री जी इसकी डैनाई कर सकते हैं । मेरे पास यह छपा हुआ पेपर है, आप इसको देख सकते हैं । मैं इसलिए यह कह रहा हूं कि जिला प्रशासन यदि इस पर ध्यान दिए होता, तो इतने लोग नेत्रहीन न होते । इस के लिए वे जिम्मेवार हैं और जब हॉस्पीटल में लोग पहुंचे और उन्होंने इस की शिकायत की तो जिला अधिकारी और प्रशासन और चिकित्सालय के लोगों ने कोई सुनवाई नहीं की पांच दिन तक । अभी हमारे भाई साहब ने बताया कि 5 (पांच) दिन वह कैम्प चलता रहा और हिन्दुस्तान के अखबारों ने यह छापा था कि इस कैम्प के पीछे नेताओं का हाथ है, तो मैं मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि वह कौन सा नेता है, जिन की पकड़ अभी तक नहीं हुई है और जो कैम्प का इन्चार्ज था । वह अभी तक पुलिस के हाथ नही आया है । इसकी जांच निष्पक्ष जांच होनी चाहिए । इसकी जांच डिप्टी डाइरेक्टर आफ हैल्थ नही करेंगे बल्कि इस की जांच किसी ऊंचे अधिकारी के द्वारा होनी चाहिए । केन्द्रीय सरकार को चाहिए कि वह इस की जांच करवाए और मेरा ख्याल है कि जब मंत्री जी इस का जवब देंगे तो वे यह बताएगें कि वे कौन पालीटीकल लोग हैं, जो इस के पीछे हैं ।

माननीय, एक प्रथा बन गई है कैम्प चलाने की । मैं देखता हूं कि देहातों में छोटे-छोटे नेता, छुटभय्ये कैम्प लगाते हैं और अपनी प्रतिष्ठा को बढ़ाने के लिए और नाम कमाने के लिए कभी कभी नीम-हकीम लोगों को बुलाते हैं । माननीय मंत्री जी ने अपने बयान में कहा है कि उन्होंने कुछ निर्देश दिए हैं । वे निर्देश क्या हैं, मैं पढ़ कर सुनाता हूं :

> "राष्ट्रीय दृष्टिहीनता नियंत्रण के अन्तर्गत केन्द्रीय सरकार ने सभी राज्य सरकारों को व्यापक दिशा-निर्देश जारी कर दिए हैं कि मोतियाबिन्द के आपरेशन केवल योग्यता-प्राप्त और अनुभवी नेत्र सर्जनों द्वारा ही किए जाएं ।"

इस से एक संदेह इस बात का होता है कि क्या अभी तक सभी अनुभवहीन लोगों द्वारा आपरेशन हो रहे थे ? इस से पहले भी गाइडलाइन्स थीं । आप यह कहते कि अब सख्ती के साथ कहा है और इस पर आप कुछ और रोक लगाते कि यदि इस तरह का कार्य फिर किया गया तो उन के खिलाफ कार्यवाही होगी । जो निर्देश हैं, वे लागू सख्ती से होने चाहिएं । आई-हॉस्पीटल्स में जो आई-स्पेशेलिस्ट्स होते हैं या जो सर्जन हैं, वे ही आपरेशन करते हैं और मेरा ख्याल है कि कैम्प वाली बात इस में कुछ भी नहीं आई है ।

मुझ से पहले बोलने वाले माननीय सदस्य ने भी यह कहा है और मैं भी यह कहता हूं कि अगर आप कभी देहात में जाएं, तो यह पाएंगे कि आर. एम. पी. के बोर्ड सब जगहों पर लगे हुए हैं । वे आपरेशन थेटर चला रहे हैं और हॉस्पीटल चला रहे हैं । यह सारी व्यवस्था क्या है ? इस के पिछे एक बड़ा प्रशन छिपा है । इन को चलाने वाले लोग कौन हैं ? जब तक आप कानून की खामियों को दूर नहीं करेंगे तब तक निश्चित रूप से सैंकड़ों लोग, हजारों लोग प्रति दिन इन कैम्पों द्वारा अंधे कर दिए जाएंगे । माननीय मंत्री जी ने यह भी कहा है कि राजखेड़ा के अलावा और किसी जगह की सूचना नहीं है । मैं उसी के बारे में यह बताना चाहता हूं कि और जगहों पर भी ऐसा हुआ है और अप्रैल 9 की यह सूचना है, जो 10 अप्रैल के अखबार में निकली है :

"Blinding quacks were active in Rajgarh too." It is near Alwar.

अलवर की घटना के बारे में इन्होंने कुछ नहीं कहा और इतना ही नहीं इस में यह भी है कि स्वरूप सिंह, एस.एच.ओ. से जा कर जब किसी ने कहा कि इस तरह की नेत्रहीन की घटनाएं हो रही हैं और बहुत से लोगों को नेत्रहीन किया जा रहा है, तो एस.एच.ओ. ने उस पर कोई

तवज्जह नहीं दी और इस को देखने का कोई प्रयास नहीं किया कि ऐसा क्यों किया जा रहा है । इस के पीछे कोई वजह है, जो कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई । कार्यवाही न करने की वजह क्या हो सकती है । राजखेड़ा वाले कैम्प की ही बात नहीं है, खैरी, मैनपुरी और अलीगढ़ के बारे में भी आप ने कोई सूचना प्राप्त नहीं की है । मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या आप की तरफ से कोई सूचना प्राप्त करने का प्रयास किया गया है या नहीं और क्या आप ने राज्य सरकारों को यह कहा है कि आप के यहां जो ऐसे कैम्प लगे थे, उन के बारे में हमारे पास सूचना भेजी जाए ? ऐसा नहीं किया । ये नीम-हकीम और मौत के सौदागर, जो लोगों को अंधा कर के हमेशा के लिए उन को अंधेरे में डाल देते हैं, इनके बारे में आप ने क्या किया है और यह सिर्फ आंखों की ही बात नहीं है । ऐसी और भी घटनाएं घटी हैं कि एक महिला के पेट का आपरेशन कर दिया और उस का कपड़ा सीने वाली सूई से सी दिया । क्या मंत्री जी के ध्यान में कोई ऐसी घटना भी आई है ? मैं समझता हूं कि आई जरूर होगी । मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि इस तरह के नीम-हकीम, जो पूरे देश के पैमाने पर गांव-गांव में डिब्बा ले कर घूम रहे हैं, इन पर प्रतिबंध लगाना चाहिए और ये जो कैम्प लगते हैं, इन के बारे में कोई नियम होना चाहिए । जो सी.एम.ओ. है, उस को और कम से कम जिलाधिकारी को और पुलिस सुपरिन्टेन्डेंट को, पुलिस कप्तान को इस की सूचना होनी चाहिए और जहां तक संभव हो, किसी सरकारी अधिकारी के सुपरवीजन में यह होना चाहिए जिस से कोई गलत काम न हो सके ।

उन डाक्टरों के बारे में जो कि क्वालिफाईड डाक्टर बनते हैं जांच पड़ताल कीजिए।

मेरा यही जानना है कि क्या आप कानून में कोई संशोधन करने जा रहे हैं और ऐसे वे आदमी, या पौलिटिकल आदमी कौन हैं जिन्होंने सैंकड़ों लोगों की जिन्दगी से खेलने का प्रयास किया और जिन्हें आज तक गिरफ्तार नहीं किया गया ?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: The Hon. Member has introduced himself to the House saying that he knows the area. He knows the entire area. Therefore, I only appeal to him to pass on the entire information to me so that I can take action against the persons. The Hon. Member knows all the persons and all the area.

At the outset, I must say let us not indulge in fruitless exercise of politicalising the health issues of this country. It is only on such issues that we speak with one voice because health is the most crucial asset for the country. We have to forget politics. We should not politicalise the issues on such matters where such unfortunate happenings have happened.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Not that he has said it. It is a general thing.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Since the Hon. Member said a political leader and all that. That is why I am saying.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Can the Hon. Minister not express his opinion in the House, as you express your opinion many a time? What is there?

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA: If the Hon. Minister abuses me, is it correct?

AN. HON. MEMBER: The Hon. Minister is not abusing you now!

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Don't look at the affairs of this country through political glasses.

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह : आप राजनीतिक चश्मे से देख रहे हैं । आपने बात नहीं सुनी । आपका बराबर एक तरीका रहा है कि आप उत्तर देने से पहले उत्तेजित हो जाते हैं ।

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: When you talk of a political leader, I said 'Dont' talk of politics'.

(*Interruptions*)

[Shri B. Shankaranand]

I have already said that you are a person who knows the entire area and I have already requested you.....

(*Interruptions*)

Please pass on the entire information that you have in your possession so that proper action can be taken.

As regards the institution of enquiry by the Central Government, I have already stated that the entire matter is in the hands of the State Police and they are investigating and we are awaiting the results.

Regarding Bharatpur—the Hon. Member referred to the Bharatpur case—I can only say that in the General Hospital of Bharatpur, cases were reported of persons having lost their eye-sight due to the negligence—that was the allegation made by the persons concerned—in operation in February-March, 1981.

The matter was enquired into at the instance of Minister of Health and Family Welfare.

Dr. Dayal, who is Professor of ophthamology, Rajendra Prasad Centre, Delhi, went and enquired into the matter and it was found that a total of 456 eye-operations were performed in Bharatpur Hospital from January to March, 1981.

Out of these 338 were for cataract and out of these, 7 patients lost their eyes due to post-operative infection.? These operations were not done by quacks. They were duly performed in a hospital by a very competent doctor and a medical team. The operations were sucessful.

But the eyes were damaged because of the post-operation infection. I wish to inform the House that, due to this, since the infection might spread in the ward, the ward was closed for a week from 16th March to 22nd March—so that the infection should not spread and affect the other patients. It will be quite unfair to say that these operations were done by quacks and they were not authorised to perform these operations. We have seen deaths occurring even at the hands of the most competent persons in the medical field, not because of their fault but because of some cause which could have been prevented or could not have been prevented. But in the case of Bharatpur incident, it can never be said that they were done by quacks, or that they were done by unauthorised persons.

The hon. Member wanted this to be entrusted to the CBI for inquiry. Since the State Governments are inquiring into the matter and the police are investigating, I do not find any reason to interfere in that.

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह : केन्द्रीय सहायता के बारे में कुछ नहीं बताया है ।

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: It is a suggestion for action.

श्री रामविलास पासवान (हाजीपुर): माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक समाचार पत्र का उल्लेख करते हुए अपनी बात को शुरू करूंगा । एक बच्ची कहती है कि "बत्ती जलाओ, मैं अपने अब्बा और अम्मा को देखना चाहती हूं ।" लेकिन वह नहीं जानती की हजार बत्तियां भी अब उसे अम्मा और अब्बा नहीं दिखा सकतीं और उसकी जिंदगी में अंधेरा ही अंधेरा छा गया है । यह एक बच्ची की दर्दनाक कहानी है ।

अभी मैं मंत्री महोदय को सुन रहा था, मेरे साथी बोल रहे थे । सही यही है कि आज हम लोग अखबार पढ़कर ही अपना माइंड बनाते हैं । सरकार का ध्यान भी तभी जाता है जब घटना अखबार में छपती है । आज तक बिना अखबारों के हमको एक भी

घटना की जानकारी नहीं मिली, चाहे डाक्टरों का विभाग हो चाहे बंधुआ मजदूरों का मामला हो, चाहे खेसारी दाल का मामला हो, सरकार स्वयं कुछ नहीं कहती । जब मामला पेपर में निकलता है कालिंग अटेंशन पूछा जाता है, तब सरकार कन्फर्म करती है कि यह बात हुई है और यह बात गलत है, यह सही है ।

कोई भी इन विषयों को राजनीतिक मामला बनाना नहीं चाहता और अगर कोई चाहता है तो ऐसे व्यक्ति आपकी तरफ भी हो सकते हैं और हमारी तरफ भी हो सकते हैं ।

आपने सिर्फ दो जगह का उदाहरण दिया है । भागलपुर के बगल के मुंगेर जिले के बारे में यह आपका रविवार का अंक है, जिसमें संजय शिविर में आंखों की बलि की जानकारी दी गई है । मैं इसमें नहीं जाना चाहता । कोई भी राजनीतिक पार्टी का एम पी, एम एल ए इसका उद्घाटन कर सकता है, लेकिन इसमें जो फैक्ट्स दिए हैं, वहां के विधायक श्री अश्विनी कुमार शर्मा कहते हैं कि उनके मुताबिक 68 लोगों का आपरेशन किया गया और उनमें करीब 40 लोगों की आंखें चली गईं । ये कांग्रेस-आई के विधायक हैं और मुख्यमंत्री क्या कहते हैं कि 67 लोगों की ज्योति पूरी तरह से लौटाकर शिविर से डिस्चार्ज कर दिया गया । ये एक पार्टी का एम एल ए का वर्शन है और दूसरा उसी पार्टी के मुख्य मंत्री का वर्णन है । रिपोर्टर जब जाता है और जो जानकारी उसको मिलती है, जो लोग अंधे बनाए गए हैं, ये उनके फोटो इसमें छपे हैं । कभी आपने इनकी भी तहकीकात की है ? कभी आपके ध्यान में यह भी लाया गया है ? अगर लाया गया होता तो मानवता की दृष्टि से आप निश्चितरूप से उसका उल्लेख करते ।

इसलिए भी कहता हूं चूंकि इस कालिंग एटेंशन में राजस्थान का ही नहीं बल्कि उत्तर भारत का भी जिक्र किया गया है । जहां तक हमारा भौगोलिक ज्ञान है, बिहार भी उत्तर भारत में आता है इस वास्ते निश्चित रूप से उसकी चर्चा इस में होनी चाहिये थी ।

ब्लैड से आप्रेशन की बात कही गई है । ब्लेड तो क्या उस्त्रा तक इस्तेमाल किया जाता है । ब्लेड तो छोटी सी चीज होती है, वे उस्त्रे तक का इस्तेमाल भी करते हैं । पानी भी साफ और गर्म नहीं इस्तेमाल किया जाता है, कुएं का पानी जिस में सारे कपड़े और सामान को धो लिया गया होता है उसका इस्तेमाल किया जाता है । 8 अप्रैल के पेपर की कटिंग यह है । इनके डिपार्टमेंट के अफसर जानकारी उन तक पहुंचाने का काम करें तो बहुत बड़ा काम होगा । लेकिन मंत्री लोग तो पोलिटिक्लाइज करने में लगे रहते हैं और डिपार्टमेंट वालों को सब जगह हरा ही हरा नजर आता है । आप यह भी देखें कि कौन सी रूई का इस्तेमाल किया जाता है घावों को पोंछने के लिए ?, गद्दे की जो रूई होती है जब घाव से खून निकलता है तो उस से पोंछने का इस्तेमाल किया जाता है ।

वही लोग बड़े अस्पतालों में जाते हैं जिन के पास दस बीस हजार या एक आध लाख रूपया होता है । जो गरीब है वही खुले शिविर में जाते हैं । सब से पहला और बुनियादी एतराज मेरा यही है कि आपने शिविर लगाने क्यों दिए जाते हैं, इसके पीछे क्या तुक है । हमारे देश में डाक्टरों की कमी नहीं है । पूरे देश में एम बी बी एस डाक्टरों की संख्या 1.75 लाख है । 18 हजार डाक्टर एम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंजिज के मुताबिक बेरोजगार बैठे हुए हैं ।

श्री मधु दंडवते (राजापुर): आधे बचेन् ही गए हैं ।

श्री राम विलास पासवान: सलाहकार समिति में मैं तो नहीं हूं लेकिन मंत्री महोदय ने सलाहकार समिति की बैठक में बताया था कि पूरे देश में 5443 प्राइमरी हैल्थ सैंटर हैं और छटी योजना में आपके पास वेकिंज होगी 1500 डाक्टरों की जबकि डाक्टर आपके पास तैयार होंगे उस अवधि में साठ हजार । अब जिस देश में इतने डाक्टर बैठे हुए हों, जिस देश में आपके एम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंज में अठारह हजार डाक्टरों के नाम एनरोल्ड हों उस देश में आप आपन शिविर लगाते क्यों हैं? जो एक्सपर्ट लोग हैं उनके कथनानुसार देश में बहुत

[श्री राम विलास पासवान]

ही कम अस्पताल हैं जो आंखों के आप्रेशन के लायक हों । अभी भी हिन्दुस्तान में सब अस्पतालों में आंखों के आप्रेशन नहीं हो सकते हैं । लेकिन एक टैंट गाड़ दिया, इधर से आंधी और उधर से तूफान आ रहा है, उस्त्रा ले लिया, ब्लेड ले लिया, सुई डोरा ले लिया और उसके बाद एडवर्टिजमेंट निकाल दिया और आप्रेशन करने लग गए । एडवर्टिजमेंट किस नाम से निकाला जाता है ? आर एम पी, रजिस्टर्ड मैडिकल प्रेक्टीशनर -------

श्री मधु दंडवते : रेवोल्यूशनरी एम. पी. ।

श्री राम विलास पासवान: इस तरह से सारा मामला चलता रहता है । इंडियन मैडिकल काउंसिल एक्ट 1956 के मुताबिक------

> "No person other than a medical practitioner enrolled in the State Medical Register shall practise medicine in any State and any person contravening this shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year or with fine which may extend to Rs. 1000 or with both.

कोई आदमी नहीं कर सकता है ।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: He is also an RMP—Registered Medical Practitioner.

श्री राम विलास पासवान: 1978 में इंडियन मैडिकल काउंसिल ने भारत सरकार को लिखा कि क्वेक्स का नम्बर बहुत बढ़ रहा है, इन पर टोटल पाबन्दी लगा दी जानी चाहिये । यह इंडियन मैडिक ल

13.00 hrs.

काउंसिल ने इनको लिखा । लेकिन सरकार की तरफ से कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया गया । और करने की बात तो दूर रही, अब सरकार इंडियन मैडिकल काउंसिल एक्ट को ही संशोधन कर रही है और उसके बाद यह परिस्थिति हो जायगी कि इसको लीगलाइज कर दो ।

मेरे पास विभिन्न पेपर्स की कटिंग्स हैं 10-6-80 का "हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स" और यह इंडियन एक्सप्रैस जिनमें लिखा है कि पूरे देश में इस समय करीब 40 लाख नीम हकीम डाक्टर हैं । "हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स" 10-6-80 का लिखता है :

> "Each year several thousands die and a few millions are maimed at the hands of the bogus doctors. Their number is estimated to be several-times more than that of qualified doctors".

आप समझ सकते हैं जिस आदमी की आंख चली जाती है उसका सर्वस्व लुट जाता है एसा दर्दनाक चित्र खींचा गया है जिसको पढ़ कर आदमी रोने लगे, किस तरह से वह चिल्लाता है, उनकी आंख को उस्तरे से काटते हैं । एक फर्जी डाक्टर को पकड़ा गया धौलपुर में, जब उससे पूछा गया कि तुम क्या करते थे, तो कहा कि आर्ट्स का स्टूडेंट था, इन्टर पास किया है । और पहले से यह काम करता था बड़े-बड़े डाक्टर इलाज करते थे उनके साथ । उसके बाद शिविर में जब डाक्टर नहीं आये तो हमने ही इलाज शुरू कर दिया और मैंने 31 शिविर लगाये हैं और 1045 लोगों का आपरेशन किया । इसमें से 45 आपरेशन ही मुश्किल से सफल हुए होंगे, बाकी 1000 लोगों की आंखें इसने खराब कर दीं । यह केस तो नोटिस में आ गया, आज लाखों की संख्या में क्वेक्स आपके यहां घूम रहे हैं । दूसरी तरफ पढ़े लिखे डाक्टर बेकार बैठे हुए हैं । माननीया कमुद बेन जोशी के साथ दिल्ली के जूनियर डाक्टर्स फैडरेशन की बात हुई थी और इन्होंने कहा आप लोग गांवों में नहीं जाना चाहते । तो डाक्टरों ने कहा कि आप हमसे एम. बी. बी.एस. में एडमिशन के समय बांड लिखाते हो गांवों में जाने के लिए । डाक्टरों ने कहा कहां जगह खाली है आप ही बताओ कहां भेजना चाहती हो, हम जायेंगे । अगर हम नहीं जायेंगे तो हम दोषी होंगे । इन्होंने कहा कि मैं दो दिन के अन्दर आपके पास

लिस्ट भिजवा दूंगी । लेकिन आज तक वह लिस्ट नहीं आयी ।

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (कुमारी कुमुद बेन एम. जोशी): पूरी लिस्ट इनको भेज दी गई स्टेटवाइज । जो इन्फारमेशन मांगी थी वह मैंने भेज दी है । नम्बर मैं बता नहीं सकती ।

श्री राम विलास पासवान: मंत्री जी को लिख कर भिजवा दीजिये क्योंकि उसी से प्रश्न संबंधित है। क्यों क्वैकर्स पैदा होते हैं ? आप कहते हो कि डाक्टर गांव में नहीं जाते हैं, और डाक्टर कहते हैं कि 18,000 डाक्टर बेकार बैठे हुए हैं एम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंज में जिनके नाम दर्ज हैं दिल्ली के डाक्टर कहते हैं कि बांड में लिखा जाता है कि गांव में प्रैक्टिस करेंगे, जो हम स्वीकार करते हैं । लेकिन जब हम रोजगार मांगते हैं तो कहते हैं कि जगह खाली नहीं है । इसलिये मंत्री जी जवाब दें आपके यहां कितने प्राइमरी सब सेन्टर्स हैं ? कितनी जगहें पूरे देश में खाली हैं ? कितने डाक्टर हैं जो बेरोजगार बैठे हुए हैं एम्पलायमेंट एक्सचेंज में? बकिया लोगों के बारे में मैं नहीं पूछता। मैंने आंकड़े दे कर बताया है आप उसको कंट्राडिक्ट कर सकते हैं । और छठी योजना तक आते आते 60,000 डाक्टर तैयार होंगे जब कि सिर्फ 1,500 डाक्टरों के स्थान आपके यहां होंगे ।

जिस देश में डाक्टर बेकार बैठे हों, जिस देश में बगल में हस्पताल हों, क्या आपके दिल्ली में आंखों के शिविर नहीं चलते हैं यहां नार्थ एवेन्यू साउथ एवेन्यू में हस्पताल हैं, इंडियन इंस्टीट्यूट है, सफदरजंग हस्पताल है और बहुत से हस्पताल हैं तो यहां क्यों खुलेआम आंखों का आपरेशन कैम्पों में चलता है ? क्या आपने पता लगाने की कोशिश की है कि यहां आपरेशन कैसे होते हैं और क्यों होते हैं ?

इसलिये मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि यह बहुत गंभीर मामला है और इसके पीछे जिन लोगों का भी हाथ रहता है, निश्चित रूप से धन कमाने की प्रवृत्ति रहती है । इसमें क्या होता है, कहा जाता है 101 रुपये दो । खुलेआम पर्चा निकलता है, जैसा हमारे साथी शैलानी जी ने बताया, खुलेआम पर्चा भरतपुर में डिस्ट्रीब्यूट किया गया आंखों के शिविर के लिये, इसी तरह अलीगढ़ का पर्चा भी खुलेआम डिस्ट्रीब्यूट किया गया । नीचे एमीनेन्ट डाक्टर्स के नाम दिये गये हैं । आपने कहा कि मास मीडिया के द्वारा, प्रेस के द्वारा, रेडियो के द्वारा हम प्रचार करवा रहे हैं । जब कोई कहेगा कि आंख का स्पेशलिस्ट डाक्टर आ रहा है, और गांव के आदमी को मालूम नहीं होगा कि कौन है, वह चला जायेगा । आप भी हैल्थ मिनिस्टर हैं, आपको भी मालूम नहीं होता कि कौन है और आप भी वहां चले जायेंगे हम भी चले जायेंगे, अगर आंख खराब होगी तो । कोई गांव के आदमी को कह रहा है कि अमुक डाक्टर है तो वह चला जाता है, आप कहते हैं, कि गांव के आदमी कैसे चले जाते हैं ?

मैं यह जानता हूं कि इसमें आपकी लाचारी भी है, यह हैल्थ मिनिस्ट्री का मामला नहीं है, होम मिनिस्ट्री का भी मामला है । आदमी के जीवन के साथ किसी को खिलवाड करने का अधिकार नहीं है । इसलिये मैंने वहां से शरू किया कि 3 साल की बच्ची कहती है कि लाइट जलाओ, मैं अपनी मम्मी-पप्पा से मिलना चाहती हूं, लेकिन उसको मालूम नहीं कि उसकी आंख की रोशनी सदा के लिए जा चुकी है । इसलिये मैं मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूं कि यह जो खुलेआम डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन होता है पर्चों का, आपके आर एम पी की तरफ से एडवर्टाइजमेंट दिया जाता है कि 5 रुपये में डाक्टर बन गये, किसी डिग्री की आवश्यकता नहीं है ।

13.07 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the chair*].

भारत सरकार के द्वारा डिग्री में क्या कहा गया है:-

"The IMC has in 1978 written to the Union Government protesting against the increase in the number of quacks and has sought a ban on the organisations which registered their names. The Union Government,

[श्री राम विलास पासवान]

however, directed the State Governments to desist from any action against such organisations pending final decision."

क्यों? आप कौन होते हैं रोकने वाले, आपने क्यों रोका ? उसका नतीजा है कि देश में लाखों की संख्या में जैसा बताया कि 40 लाख के करीब क्वैक्स पैदा हो गये हैं जो लोगों की हत्या कर रहे हैं ।

इसलिये मैं सीधा-सादा प्रश्न पूछना चाहूंगा कि आप बतलाइये कि क्या आपके यहां डाक्टरों की कमी है ? अगर कमी नहीं है तो यह खुलेआम आंख का ऑपन कैम्प लगवाकर आप क्यों आपरेशन करवा रहे हैं ?

क्या आपने यह सर्वेक्षण करवाया है कि आपके यहां कितने क्वैक्स हैं । यह जो अखबारों में समाचार आ रहे हैं, प्रत्येक वर्ष आते हैं कि लाखों की संख्या में क्वैक्स हैं, तो क्या इसका आपने सर्वेक्षण कराने की कोशिश की है ?

जब इंडियन मैडिकल काउंसिल ने लिखा कि इसे बैन होना चाहिये, तो आप इसको अमेंड करने के लिये क्यों सोच रहे हैं ?आप इंडियन मैडिकल काउंसिल के मुताबिक कार्यवाही क्यों नहीं कर रहे हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बहुत ही गंभीर मामला है, इसकी जितनी भर्त्सना की जाये, उतनी कम है । मैं मंत्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि वह घिसा-पिटा जवाब न दें, पालीटिकल जवाब न दें, यह सब हम सुन चुके हैं । मैं किसी व्यक्ति का नाम मैंशन नहीं करना चाहता, सिर्फ इतना ही कहना चाहता हूं कि आपके नालेज में आपका डिपार्टमेंट कोई बात नहीं लाता है, डिपार्टमेंट आपको मिसगाइड करता है सदन में वही बात आती है, जिसको स्पीकर मन्जूर करते हैं और उसी हद तक जवाब आता है। जब हम कोई इनफर्मेशन देते हैं, तो उसमें एंड करने की बात आती है ।

मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इस प्रकार के कितने शिवरों का पता लगा है, कितने लोगों की आखें ली गई हैं और भविष्य में इस तरह की घटना न घटे, सरकार उसके लिए क्या ठोस कदम उठाने जा रही है।

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: The hon. Member started his. . .

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Discourse.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: I don't say discourse..

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Harangue..

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: I don't want to say anything. You can say that.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: You are searching for a word.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Indrajit Gupta was just trying to help you.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: It is a straight question. Sir, with a athetic tone, the hon. Member was appealing to the House that this child lost his eyes and could not see the light, could not see the mother and father of the child. But it is also pathetic to see that Members are closing their eyes to the very progress which we have been making in the field of control of blindness. (*Interruptions*). It is most unfortunate that they do not realise the situation that is existing in the country as regards blindness. If we see the epidemeology of blindness in this country, I hope, my hon. friend Mr. Paswan will agree me that it is necessary to hold Eye camps in the rural areas for the rural people who cannot go to hospitals, who cannot go to a specialist even for a cataract operation. (Interruptions). We cannot establish these hospitals in every village. If he has any plan, please let me know.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Such camps shall be only for the poor persons. Rich people will not lose their eyes like this.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: I am talking about them only. I am talking and I am interested in the poor people. The rich can take care of themselves.

Now, let me inform the House that on the basis of the sample survey carried out by ICMR it has been estimated that there are about 45 million people suffering from visual impairment and over 9 million blind persons including about 5 million people who can be cured by proper surgery. These figures include about 0.25 million blind children who have lost sight mainly due to nutritional deficiency, infections and injury. I am talking of the poor people, the rural people. A National Trachoma control programme was launched in 1963 which was converted in 1976 into the National Programmme for Prevention of Visual Impairment and Control of Blindness and it was renamed in 1981 as the National Programme for the Control of Blindness. When we made this programme on 1-4-81, we made it as a Centrally sponsored Programme, as 100 per cent Centrally aided programme. The aims of this programme are as follows:

Intensifying educational efforts on eye health care through the media of mass communication and extension education methods;

Extending eye-care services through mobile units to restore sight and relieve eye ailments by adopting an 'eye-camp' approach;

and Establishing permanent facilities for eye health care, as an integral part of general health services at peripheral, intermediate and central level.

Sir, under this programme, services are being provided to give relief to the people of rural areas through mobile units. One mobile unit is expected to cover 5 adjoining districts and to conduct 1500 to 2000 eye operations. The mobile units provide comprehensive eye care services including out door treatment, screening of school going children and eye health education besides surgical treatment. Permanent infrastructure for providing eye health care services is being developed at the level of PHCs, District Hospitals, Medical Colleges, Regional Institute and the Apex Organisation which is the Dr. Rajendra Prasad Centre at AIIMS.

Regarding the achievements, upto March 1982, we have been able to equip and provide under the programme as follows:—

Mobile units 45.

PHCs. 1510 with equipment and personnel for eye health care.

Also we have strengthened about 250 district hospitals as I have already stated. 26 Medical colleges have been strengthened. 18 medical colleges have training facilities for training the ophthalmologist assistants. You have 4 regional institutes: They are at Ahmedabad, Calcutta, Bangalore and Hyderabad. Two more centres at Sitapur and Aligarh of course, are there; but they have to start functioning effectively. A target in the 6th Plan is fixed to reduce the incidence of blindness to about 1|3, that is, to bring it down from 1.4 per cent to 1 per cent.

Now the problem is this: How are we to reach the poor people, the people who are living in the rural areas of this country there are many poor people of our co-

[Shri B. Shankaranand]

untry who are living in various farflung areas; they have not got the capacity to go to any hospital for eye care. We can reach these people only through eye camps, not by quacks. Please do not identify these camps like what is done by quacks. These eye camps are manned by qualified surgeons. They take proper eye care; they are highly qualified. Don't compare these with what have been done by these quacks which incidents have come to light recently. These quacks are cheats. they are committing crime against humanity they are committing crime against society: we cannot compare such people who are exploiting the miseries of the people with genuine eye camps like the Sanjay Gandhi Memorial Eye Camps which we must congratulate. I congratulate them on the excellent work which they have done. (*Interruptions*) Please listen to me. I have listened to you. Please now listen to me.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: The Minister must not lose his temper. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: You must listen to me; I have listened to you. I must congratulate the Sanjay Gandhi Memorial Trust.. (*Interruptions*) You can't shout me down.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: You should reply to the point raised by me.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Have patience; you cannot shout me down... (*Interruptions*).

श्री राम विलस पासवान: मैंने प्रश्न किया इन्होंने जवाब नहीं दिया ।

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Mr. Paswan, I am sorry. I am not yielding.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: You are not a master; you are first a Member of Parliament and then a Minister.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Sir, he should have the maner..

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Don't behave like this, don't behave like a master.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI B. SHANKRANAND: He should have patience to listen to me: Please sit down. (*Interruptions*). I am not at all yielding. I am not here to please anybody.

(*Interruptions*)

I am not here to please anybody;

I must reveal the facts.

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बात तो सुनिए ।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : अध्यक्ष जी, मेरा प्वाइन्ट आफ आर्डर है । मैंने मंत्री महोदय से डेफिनिट प्रश्न पूछा है लेकिन वे ब्लाइंडिग्ज की चर्चा कर रहे हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय आपने इतना लम्बा सवाल किया है ।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : मैंने तो सीधा सवाल किया है कि इंडियन मेडिकल कौंसिल ने जो निर्देश दिए हैं उनको लागू किया गया है या नहीं ? और मैंने एलिगेशन लगाया है संजय शिविर, मुंगेर (बिहार) के सम्बन्ध में ।

(व्यवधान)

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: I never interferred during his speech; I listened to what he said, good, bad, relevant or irrelevant.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: I did not say anything irrelevant. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: He raised a basic question about these eye camps, and asked why we should have these eye camps. I am only trying to justify that it is only through eye camps that I can reach the poor people. In justifying that I must give the figures and he must listen.

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : मिनिस्टर साहब बिगड़ते क्यों हैं । आप हंस कर भी बात कर सकते हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह बात सही है । आप बात हंस कर कीजिए ।

(व्यवधान)

AN HON. MEMBER: But let us not be a laughing stock.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI B. SHANKRANAND: I do not know whether I should laugh. I canont laugh; I do not want to laugh.... (*Interruptions*) I can smile only. Do you want me to laugh at you? I do not want to laugh at you. I do not think, you are a laughing stock... (*Interruptions*).

I wanted to tell the House that it is only through eye camps that I can take care of the rural poor people. In this connection, I may inform the House that the Sanjay Gandhi Memorial Trust has carried out till now 364 eye camps, and they have already contacted 3.2 lakh patients, mostly the poor people who deserve this. I must congratulate them, and for this they have not claimed any money from the Government. They are not making any profit; they are doing it with a service to the society to alleviate their sufferings. There are voluntary organisations who are doing such service, but are claiming money from the Government. They are, of course, doing good job, and I would like to give figures of such institutions now.... (*Interruptions*). You should have an eye to see the bright aspects of life also; do not have an eye always to see the dark aspects of life. Do not be pessimistic.... (*Interruptions*). I do not want to see things through your eyes. I can see things through my eyes only.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: (Calcutta South) You can see things through the eyes of Shrimati Indira Gandhi only.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Of course, she is my leader; you must be happy that we are taking care of the biggest democracy, of which she is the leader.

I would now like to give the figures of the total number of cataract operations carried out by voluntary organisations assisted by Central Government during 1981-82. I mentioned about the Sanjay Gandhi Memorial Trust, because they are not assisted by the Central Government. It has been estimated that during 1981-82, the total number of cataract operations carried out by voluntary organisations, assisted by the Central Government were 34,000, by mobile units provided under the programme: 30,000, in district hospitals, 5500 and in medical colleges : 26250. Another voluntary organisation called Royal Commonwealth Society for the Blind operating at Bombay performed about one lakh twenty-eight thousand operations. I must congratulate the Maharashtra Government. They have held eye camps and have performed one lakh operations. The Madhya Pradesh Government have also done very well in this. They have performed 61,000 operations. Of course, these are all cataract operations. So, the total cataract operations through the eye camps

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come to about six lakhs fiftyfive thousand. My friend, Paswan and others must appreciate that to the eye camps it is only the poor who come and get the eyes to see the people whether they are their parents, mothers, sisters, Paswan or we. This is how I say we cannot forget that we must strengthen our all efforts to take care not only of the eyes, but the health of the poor people. Paswan has rightly raised a question that on the one hand there are so many thousands of doctors and on the other hands they are not taking care of the people. But one thing I can tell that all these trained medical graduates cannot be eye surgeons and eye specialists. So, we have taken up a training programme for training the eye specialists here.

प्रो. अजित कुमार मेहता (समस्तीपुर) : स्तुतिगान में ही सारा समय लगा देंगे, तो इस सदन का समय नष्ट होगा । मुख्य प्रश्न का उत्तर तो दिया नहीं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सवाल इतना बडा होगा, तो जवाब भी बड़ा होगा ।

प्रो. अजित कमार मेहता : एक तरफ लोग कहते हैं कि मक्खन बड़ा महंगा मिलता है ।

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: One can say it is how you look at life and it is your attitude whether you are pessimistic or optimistic which can only be said by how you look to life. One can say the glass is half full and there is another way of telling that the glass is half empty. So please see from this angle and appreciate the things.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: It all depends upon whether you are a Minister or not. When you are a Minister you look at it from one way and when you are not a Minister you look the other way. It is the theory of relativity.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Professor, I only pity you because I know your agony is that you cannot become Minister during your life.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Sir, the Minister has suddenly become an astrologer. But I am sure we are coming in power in Delhi, if not tomorrow, but day after tomorrow.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: I am not astrologer, but I can read his face. I can see his agony.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: It is a very bright face.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Sir, Mr. Paswan asked about the Bihar affairs and I must reply to that before I conclude. Perhaps he referred to the Lakhisarai eye camp. Sir, a free eye camp was held at Lakhisarai from December 13 to December 20, 1981. And on the allegation which my hon. friend has made and he read out from the Press report, I can inform the House that an inquiry committee consisting of a Magistrate and an eye specialist examined all the persons who had attended the eye camp. Out of the 68 persons operated upon, 53 persons could be contacted by the inquiry committee. Out of these people only six developed some eye trouble and four developed major loss of vision requiring hospitalisation. The Report says that the remaining 43 persons were found to have good vision and did not complain of any complication. The persons examined did not complain about the camp management and appeared to be quite satisfied. It is only some vested interests that

spread the rumour about the mismanagement of the eye camp and that is how the papers got out the story.

AN HON. MEMBER: Malicious propaganda.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: I think my friend Mr. Paswan will agree because he is more concerned about the reduction of the quacks and a suggestion from the Medical Council of India. I will look into the matter. If there is such a thing that we have not taken any action, I can say that I will surely take action in the matter.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने एक ही प्रश्न पूछा है और दूसरे तमाम सदस्यों ने भी एक प्रश्न पूछा है कि क्या इंडियन मेडिकल कांउसिल ने यह सुझाव दिया था कि क्वेक्स पर प्रतिबंध लगा दिया जाए ? क्या सरकार क्वेक्स पर प्रतिबंध लगाने जा रही है? क्या आपने इनको अलाउ किया है? क्या आपने कोई सरकुलर भेजा है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या इन्होंने क्वेक्स को अप्रूव किया है ?

श्री रामविलास पासवान : क्या इंडियन मेडीकल कांउसिल ने क्वेक्स पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाने का सुझाव दिया है ?

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): Words fail us while condemning adequately the reprehensible crimes being committed by quacks. It is shocking that quacks play with the lives of the people, just for a little money for themselves. The present statement that we have before the House, I am afraid, does not give a complete picture of the gravity of the situation that is created by these quacks.

I admit that this may be because of the way in which we have framed the entire Calling Attention Notice. We referred, in our Calling Attention Notice, only to the eye operations performed with shaving blades etc. That means we referred to (1) eye operations and (2) those eye operations alone which have been performed with shaving blades. Perhaps, taking advantage of this particular lacuna in our framing of the Notice, the hon. Minister has said at page 3, point 5 that "there are no reports from any other State regarding eye operations conducted by quacks by using ordinary shaving blades".

Therefore, my humble appeal to the hon. Minister would be to let us know the total picture of the gravity of the situation created by the quacks irrespective of whether they have been using shaving blades or anything else. I would further enlarge the scope of my question and seek the indulgence of the hon. Minister to let the House know the total number of persons killed or rendered disabled as a result of the so-called treatment by quacks, whether in the field of eye or elsewhere during a period of one year. That may perhaps give us an idea of the intensity of the problem with which we are faced; and will, therefore, enable us also to have a comparative appreciation of governmental efforts, while looking at the totality of the picture.

I am sure that Government must be having these figures, because though our Calling Attention Notice did not refer to the eye operations performed by Sanjay Memorial Trust and other voluntary agencies, yet we have those figures —for the knowledge of this House —which we appreciate. Any organisation that performs good work must receive due appreciation; not only appreciation but also encouragement from the Government. The hon. Minister has been saying that Sanjay Memorial Trust which has been doing a good work has received no financial assistance from the Government. I

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want to say why not? Is it merely because the name Sanjay is there; and some may for reasons best known to themselves not like that word. There should be no such inhibition. I would say that any voluntary agency that is doing a good work must receive proper appreciation and encouragement from the Government irrespective of any other political consideration.

We find that the eye camps were being repeatedly organised in different places at different times. We had an eye camp unfortunately by quacks at Lalpur from 2nd to 8th March 2nd quite a number of people lost their eyes. Again there was an eye camp by quacks at Rajkhera from 20th to 25th March and many people lost their eyes. Again, we had an eye camp by quacks at Karavli from 3rd to 5th April. We therefore find a series of eye camps by these quacks. These eye camps were being organised at different times over a period of time by these quacks and at every camp so many people lost their eye sight. What were the Department, the Chief Medical Officer and the Health Officer doing?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Nationalising the eyes.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Were they ignorant of these eye camps being organised repeatedly by these quacks or did they ignore them or connive with the organisation of these eye camps by these quacks? In Lalpur also, an eye camp went on from 2nd to 8th March. Then there were pamphlets printed and distributed among the villages, and villagers from far away places, as a result of these pamphlets, came to the eye camp which went on from 2nd to 8th March. Are we to understand that the Chief Medical Officer and the Public Health Officer were in total ignorance of these things? Then again an eye camp was held in Rajkhera which was also followed by an eye camp at Karavli.

It is only after a complaint is lodged with the police that the police comes into action. We are dependent too much on the police. They are supposed to nab the dacoits, to look after everything. What was our Department doing or what were the Chief Medical Officer and the Public Health Officer were doing? You may tell me that it is none of their business to keep an eye on quacks coming into their areas and advertising and collecting people and all that. If that is the case, I will accept your answer. But then I will urge upon you to see that something must be done in order to see that it also becomes their duty to remain alert. What is being done to make them alert? They come into the picture only after the eye camp has functioned for a number of days, after a lot of fanfare and some incidents are reported. Therefore, will the hon. Minister enlighten this House as to what is being done to alret the department and alert the officers as far as our Public Health Department is concerned? And then, Sir, another point must be noticed. In the case of Lalpur village a number of people have lost their eyes as a result of operations. The camp went on from the 2nd to 8th of March. Not a single so-called quack who ran this eye camp has up to now been arrested. What is the difficulty? One and a half months ago the eye camp was there. It went on for so many days! What is the difficulty in identifying who were running these eye camps and who have performed the operations? Where have they melted? Have they melted into the air? Has the sky picked them up? Has the earth swallowed them up? But then, I may not go into this, because the

moment I get eloquent because of my inner sentiments, the hon. Minister pounces upon me as a person who is speaking, with vehemence thumping his foot and what not. So, this is the point of view to consider. Unless and until those running the camps are apprehended and dealt with properly, ... (*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: He is anticipating his anger!

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: ... and dealt with properly, nothing is going to come up. So, my point No. 1 was that when these eye camps were being advertised and when even the villagers from far off villages came to know of an eye camp being organised by somebody, how is it that the officers concerned remained ignorant and did not go into action? What is being done in order to see that they become loyal to their duties?

Another point that I have mentioned is, what is the difficulty in apprehending the culprits who have indulged in these heinous crimes?

Sir, in the case of Rajkhera it is good that three persons have been arrested. Will he tell the House what are the charges against these persons? Under what sections have they been arrested? What is the maximum punishment provided under those particular sections? Is the hon. Minister satisfied that the punishment therein provided in those laws is strict and stringent enough? If they are not stringent—and he realises that they are not stringent—then what action does the Government contemplate in order to see that stringent action is provided for in the relevant laws?

Sir, we are also told that the Government of Rajasthan have taken prompt action. What is that action? Simply, instructing the Chief Medical and other officers to take effective steps to prevent occurrence of such cases in future?

Now, the specific question, Mr. Speaker, which I ask the Minister, is that the negligence of the Health Officers has been sufficiently established. They failed to come into the picture when these eye camps were advertised and were being held repeatedly for so many days one after the other? Has the Central Government or the Rajasthan Government instituted any inquiry whatsoever to find out the negligence of these Health Officers, to see whether they performed their duties and to see that they are brought to book if negligence is established? Indeed I understand that the police is investigating cases. But the police must be investigating cases which have come to light against those quacks. What about shaking up the Department into a state of alertness?

We must admit here that the main causes for all these unfortunate incidents is the ignorance and illiteracy that is there among the rural masses. And the Minister also has rightly observed at page 4 that the success of the programme will depend upon the cooperation and active participation of the community. Some Members have been speaking about putting a ban on quackery. Quacks have no place. But the question is of serious implementation. Here, of course, the cooperation of the community is needed. Therefore, what is being done to increase the number of non-official agencies and accredited social workers in the rural side, who may guide the rural people with respect to their health problems? The incident is a grim pointer to the inadequate facilities in rural areas. As I understand, 75 per cent of medical facilities are

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concentrated in urban areas, That is the difficulty. While on paper, there is one doctor for every 14,400 people, in practice the ratio in rural areas is hardly 1:17600. We must see that there are more and more of mobile units. The Government has said that financial assistance is being given to acquire 20 more mobile units.

13.47 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*].

Will you tell us the State-wise break-up with respect to these 20 more mobile units? I am asking the State-wise break-up because of one particular reason. Only a few days back, we were told that Rajasthan has taken a lead over other States in making medical facilities available at doorsteps of rural masses. When such is the case with Rajasthan, I am afraid, the situation is grave in several other States. Indeed there should be more and more of eye camps. But then, will the Government see to it that these eye camps are organised under the supervision of the Government?

I was listening to the hon. Minister. He said that in certain cases, there were eye cams manned by proper doctors. In various cases, operations were performed in the hospitals by qualified doctors and yet there was loss of eyesight because of post operative complications. Even, when eye camps are organised by proper doctor, then there is question of post operative complications. . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Only a doctor can clarify this.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: I would, therefore, urge upon the Government that these eye camps should be under the strict supervision of the Government and the officers there and proper attention should be paid to the post operative complications that may arise. Since we are talking about inadequate facilities, I must say that there are nearly 3.5 lakh practitioners of traditional medicine who are doing good work in rural areas. Is there any plan with the Government to incorporate these practitioners of traditional medicine, who are doing good work in rural areas, into the scheme of public health? If so, what are the details of the scheme.?

People may flock to the eye camps of the quacks also because of the negligence in Government hospitals; it is not only because of insufficiency of facilities at the governmental level, but also because of the negligence in the hospitals and the inhospitable performance of the hospitals. There is no time to elaborate on this.

Then, we also know that the State Governments and municipal corporations have started charging fee in public hospitals from the poor people. For example, in the Bombay Municipal Corporation hospitals, exorbitant fees have been laid down instead of free facilities in the hospitals. Up till now these facilities were free. It is a sad commentary on the welfare nature of our State 33 or 34 years after independence. Will the Government take up this matter seriously and prevail upon the State Governments, Corporations and municipalities in order to see that the medical facilities given at public hospitals and other places are really free? If they are in financial difficulties and not in a position to provide the free treatment, will the Central Government come to their help in a very big way?

A question has been put about compensation and rehabilitation of the victims. Government have said

that it is a suggestion for action. In such tragic cases, the Government should act promptly and see to it that the necessary compensation, relief or rehabilitation to the innocent victim is given without any loss of time. They should not wait till a suggestion for action emanactes from this august House.

I, therefore, hope that the various questions that have been placed by me before the hon. Minister, just in order to strengthen his own hands and in order to see that such unfortunate incidents do not take place, will receive due consideration and adequate and satisfactory reply from the hon. Minister.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: The hon. Member has asked about the gravity of the situation regarding the eye care of the people. In reply to the question of Shri Ramvilas Paswan, I have given detailed information regarding the epidemological aspect of the situation. During the course of the talk he asked whether we have a register of deaths caused by quacks. This question relates to the damage of eye sight and not death; so, it does not arise out of this. Further, Government do not maintain any record of death caused by quacks

As I said earlier, people who are committing crime against society are existing everywhere and we have no machinery to see how many of them are existing and what they are doing every day.

The hon. Member wanted to know whether the Rajasthan Government or the Central Government have taken any action, or propose to take any action, against the health officials who have been negligent in not detecting such cases and taking prompt action in this matter. If any person is negligent, be it a health official or any other official, we have to consider very seriously what action to take for such lapses.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Is there any inquiry? What are they doing? It is because such cases have been there.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: As I have already said, the entire matter is under police investigation and the Government of Rajasthan are looking into the matter. I do not have any further details in the matter.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: But the police investigation is different. I have been trying to distinguish about this. He can say that there is no inquiry about our officers, the health officers. Why were they negligent? That is the inquiry that I have been asking for. The police inquiry about the quacks has been conducted, that is a different thing altogether. The eye camps were advertised, these officers were sleeping. The incidents were taking place in one camp, another camp and the third camp. The officers were sleeping. What were they doing about that?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Sir, this is a matter pertaining to the Health Department of Rajasthan.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He can get the information.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): Sir, people's health is divided like that. It is a State subject!

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: But as the hon. Member has said, if there has been any lapse on the part of any health officer, action is

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demanded on it. That much I could say.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Health is a Concurrent subject.

(Interruptions)

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Regarding the eye camps, I have already said that the cases that are under discussion in Parliament are not with reference to any real eye camp. The fact about the culprits who have tried to make easy money over the ignorance of the people by publishing leaflets and advertisements does not go to show that they were eye camps because eye camps has a different conception. Eye camps require the community participation, eye camps require the participation of the health officials, eye camps require following the guidelines as given by the Central Government. In these cases none of these things were observed. So, they were not eye camps and let us not, in the course of our discussion, malign the good functioning of the real eye camps which are doing yeoman service to the country.

The hon. Member wanted to know the particular sections or the provisions under which the culprits are to be punished. I can only say that penal provisions of the IPC and the Medical Council of India Act attract the attention of the police and their taking steps in the matter.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: They deserve stringent punishment.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: They do deserve, as I said, stringent punishment.

I do agree with the hon. Member that mere operation is not enough, post-operative care is also essential in order to avoid such instances and in this case I do agree with the hon. Member.

The hon. Member posed another question about the Bombay hospital charging fees recently. I am not aware of the fact and without knowing anything I cannot express any opinion.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Please look into this.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: I will look into this.

Regarding compensation, I have said that it is a matter for action and the suggestion is there for action.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Sir, are you satisfied with the answer?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If you are satisfied, I am satisfied.

13.59 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

The Minister of State in Ministry of Home Affairs and Department of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri P. Venkatasubhaiah): With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business in this House during the week commencing 26th April, 1982, will consist of:

(1) Consideration of any item of Government Business carried over from today's Order Paper.

(2) Consideration and passing of:

(a) The Indian Railways (Amendment) Bill, 1982, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

(b) The Wild Life (Protection) Amendment Bill, 1981.

(c) The Pharmacy (Amendment) Bill, 1981, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

(d) The Pensions (Amendment) Bill, 1981, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

(3) Further consideration and passing of the Architects (Amendment) Bill, 1980, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

(4) Consideration and passing of:

(a) The Major Port Trusts (Amendment) Bill, 1982, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

(b) The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Amendment) Bill, 1981.

(5) Consideration of a Resolution regarding raising of the limit of the Assam State Electricity Board.

I may also inform the House that the Constitution (Forty-Sixth Amendment) Bill, 1981, will not be taken up for consideration on Wednesday, the 28th April, 1982.

श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप (आंवला) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं लोक सभा की आगामी सप्ताह की कार्यवाही में निम्न दो मदें शामिल करते हुए बोलना चाहता हूं :

1. देश के विभिन्न भागों में हरिजन, आदिवासी एवं पिछड़े वर्गों पर बराबर अत्याचार की घटनाएं बढ़ती जा रही हैं । पुलिस की जानकारी के बिना ये कैसे किया जा सकता है ? हरिजनों आदि को झूठे मुकदमों में फांस कर दमन किया जा रहा है । मध्य प्रदेश ग्वालियर के थाना हस्तिनापुर में वहां के ठाकरों ने हरिजनों पर गोली चलाई । हजारों हरिजन परिवार भयभीत हैं । जुडीशियल इंक्वायरी की मांग कर रहे हैं । हरिजनों को संरक्षण दिया जाए और दोषियों को दण्डित किया जाए । मैं चाहूंगा कि संसदीय कार्यों के मंत्री इस बारे में अगले सप्ताह की कार्यवाही में बयान दें ।

**That portion must not be deleted.

14.00 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Is it an order from the Chair?

SHRI JAIPAL SINGH KASHYAP: Now there is no difference between the Chair and the... *(Interruptions)*.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: There is no difference between the Chair and him?

SHRI JAIPAL SINGH KASHYAP: No difference and on distance.

2. उत्तर प्रदेश में गेहूं की फसल खलिहान में आ चुकी है । परन्तु गेहूं निकालने के लिए थ्रेशर बिजली के अभाव में नहीं चल पा रहे हैं । यह जरूरी है कि मौसम की खराबी को देखते हुए किसानों को देहाती क्षेत्र में डेढ़ माह तक 20 घंटा प्रति दिन बिजली दी जाए ताकि गेहूं शीघ्र निकाला जा सके । इस के अलावा गेहूं का समर्थन मूल्य 180 रुपया प्रति क्विंटल निर्धारित किया जाए और खरीद केन्द्रों को निर्देश दिया जाए कि किसानों का केन्द्र पर आया कल गेहूं खरीद की व्यवस्था की जाए । यह मामला सदन में अगले सप्ताह विचाराधीन होना चाहिए ।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Only the approved version of the statement of Shri Kashyap will go on record. Prof. Ajit Kumar Mehta.

श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप :

(Interruptions) **

This is very serious matter.

(Interruptions) **

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You have already said that. This is not a decision to be taken over here.

(Interruptions) **

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It is all right. Prof. Ajit Kumar Mehta.

**Not recorded.

श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप : नहीं, सर, यह तो आप को लेना पड़ेगा, वरना इस के विरोध में मैं वाक आउट करता हूं । यह हरिजनों का मामला है और बहुत गंभीर मामला है ।

14.03 hrs.

(Shri Jaipal Singh Kashyap then left the House)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Prof. Ajit Kumar Mehta.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: The submissions about the next week's business, they are all in the form of written submissions which have to be submitted before for approval and it is assumed that when he is allowed to make that statement it has been approved by the Secretariat.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Therefore, after he has read it out you cannot...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Not that version.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: (*Interruptions*) approve or disapprove.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It was not approved.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Was it not approved?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It was not approved. That is what I said. Other things were approved.

It was not approved by the Speaker. Other things that he mentioned will go on record.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Precensorship post-censorship. That is too much.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: I also raised it. Actually the Speaker has some arbitrary powers. But if you do not approve certain things you say 'not approved'. Are you not to show the reasons why you have not approved it?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No. I make it very clear—the Speaker need not give reasons for rejecting anything. I need not give. You can meet the Speaker.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Arbitrary powers everywhere are dangerous.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: That power has been given to us by the House. The rules were framed by you Prof. Chakraborty. That power has been given to us by the House. We are after all the servants of the House.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Of late you have developed a peculiar habit—'ruled out', 'nothing will go on record,' 'not approved'. It means indirect censorship.

14.04 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

MR. SPEAKER: No, Professor...

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: It is a part of your Industrial Disputes Act. They are bonded labourers. But we are free people. You cannot discipline them. But we must be allowed to say what we want to say. Now we are speaking about the police. That is important because of the....

MR. SPEAKER: Look Professor, we have laid down certain norms in our own meeting. I go according to that. What is incriminatory and defamatory, without being proved, does not go on

record. That is what we do. Therefore, there is no question of any censorship.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: He said something about police.

MR. SPEAKER: We have approved at the meeting of all Groups and their leaders in the Chamber as to what sort of thing should be there. This is a sort of device to give more time and more liberally to hon. Members. We are doing accordingly. If there is anything, you can come to me. I will agree. You are always welcome to give any suggestion which is well and good for all. We will do it.

(*Interruptions.*)

MR. SPEAKER: Don't worry. There is nothing in it.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Sir, you have a coaching class for him.

MR. SPEAKER: When he just comes to me, I will coach him.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: I am a student, Sir. Even now, I am prepared to learn from Sontosh.

प्रो. अजित कुमार मेहता (समस्तीपुर) : अध्यक्ष जी, मैं अगले सप्ताह के कार्यक्रम के लिए निम्नलिखित दो सुझाव प्रस्तुत करते हुए संसदीय कार्य मंत्री से उन्हें कार्यसूची में सम्मिलित करने का अनुरोध करता हूं ।

1. कुछ दिनों पहले संसद को सरकार ने विश्वास दिलाया था कि "विधि आयोग" की संस्तुतियों के आधार पर टेलिफोन को टेप करने तथा डाक खोलने की व्यवस्था को समाप्त करने के लिए, संबंधित कानूनों को संशोधित करने की बात सरकार के विचाराधीन है । किन्तु संसद में हाल ही में संचार मंत्री द्वारा दिए गए प्रश्नोत्तर से ऐसा नहीं लगता है । एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में संचार मंत्री ने जोर देकर कहा कि सरकार को इंडियन टेलिग्राफ एक्ट, 1885 की धारा 5 (2) के अनुसार ये अधिकार प्राप्त हैं तथा एक दूसरे प्रश्न के उत्तर में उन्होंने स्वीकार किया कि उपरोक्त कानून को संशोधित करने का कोई प्रयास नहीं हो रहा है । महाशय, इंडियन टेलिग्राफ एक्ट की धारा 5(2) और इंडियन पोस्ट आफिस एक्ट की धारा 26(2) के विषय में विधि आयोग ने 1968 में अपने 38वें प्रतिवेदन में विलोपित करने की राय देते हुए लिखा था :

"The power of interference with the freedom of expression when challenged have to be examined on a consideration of the question whether, in point of fact, the interference is attributable to a permissible source under Article 19(2) of the Constitution."

अतः अगले सप्ताह इसे संशोधित करने के लिए विधेयक लाया जाना चाहिए ।

2. महाशय, संसद का यह सत्र समाप्त होने को है । सरकार ने तथा आपने भी सदन को विश्वास दिलाया था कि "बी. पी. मण्डल आयोग" का प्रतिवेदन सभा पटल पर रख देना ही पर्याप्त नहीं होगा ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आश्वासन तो सरकार ने दिया था । मैंने यह आश्वासन दिया था कि अगर सरकार नहीं रखेगी तो इस पर डिस्कशन करवाउंगा ।

There are two different aspects of this. Right!

प्रो. अजित कुमार मेहता : देश की आबादी का बहुत बड़ा भाग इस प्रतिवेदन से जुड़ा है । अतः इस प्रतिवेदन पर विस्तृत बहस भी आवश्यक है । इसलिए संसदीय कार्य मंत्री से मेरा अनुरोध है कि इसे भी अगले सप्ताह के कार्यक्रम में सम्मिलित करें ।

SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA (Vishnupur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is a request through you to

[Shri Ajit Kumar Saha]

include the following items in the coming week's list of business:

In the Tribal Sub Plan area development in West Bengal, particularly in Bankura district, the nationalised banks are not showing any interest to give loan to the scheduled caste and scheduled tribe persons. The West Bengal Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Development Finance Corporation is sending cases to the nationalised banks to give loan to the scheduled caste and scheduled tribe persons. But the banks are reluctant to give loan. If it is continued, then the Tribal Sub Plan will remain in paper. So, the Government issue immediate instructions to the banks to give loans to the scheduled caste and scheduled tribe persons according to the list submitted by the West Bengal Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Development Finance Corporation. I would like the hon. Minister to make a statement in this regard.

Over lakhs of workers are engaged in manufacturing bidi. These workers are belonging to the weaker sections of the society. In this industry, the workers are exploited by the employer. There is only one Central Act, the Bidi Workers Welfare Act. Even these welfare measures are not properly executed.

So, I urge upon the Government to bring forward a comprehensive Bill in this session for these workers who are engaged in bidi industry.

श्री हरीश रावत (अल्मोड़ा) : माननीय संसदीय कार्य मंत्री जी द्वारा आगामी सप्ताह के लिए प्रस्तुत कार्य सूची में निम्न विषयों का समावेश किए जाने की प्रार्थना करता हूं ।

1. जनजाति क्षेत्रों की घोषणा के लिए जीरी प्रेजीडेंशियल आर्डर में संशोधन आवश्यक है । इस समय जिन क्षेत्रों में 51 प्रतिशत जनजातियों के लोग रहते हैं उन्हीं क्षेत्रों को जनजाति क्षेत्र घोषित किया गया है, जहां कम हैं, वहां की जनजातियों को जनजाति क्षेत्रों को प्राप्त होने वाला विकास सम्बन्धी लाभ प्राप्त नहीं हो पा रहा है। साथ ही जनजाति क्षेत्रों में रहने वाली अन्य जातियों के लोगों को जो लाभ प्राप्त है उस से वे वंचित रह जाते हैं जिससे ऐसे क्षेत्रों में असंतोष व्याप्त है । अतः प्रेजीडेंशियल आर्डर में संशोधन कर जनजाति क्षेत्र घोषित किए जाने के लिए 51 प्रतिशत जनजातियों को उस क्षेत्र में रहना आवश्यक न होकर 20 प्रतिशत जनजातियां भी जिस क्षेत्र में हैं उन्हें जनजाति क्षेत्र घोषित किये जाने की आवश्यकता पर गृह मंत्रालय को तत्काल ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है। अतः इस विषय पर सदन में चर्चा आवश्यक है ।

2. शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स एवं शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स कमीशन द्वारा कई जनजातियों को जनजातियों की सूचियों में शामिल करने की संस्तुति नहीं की गई जिसके कारण उत्तर प्रदेश की कई जनजातियां घोषित नहीं हो पाई हैं जैसे पिथोरागढ़ (उत्तर प्रदेश) में कुथलिया बौरा जाति । अतः सदन में इस विषय पर चर्चा आवश्यक है ।

उपरोक्त विषयों का समावेश अगले सप्ताह की कार्यसूची में किए जाने हेतु मंत्री जी से निवेदन करता हूं ।

श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया (उज्जैन) : अध्यक्ष - महोदय आगामी सप्ताह की कार्य सूची में निम्नलिखित दो विषयों को सम्मिलित किया जाए :

1. मध्य प्रदेश में दूरदर्शन प्रसारण हेतु प्रदेश की राजधानी भोपाल तथा प्रदेश के प्रमुख औद्योगिक नगर इन्दौर की घोषणा की जा चुकी है किन्तु इसके लिये उपयुक्त प्रसारण क्षमता का 'एन्टीना' तथा उपकरण स्थापित किए जाने हैं जिस से इस प्रसारण प्रणाली का लाभ प्रदेश की अधिसंख्य लोगों को प्राप्त हो सके। अतएव यह आवश्यक है कि उपकरण स्थापना के पूर्व अधिकाधिक लोगों को लाभ मिल सके यह सुनिश्चित किया जाए।

अतएव मेरा आग्रह है कि दूरदर्शन प्रणाली का लाभ उज्जैन, भोपाल तथा इन्दौर संभाग के सभी जिलों को प्राप्त हो सके इस हेतु उपयुक्त क्षमता के प्रसारण की स्वीकृति दी जावे तथा इस हेतु आवश्यक उपकरण घोषित समय में स्थापित किया जावे।

यह विषय आगामी सप्ताह की कार्य-सूची में चर्चा के लिए सम्मिलित किया जाये।

2. देश के अनेक गांव पेयजल समस्या से ग्रस्त हैं। मध्य प्रदेश के अधिकांश जिलों में नगर तथा गांवों में पेयजल की भीषण समस्या है। ग्रीष्म काल में यह समस्या और अधिक विकट और कष्टप्रद हो जाती हैं। कई कई मीलों तक पानी का अभाव जनजीवन को त्रस्त किए हुए है और पीने काविल पानी का मिलना असंभव सा हो गया है। दूषित जल के पीने के कारण अनेक प्रकार की बीमारियां फैलाने का भय व्याप्त है जिसके कारण जनसामान्य के जीवन को खतरा उत्पन्न हो गया है।

मेरा केन्द्र सरकार से अनुरोध है कि देश में जहां जहां पेयजल समस्या है तथा मध्य प्रदेश में पेयजल उपलब्ध कराने हेतु तत्काल आवश्यक प्रबन्ध करे तथा इस विषय को चर्चा में सम्मिलित किया जाए।

श्री अशोक गहलोत (जोधपुर): : मैं संसदीय कार्य मंत्री जी द्वारा अगले सप्ताह संसद में आने वाली कार्य सूची में निम्न दो विषय सम्मिलित करने का निवेदन करता हूं।

1. राजस्थान में सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली बिलकुल ठप्प हो गई है जिसके कारण गरीब व मध्यम वर्ग के लोगों को उचित मूल्य की दुकानों से राशन, गेहूं, शक्कर इत्यादि मिलना मुश्किल हो गया है। अधिकांश जगहों पर सस्ते गल्ले की दुकानें सहकारिता भंडार की जगह निहित स्वार्थी तत्वों के हाथ में आ जाने से वे राशन में मिलने वाली वस्तुएं सीधे बाजार में जमाखोरों व कालाबाजारी करने वालों को बेच देते हैं एवं व्यापारी फिर खुले बाजार में मनमाने भाव लेकर मुनाफा कमाने में संलग्न हैं। इसके अलावा फर्जी राशन कार्ड-धारी भी आवश्यक उपभोक्ता वस्तुओं को खुले बाजार में बेच कर कालाबाजारी से मुनाफा कमाने में संलग्न है। इस दोष-पूर्ण व्यवस्था का सबसे अधिक असर जोधपुर संभाग में पड़ा है जहां करीब एक वर्ष से आम उपभोक्ता भयंकर रूप से परेशान हैं। राशन का गेहूं लम्बे अर्से से प्रति व्यक्ति एक किलो मात्र मिलने व शक्कर 3-4 महीने तक न मिलना आम बात है। लोगों में इस वितरण प्रणाली के प्रति भंयकर आक्रोष है क्योंकि जोधपुर में यह सार्व-जनिक वितरण प्रणाली पूरी तरह से ठप है। अधिकांश जगहों में प्राइवेट लोग भारी मुनाफाखोरी, कालाबाजारी में संलग्न हैं। फर्जी राशन कार्ड हजारों की संख्या में बने हुए हैं।

केन्द्र सरकार ने गत वर्ष 1955 के आवश्यक वस्तु अधिनियम में संशोधन कर जमाखोरी, कालाबाजारी आदि मुनाफाखोरी को गैर जमानती अपराध घोषित किया था और उन अपराधों के लिए सजा की अवधि कम से कम तीन मास कर दी थी एवं इसके अलावा उना मुकदमों की सुनवाई के लिए विशेष अदालतों का प्रावधान किया था परन्तु आश्चर्य व रोष है कि राज्य सरकार इसे लागू करने में असफल रही एवं अज्ञात कारणों से इन पर अमल नहीं कर रही है। इस पर सदन में चर्चा होना अति आवश्यक है।

[श्री अशोक रहलोत]

केन्द्रीय सरकार के विज्ञान व तकनीकी मंत्रालय ने राजस्थान का पहला भू-उपग्रह केन्द्र एक करोड़ की लागत से जोधपुर में बनाया है जिसके लिए प्रधान मंत्री जी बधाई व धन्यवाद की पात्र हैं । इस से जेधपुर संचार के क्षेत्र में देश के प्रमुख केन्द्रों से शीघ्र ही जुड़ जाएगा । परन्तु जोधपुर के सीमावर्ती क्षेत्र में स्थित होने व पर्यटन की दृष्टि से राजस्थान का महत्वपूर्ण शहर होने की वजह से इसे दूरदर्शन (टेलीविजन) की सेवाएं प्रदान करना अति आवश्यक है। जोधपुर स्थित भू-उपग्रह केन्द्र के माध्यम से जोधपुर को दूरदर्शन सेवाओं से आसानी से जोड़ा जा सकेगा । इसके साथ ही साथ अभी सिर्फ जयपुर में ही टेलीविजन सेवा होने से पूरे राजस्थान के ग्रामीण लोग भी इस महत्वपूर्ण सेवा से वंचित हैं । इसलिए राजस्थान प्रदेश में डिविजनल हेड क्वार्टर्स पर जिसमें जोधपुर के अलावा, बीकानेर, उदयपुर व कोटा भी सम्मिलित हैं वहां तक टेलीविजन सेवा का प्रसार होना अति आवश्यक है । इस को भी अगले सप्ताह की संसद की कार्यसूची में अवश्य सम्मिलित कर संसद में चर्चा करना आवश्यक है ।

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आकाशवाणी और दूरदर्शन एक महत्वपूर्ण माध्यम हैं । उनकी कार्य प्रणाली की समीक्षा लगातार सरकार को करनी चाहिए और शिकायत को दूर करना चाहिए । कुछ गंभीर शिकायतें अभी हाल में की गई हैं ।अभी हाल ही में दूरदर्शन के एडीशनल डायरेक्टर जनरल को कार्य मुक्त कर दिया गया है । इस से लोगों के दिमाग में तरह तरह की भ्रांतियां फैल रही हैं ।

अत: सरकार से आग्रह है कि सारे तथ्यों को सदन के समक्ष रखे और सदन को विश्वास में ले ।

दूसरे, जैसा कि मेहता जी ने कहा, बी. पी. मंडल आयोग की रिपोर्ट सदन में रखी जाए, मेरी भी सरकार से मांग है कि सरकार बी. पी. मंडल आयोग की रिपोर्ट को सदन में रखे ।

इन विषयों पर सदन में अगले सप्ताह विचार किया जाए ।

श्री चतुभुज (झालावाड़) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आगामी सप्ताह की कार्यसूची में निम्नलिखित विषय सम्मिलित किया जाये :--

राजस्थान में भीषण विद्युत कमी के कारण उद्योग धंधे प्रभावित हुए हैं जिसके कारण अनेक लोग बेरोजगार और बेकार हो गये हैं । राजस्थान एटामिक पावर प्रोजेक्ट से उत्पादन प्राय: बंद सा है । इसी प्रकार कोटा थर्मल में आग लगने से उत्पादन में विलम्ब हो गया है ।

अतएव केन्द्र सरकार से आग्रह है कि बिजली की कमी को दूर करने के लिए दूरगामी कार्यक्रम तैयार कर उस पर अमल किया जावे तथा बिजली की कमी की पूर्ति की तत्कालीन कोई व्यवस्था की जावे जिससे प्रदेश के उद्योगों तथा कृषि को तथा अनेक लोगों को बेरोजगारी से बचाया जा सके ।

यह विषय चर्चा में सम्मिलित किया जाए ।

14.15 hrs.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES (AMENDMENT) BILL*

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: (Basirhat): Sir, I rise to oppose this Bill at the introductory stage, my main contention being that this Bill is bad in law.

MR. SPEAKER: One minute. We overlooked something. The Hon. Minister likes to say something.

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*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary. Part II, Section 2 dated 23-4-82.

THE MNISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): I repeat that everything will be taken care of what Mr. Indrajit Gupta has said.

MR. SPEAKER: Token care of. The Hon. Minister will also take care of it. His assurance is given. It is all right.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: What about B. P. Mandal report.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Sir, you have already given your ruling in the House. What more can we say?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: This amending Bill to the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 has been promised for a long time to this House. I must make one remark that his predecessor Shri Narayan Datt Tiwari has, more than once, assured us that before the draft of the Bill is finalised, there will be cosultations held with all the Central Trade Union Organisations—with whom the Government normally has consultations—and after getting their views and hearing their suggestions, then, the final draft of the Bill will be introduced.

It seems that that assurance also has not been honoured now.

I presume that the assurance given by Shri Narayan Datt Tiwari should be at least morally binding on Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad also.

But anyway that assurance has not been adhered to.

You will say that it is not a good enough reason for opposing the Bill at this stage.

One of the most important provisions in the Bill is that the employees who are working in certain institutions like hospitals, dispensaries and educational, scientific, research of training institutes, etc., should be excluded or rather the institutions in which they work should be excluded from the purview of this Bill because according to the Government they do not fall within the definition of 'industry.' Nobody is disputing, the Government is also not disputing, that the people employed there are workmen. It is not sought to be put that they are not workmen within the meaning of the Industrial Disputes Act, but the institutions in which they are working are sought to be put now outside the purview of the definition of 'industry'. Therefore, if that Bill goes through, it will create, what I should say, an invidious discrimination between employees and employees; employees who are working in these institutions and those who are not working in these institutions are being divided artificially into two categories, one who will fall within the Industrial Disputes Act and have the advantage and benefits of the procedures and processes laid down in this Act for the resolution of disputes, and another set of employees for whom the Minister promises that, some time in future, he will bring forward a separate legislation. What that separate legislation is going to be, we do not know; when it will see the light of the day, we do not know; and we are not interested in that separate legislation also. The point is that this question, particularly, pertaining to hospitals, medical institutions and educational institutions, whether they should be regarded legally as 'industry' or not, was an old matter of controversy which was being debated for a long, long time and finally the Supreme Court went into this matter and in its judgement of the 21st February, 1978, the hon. Justices of the Supreme Court, Mr. Justice

Shri Indrajit Gupta

Krishna Iyer, not only Mr. Justice Krishna Iyer but also Mr. Justice Chandrachud, who is at present the Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Jaswant Singh, Mr. Justice Tulzapurkar and Mr. Justice Beg, all of them—adducing, of course, different reasons: some of them have given different arguments and different reasons—have come to a common conclusion that a hospital, by virtue of being a medical institution or a college, by virtue of being an educational institution, cannot be considered to be outside the pale of the definition of 'industry' within the Industrial Disputes Act. Unfortunately I have not got the time to quote extensively from this judgement. If you are interested, you can go into it. I am sure the Minister is familiar with it. But the arguments which are likely to come from his side, that these are not profit-making institutions, they are institutions where a different sort of atmosphere should exist or something like that, where a different type of relations should exist, have been discussed in detail by the hon. Justices of the Supreme Court and they have held that it is not a question at all of, it has nothing to do with, whether it is a profit-making or a non-profit making institution. If I may quote one or two sentences:

> "Absence of profit motive or gainful objective is irrelevant, be the venture in the public, joint, private or other sector.
>
> "The true focus is functional and the decisive test is the nature of the relationship between the employer and the employee.
>
> "If the organization is a trade or business, it does not cease to be one because of philanthropy animating the undertaking."

That means, if it is a charitable institution or something like that. They have argued at length I cannot quote extensively because of lack of time—

The point is that, if there are employees who are employed either for some production or for some service or whatever it is, the relation between the employer and the employee exists and that is the decisive test for determining whether, for the purposes of this Act, they should be brought within the definition of 'industry' or not, and the Supreme Court has held very definitely that they are. If the spirit and the letter of this judgement are to be followed, then when the amendment to this Act is brought forward, the aim should be to widen and broaden the definition of 'industry' whereas what is being sought to be done by this is just the opposite. It is a restrictive Bill. It is seeking to exclude certain institutions, a large number of institutions, which means that the employees employed therein will be treated as a separate category and class altogether. Why? We do not know. There is some kind of a vague impression that if anybody comes within the Industrial Disputes Act, it will lead to some multiplication of industrial disputes or more agitations or strikes or something like that. That is not the purpose of the Industrial Disputes Act. The Industrial Disputes Act was legislated in 1947 for the express purpose of providing a certain machinery and procedure so that disputes which arises between the employer and the employee can be properly regulated and can be properly settled and solved. And what is the superior type of machinery which he intends to bring forward to deal with this other category of employees—we do not know. But why they should be deprived of the benefit under this act in view, especially of the fact that the Supreme Court has held just to the contrary, is

something which we consider not only inequitable but it is clearly flying in the face of the Supreme Court's findings, their views and observations. Therefore, this Bill is certainly bad in law and it can be challenged in a court of law on the basis of the 1978 Supreme Court judgement. We do not want to be party in this House to these types of legislations which we can see beforehand, are likely not to stand the test of the law at all. They will not serve any purpose also because by excluding these employees from its purview, you are not going to ensure in a greater measure, what you may call employer-employee peace or good relations there. Those do not depend on this. They depend on something else—how the management behaves there, what is the situation there, whether they are being properly looked after and so on. But why should the machinery which is available already under the Act to solve those disputes and to settle those disputes be removed? The hon. Judges of the Supreme Court have argued at length and they have said that there is no justification whatsoever. This is my main point.

Secondly, discrimination is being created not only between those employees held to be outside the pale of this Act and those who are kept inside. But there are so many others. For example, if I may mention one, take a workman who is earning more than Rs. 1600 a month and I presume there must be many like that because on other occasions here when dealing with matters pertaining to LIC employees or GIC employees or Bank employees, we are always told from that side, 'Oh'! These are high-wage island people getting Rs. 3000 a month and some are getting more than what even a Joint Secretary to the Government of India do not get.' So an employee who is a workman under the Act, may be earning certainly more than Rs. 1600 a month. But what does this Bill provide? A supervisor, a person belonging to the supervisory staff, that is a person who supervises the work of the workmen who are under him, that member of the supervisory cadre cannot be brought under this Bill unless he is drawing Rs. 1600 or less than Rs. 1600. If he earns more than Rs. 1600, he may be a supervisor or anybody performing the managerial duties, but if he gets more than Rs. 1600 a month, he cannot be brought under the purview of this Act. But the workman who is below him and whose work he may be supervising, may be earning Rs. 1800 or Rs. 2000 a month, but he remains a workman under this Act. This is an invidious discrimination and is bad in law and is certainly not conducive to good industrial relations whatsoever and therefore, this is a matter and of course, on its merits we can argue later on, what the ceiling should be, how it should be calculated and fixed. But on the face of it it is a ridiculous legal absurdity.

The other question is that discrimination is being made here between those workmen who are victims of a closure, a closure by the employer and those who are victims of a lock out. In the case of a closure, the Bill provides that the employer must, before he closes his factory, he must give due notice to the Government—90 days is the period stipulated—and he must give in writing why he proposes to close down his factory and so on and so forth and then, of course the Government will go into that. Only if the Government gives permission, then, that closure can be brought about. Otherwise, it will be an illegal closure.

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

But, in the case of a lock-out, there is no such previous obligation on the employer, whatsoever. I think the Labour Minister can tell us kindly how many industrial establishments are lying locked-out in this country at present. One major textile mill, which I know of, employing 10,000 workers and producing three lakhs metres of cloth per day is locked out since the 8th of December last year. That is the Kesoram Cotton Mills belonging to Birla in Calcutta. It was not a closure; it was a lock-out. For so many days that unit was closed; so many lakhs of metres of cloth production has been lost. I do not know how many lakhs or crores of rupees worth of excise duty has been lost to Government. But, there is no provision in the Bill that in the case of such a lock-out, that is, the lock-out which is deliberately contemplated and imposed by the employer, there should be any obligation for him to come and tell the Government that for these reasons, I cannot carry on. Now, I propose to impose a lock-out. Nothing. In the case of a closure, it is a good thing that he will have to give a prior notice and seek the approval of the Government. If I am a workman employed in a mill which is closed down. I must have this protection at least that the employer will have first to go to Government and get their permission. If I am working in a mill which is to be locked. I have no such protection. What kind of discrimination is this? When I am checked out on the streets, it matters very little to me whether the mill is locked out or is closed down.

So, I would say that for all these, the whole chapter of 'Unfair labour practice'—I hope, my friend, Prof. Dandavate will not mind if I remind him—has more or less been lifted wholesale out of the Janata Government's Industrial Relations Bill. We were always running down the things the Janata Government used to do. But, on this particular matter, there is no difference at all. This unfair labour practice has been smuggled in by the backdoor, taking it from the Janata Government's Bill which was opposed at the time by your own trade union organisations also, I remember, very vehemently. (*Interruptions*) Anyway, I will say that in a reverse way, discrimination has been brought in. The penalties sought to be imposed are equal. That means, if a workman or a trade union official commits what is called an unlabour practice, he can be fined upto Rs. 1,000/- or he can be sent to jail and the same penalty is imposed on an employer who may close down or lock-out a factory employing 10,000 people. An employer who locks out a factory employing 10,000 people, what is this fine of Rs. 1,000/- to him? If a worker who may go on strike or who may do something like slowdown, can also be fined upto Rs. 1,000/- or sent to jail. I say there is no sense of equity or justice or anything behind this Bill.

Apart from that, my main contention is on a point of law. That is, they cannot bring a Bill like this whose main provision is to fly directly against the Supreme Court finding, opinion, whose whole logic was that the scope of the definition of industry should be widened to include—these are the institutions. Whereas they are deliberately doing just the opposite, restricting it and creating two sets of employees for one of whom he promised some new legislation in the future and, in the mean time, they are to be deprived totally of the processes and procedures which are laid down under the existing Industrial Disputes Act.

So, I oppose this Bill, Bill should not be introduced in keeping with the previous assurance given. He should hold some discussions and consultations with the Central Trade Union Organisations and with the employers also of course, if he wants to and, then only, on a considered and matured judgement, the whole Bill should be drafted or redrafted again before this is brought before the House.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Sir, it is customary that at the introduction stage, we do not go into the merits of the Bill. Whatever we have to say on merits of the Bill we say that at the stage of consideration. But, I rise mainly to challenge the legislative competence of this Bill. To my mind that is more important. Before I put forward my point of view in the light of Statement of Objects and Reasons which refers to this point directly and to Supreme Court also I would like to bring to your notice that whenever certain decisions are given by the Supreme Court they have got far-reaching consequences. By way of comparison I would say that Article 36 of the Constitution gives Parliament the right to amend any part of the Constitution but what exactly is the scope of that particular amending power. When that came under dispute the matter went to the Supreme Court and it gave ruling that under Article 368 of the Constitution both Houses of Parliament can amend the Constitution subject to the condition that the basic structure of the Constitution must not be changed. If today we are not fiinding any effort to change the system it is mainly because of this Kesavanand Bharat judgement in which this idea is put. Similarly, as far as this Bill is concerned in the end of the Statement of Objects and Reasons it has been stated and I quote:

> "It is accordingly proposed to redefine the term 'industry'. While doing so, it is proposed to exclude from the scope of this expression, certain institutions like hospitals and dispensaries, educational, scientific, research or training institutes, institutions engaged in charitable, social and philanthropic services..."

Sir, as far as this redefinition is concerned it goes against the decision of the Supreme Court and I have here with me the All India Reporter, 1978. There are a number of cases where the judgement has been delivered and the earlier ruling have been overruled. My colleague has just now rightly pointed out that Industry has been defined in a particular way by which hospitals, educational institutions, etc. all of them fall within the category and jurisdiction of Industry and efforts to get that particular decision changed failed in the Supreme Court. So, Supreme Court decision is the law of the land but I anticipate what will be the line of argument of the Labour Minister and it is also for nothing that the Law Minister is sitting. Because be expects certain legal troubles in the matter and, as such, he is there.

Here I will tell you what shelter they are likely to take before you give the ruling you can try to see as to what they have said and what shelter they are likely to take. They have also said in Part (ii) of the Statement of Objects and Reasons and I quote:

> "The Supreme Court in its decision in the Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage Board Vs. Rajappa and others had, while interpreting the defini-

tion of 'industry' as contained in the Act, observed that Government might restructure this definition by suitable legislative measures."

This is how they are going to take shelter. They have not said it as yet but they have mentioned it in the Statement here. I would like to clarify the scope of this particular statement made in the statement of objects and Reasons. In conjunction with this statement of the Labour Minister in the Statement of Objects and Reasons I will further quote from All India Reporter, 1978 and that will clarify this point:

"There is nothing, however, to prevent a statute from giving the word 'industry' and the words 'industrial disputes' a wider and a more comprehensive import in order to meet the requirements of rapid industrial progress, in the interest of industrial peace and economy a fair and satisfactory adjustment of relations between employers and workmen in a variety of fields of activity."

My contention is this. In the Supreme Court Judgement they have not only considered the powers of the legislature to re-define industry, to re-define the term worker, to re-define the jurisdiction, etc. but the word used is that it is to be done in such a way that 'wider and more comprehensive import' has to be given. What is the interpretation that they are giving to the judgement? What do they seek to do? To my mind, what they seek to do is not to make it wider and more comprehensive, but they are only trying to narrow it down more and more. Instead of making the concept of industry more wider and more comprehensive, they are only doing the exactly opposite thing; they are making it narrower and narrower. That is why I am challenging the legislative competence of the Bill. Of course, on the merits, I have certain things more to say. But I will not say these at this stage of the introduction of the Bill.

श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया (उज्जैन) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, श्रम मंत्री जी ने औद्योगिक विवाद (संशोधन) विधेयक, 1982 को सदन में प्रस्तुत करने का उपक्रम किया है । अभी दो दिन पहले माननीय श्रम मंत्री जी ने एक गोष्ठी में जो स्टेटमेंट दिया, मुझे वह कहने के लिए बाध्य होना पड़ रहा है । उन्होंने कहा है कि सार्वजनिक उद्योग के क्षेत्र में ट्रेड यूनियनों की भूमिका ठीक नहीं है । यदि कोई उद्योग मंत्री यह बात कहता, तो शायद वह समझ में आता । लेकिन देश का श्रम मंत्री कहे कि ट्रेड यूनियनें ठीक से काम नहीं कर रही हैं, निश्चित तौर पर यह एक चिन्ता का विषय है । मैं श्रम मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूं कि यह वर्ष उत्पादन का वर्ष माना जाता है और "श्रमेव जयते" का नारा भी दिया गया है, इस लिए श्रमिकों की इस प्रकार उपेक्षा और श्रमिकों के अधिकारों का लगातार अतिक्रमण वाजिब नहीं है । इसलिए मैं इस विधेयक के औचित्य का प्रतिवाद करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूं ।

इस विधेयक के उद्देश्यों और कारणों में बंगलौर वाटर सप्लाई एंड सीवरेज बोर्ड के मामले में सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जजमेंट का सहारा लेते हुए कहा गया है :—"तदनुसार 'उद्योग' पद को पुन: परिभाषित करने का प्रस्ताव है" । इस संबंध में राष्ट्रीय श्रम आयोग (1969) की सिफारिशों का भी जिक्र किया गया है । सरकार को 12 साल के बाद याद आ रहा है कि आयोग की सिफारिशों को इम्पलीमेंट करना है । इससे पहले एसेंशल सर्विसिज मेनटेनेंस एक्ट लाया गया है । इन कार्यवाहियों के औचित्य को प्रतिपादित करने के लिए श्रम मंत्री ने जो विधेयक रखा है, वह उपयुक्त नहीं है ।

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South): I most vehemently oppose the introduction of this, yet another black Bill, by the Ruling Congress

(I) party. It is not only bad in law, it is not only against the Supreme Court's verdict, but it is violative of all the essential spirit of our constitution; right of collective bargaining is given a go-by; in the name of industrial peace and discipline, what you are trying to do is, you are trying to enslave the working people of this country. Sir, I can quote from the Supreme Court judgement...

MR. SPEAKER: It has already been done.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Mr. Indrajit Gupta has done it. It has precisely been stated as to what 'industry' means. What is their attempt now, Sir? They are now trying to bring educational institutions, hospitals, etc. within the purview of the Industrial Disputes Act. During the Janata regime they introduced 'Hospitals and Educational Institutions Bill' and all the teachers and all the workers united opposed that measure at that time. At that time that Bill was not introduced, but they have that Bill now. They tried to take out persons who are working in hospitals and educational institutions out of the purview of this Bill. A separate Bill is there, where they are taking away the rights of the teachers and the workers in hospitals of collective bargaining. This, I object, in principle.

Now, what they are saying is like a sugar-coated pill. There are certain things for the employers, but when the question of employees comes they say that only the employees of the recognised unions can do certain things. What about the secret ballot, what about the majority of the workers backing the union. You do not say anything about that.

Our Constitution provides the right to freedom, and collective bargaining is a part of that. This has been achieved through protracted struggle by the workers. I, therefore, vehemently oppose the introduction of this Bill. This authoritarian Government does not seem to have been satisfied with ESMA, NSA, and now they have brought this Bill to take away the rights of the workers.

You believe in family planning, and this child should not be allowed to come. Let us not increase the number, and this should be nipped in the bud. I would request the Minister not to press for the introduction of this Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: You want birth control for the Bills also.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Yes, Sir.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA (Calcutta North East): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the reason for bringing forward this Bill given by the Statement of Objects and Reasons is perhaps the grossest type of distortion of the Supreme Court judgement. I would like to quote a few lines from the Supreme Court judgement, in which they have defined the industry:

> "Where (i) systematic activity (ii) organised by cooperation between employer and employee (the direct and substantial element is chimerical), (iii) for the production and/or distribution of goods and services calculated to satisfy human wants and wishes (not spiritual) or religious but inclusive of material things or services geared to celestial bliss, i.e. making on a large scale prasad or food, prime facie there is an 'industry' in that entreprise."

The Supreme Court says in its judgement that even the act of making prasad is also included in the term 'industry'. The entire thrust of the judgement of the Supreme Court is to enlarge the

[Shri Sunil Maitra]

scope of definition of the industry, but here is a Bill which is trying thoroughly not only to contract it, but to distort the entire judgement thoroughly. In the name of the same judgement today this Bill is being sought to be introduced. I oppose the introduction of the Bill.

Secondly, it contains a substantial portion of the Industrial Relations Bill which these people opposed during the Janta regime. I remember, Shri A. P. Sharma—he is not present in the House now—gave a fiery speech in 1978 in a rally which all of us had organised against the Industrial Relations Bill and said that if the Janta Government passed that Bill, the working class would throw out the Government. I wish, he should have been present here at least to listen to us today. The same Cabinet, to which he belongs, has decided to bring forward this Bill.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: We were thrown out before the Bill was passed.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA: My colleague, Shri Indrajit Gupta, has already mentioned that these things were supposed to be discussed in the Indian Labour Conference. The Indian Labour Conference has been kept in deep freeze and even without discussing with the Central Trade Union Organisations, this Bill is being introduced here.

Lastly, a section has been put in this Bill, which is stated to be about the grievance settlement proceedings. That means once the so-called the grievances settlement procedure is substituted the right of collective bargaining will go.

Then my last objection to your Section 21 of the Bill, which says:

"If the appropriate Government is satisfied, then in all the industries, including the banking, the Life Insurance Corporation, General Insurance Corporation, all the industries can be taken out of the purview of the Industrial Disputes Act by this amending Bill."

Therefore, on these grounds I oppose the Bill.

SHRI AJOY BISWAS (Tripura West): Sir, I rise to oppose the Bill because on this Bill the Central Trade Unions were not consulted. Even the All India Trades Union Federation, which represents the 50 lakh employees and teachers was not consulted. I also oppose this Bill because majority of the Central Government employees will also come under the purview of this Bill.

Sir, it is not only against the verdict of the Supreme Court, but is also against the total principles of the Constitution.

Sir, from this one thing is very clear. They are expanding the rights, facilities and privileges of the monopoly houses. Already in 1980, the Government changed the Industrial Policy; they have changed the Licensing Policy. Side by side they are bringing in the anti-labour and black laws. ESMA is there, the National Security Act is there. Now they have brought in this Bill.

During the Janata regime this Bill was brought in and we opposed it both inside and outside the House. Now there is a nice similarity with the Janata Government and the Congress (I).

They are bringing in black laws. They are going to link the wage with productivity and I am sure they are going to announce that kind of a wage policy. So, I oppose the introduction of the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Sir, let the Minister be frank. Is it a part of the IMF business? Be frank at least.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): I will be very frank as you have been, but give me a chance to be heard. Sir, I heard them in a pin-drop silence; I expect the same from them. They should not give running comment. I will be very frank. Whatever I feel I will speak. I never believe in hiding anything from the House. Having been on that side of the House, I know what the House wants to know from the Minister. You may very well say: that you do not agree with me, but I will never mislead the House.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Except truth you will hide nothing.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: Sir, that is the privilege of the CPM Party.

Sir, I will say that objections to the Bill are based on two types of points. One is that it is bad in law and second that the competence of the House has been challenged that it has not to legislate it. And that is the point for the present to which Prof. Madhu Dandavate strictly limited himself. And of other points on which Shri Indrajit Gupta and others spoke, I will reply properly when the Bill comes up for consideration.

Sir, we have not done anything against what the Supreme Court has said. The Supreme Court has said:

> "For industry, it should be where (1) system activity; (2) organised by cooperation between employer and the employees and (3) for human wants and wishes for the production and distribution of goods and services calculated to satisfy human wants and wishes."

These are the important considerations under which industry should be defined.

If you see the definition of the industry in this proposed Bill, it is exactly the same three grounds we have said. These are the three grounds. One says: "Industry means any systematic activity carried on by cooperation between an employer and the workmen"; and the other, "employed for production, supply and distributoin of goods and services with a view to satisfy human wants and wishes."

We have done this. My friends ask: Why you have, from this definition, excluded hospitals, educational institutions and scientific research institutions? That is their main consideration. What I am saying is this: we are bringing in another Bill in which we will take care of this. (*Interruptions*) Why? I will reply now.

We are not denying the persons employed in these institutions—their right, as our friends loudly say here, of collective bargaining. No, Sir; that is not the intention of the Government. Even to-day, there are employees who are not covered by the Industrial Disputes Act; but they are covered by other machineries like the Joint Consultative Machinery and their Fundamental Rules and Supplementary Rules. We are not introducing anything in this, which is not prevalent in the country to-day.

The question is—why? Let this House frankly decide. I do not want to hide things. It is not my argument. Let the House and Members appreciate. Would they like the same atmosphere or the same kind of activity? And, in the event of failure of those activities wherever there is a dispute between the employer and employees,

[Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad]

do they want it to be dealt with as it is done in industrial and commercial institutions—I mean when the disputes arise in the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, Jaslok Hospital or the Medical College Hospitals at Lucknow or Patna, or the Delhi University or the JNU?

What I am saying is this: this Bill is not at all what our friends say, viz. that it is restricting what the Supreme Court says. No, Sir. It is the other way about. At present, the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 does not include the professional classes, professions like salesmen, lawyers and others. This Bill exactly is doing it the other way about. Rather, we are not dropping anything, as friends say. We are not taking away anything, through this Bill. Therefore, we are not restricting. We are adding; and we are adding many other things like sales promotion people, doctors, lawyers and chartered accountants.

My friend, the professor, protested, and I took note of it then. He said that these professions and others should be included. I have included. It is the other way about. What I am saying is this: we are bringing in another Bill. Kindly see the whole thing in its totality. The totality is this: we are bringing in another Bill before the House in which we will bring in hospitals and educational institutions. We will provide a grievance machinery in that, as there are machineries to-day. All the grievance machineries are not under the Industrial Disputes Act.

Th judgement has been quoted. I also want to quote from the same judgement. This is very relevant for me. In the definition of 'industry' we had given all the three important criteria which were given by the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court had also said another thing—which is to be noted by friends:

> "Constitutional and competently enacted legislative provision may well remove from the scope of the Act, categories which otherwise may be covered thereby."

Government is not doing anything arbitrarily. I am coming to the constitutional and competent authority, viz. Parliament to say that we propose that hopitals, educational institutions, research institutions and institutions where sovereign powers like those exercised in Atomic Energy are involved, should be dealt with in another Bill providing for another type of grievance machinery. Not that we are taking away collective bargaining from that. Therefore, it is absolutely putting it the other way.

15.00 hr.

We are acting fully according to what the Supreme Court has said. We have taken the three important criteria in respect of 'industry'. According to this, we are only saying this. It is for the House to decide. Would they like that in the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, or for that matter in any hospital, the something, the strike notice, strike and the lock-out should be there. Therefore, we are not doing anything like that. For the information of Prof. Madhu Dandavate, I will say only one thing. (*Interruptions*) I have heard you. (*Interruptions*) This is not the argument which you are saying. We do not agree with your argument. I have said according to constitutional and legal priority. I am not saying anything otherwise. According to the Supreme Court, this House has got power, as I said, constitutional and competently enacted legislative provisions may well remove

from the scope of the act category; and that is what I am doing: and why I am doing I have made it clear by examples and not by lecture.

Some of the friends feel that by saying this only they have sympathy for the workmen and that we are not doing anything. For the information of Prof. Dandavate, I want to say only one thing. This friend may call me a reactionary. But I would say one thing by and large, the Janata Government miserably failed in all fronts; but that does not mean that sometimes somewhere they had no light of intelligence and wisdom; they had. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Very good.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: Whatever Mr. Indrajit Gupta may call me reactionary or progressive, whatever is his choice, when Prof. Dandavate was sitting in his Cabinet as the then Railway Minister, he had approved a Bill in which the definition of industry is the same as I have done. Personally, he might have drawn upon our information be forehand. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I am glad of this admission.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: Of course, I have already said in the beginning that I do not want to hide anything from the House. We want to take honey from every wisdom that is there. There were very few in the Janata Party; and those few, as I said about the definition of industry, had themselves said.... (*Interruptions*) This is done by the Janata Government—any hospital including a dispensary, any educational scientific, research or training institution, any organisation exclusively engaged in charitable, social philanthropy. In this case, I must say the judgement was out; then it was known to the Janata Government and Prof. Madhu Dandavate, the then Minister of the Cabinet. I must say, at least once in a small field, they did the right thing and that right thing was that in the industrial definition, they took what the Supreme Court said. I have also done the same thing. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA: You opposed that. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: Therefore, I would say in this House that this Bill is not bad in law, because this Bill exactly works upon what the Supreme Court has said about the industrial definition. (2) Where we are taking hospital and others, we are bringing forward another Bill. It will see the light of the day soon. I promise I will quickly bring it forward in this session; I will introduce it. I have not consulted my Department, but I will see that I do it. I show my judgment and intention that I do not believe in curtailing the rights of the workmen. Rather, it is the other way. They want to exploit the labour for political reasons. I want to support the labour for my socio-economic policy. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: That is the honey that you have got. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: Mr. Indrajit Gupta himself should search out his heart. Why every day does he agree with Prof. Dandavate? If he is so bad, he should not agree with him always. If I once agree, he calls me a real reactionary. (*Interruptions*) By now, he has become an extraordinary reactionary by always supporting Prof. Dandavate.

MR. SPEAKER: You mean to say that a man is known by the company he keeps:

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: Therefore, in the three ways that

[Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad]

have been raised, it is good in law. This is constitutional I have come to the proper authority, to the proper forum competently and I want to say I have not dropped anything out of this Bill. I have not restricted its provisoins; I have expanded its provisions. And for Professor's information, because then he was not here, now I put him in picture. (*Interruption*) No problem.

MR. SPEAKER: It is all right. He has brought him into the picture.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: Therefore, I request. (*Interruptions*) the hon. Members not to oppose the introduction of the Bill. Let them oppose the provisions at the appropriate moment, and then we shall think over and consider, and then we will give them another pointed reply.

AN HON. MEMBER: Only one clarification please. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Why have you violated your predecessor's assurance that this draft will not be finalised without consultations? (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: At that time we were opposing the Janata Bill for hospital and education policy, and your Party joined us and you criticised the Janata Government. At that time, if it was reasonable, what has happened in the mean time? (*Interruptions*). How has the reason changed?

MR. SPEAKER: Ideas change overnight.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: I can reply this point. I have no hesitation. I do not know on what grounds and which of the provisions my friends then opposed. But suppose, any man, if we could not decide then, (*Interruptions*) and if he has rightly decided now, it does not stop a man from reconsidering a decision on good points. And this is a good point.

I, therefore, bag to move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is . . .

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: This only follows when they are in power.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Janata poison has become Congress honey!

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947."

The Lok Sabha divided.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Now, the lobbies have been cleared.

The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947."

The Lok Sabha divided.

Division No. 5 15.12 hours

AYES

Ahmed, Shri Gulsher

Ajit Pratap Singh, Shri

Alluri, Shri Subhash Chandra Bose

Arjunan, Shri K.

Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha

Banatwalla, Shri G. M.

Bansi Lal, Shri

Bhakta, Shri Manoranjan
Bhoi, Dr. Krupasindhu
Bhoye, Shri Reshma Motiram
Chandra Shekhar Singh, Shri
Chennupati, Shrimati Vidya
Dabhi, Shri Ajitsinh
Daga, Shri Mool Chand
Das, Shri A. C.
Dennis, Shri N.
Deb, Shri Sontosh Mohan
Gadhavi, Shri Bheravadan K.
Gehlot, Shri Ashok
Gomango, Shri Giridhar
Gouzagin, Shri N.
Jain, Shri Bhiku Ram
Jain, Shri Virdhi Chander
Jamilur Rahman, Shri
Jha, Shri Kamal Nath
Kahandole, Shri Z. M.
Kamal Nath, Shri
Kaushal, Shri Jagan Nath
Keyur Bhusan, Shri
Madhuri Singh, M. M.
Mahabir Prasad, Shri
Mallikarjun, Shri
Mishra, Shri Uma Kant
Misra, Shri Nityananda
Murthy, Shri Kusuma Krishna
Murugian, Shri S.
Namgyal, Shri P.
Palaniappan, Shri C.
Pandey, Shri Krishna Chandra
Parmer, Shri Hiralal R.
Patel, Shri Shantubhai
Patnaik, Shrimati Jayanti
Pattuswamy, Shri D.
Pilot, Shri Rajesh
Poojary, Shri Janardhana
Raju, Shri P. V. G.
Ramalingam, Shri N. Kudanthai
Rane, Shrimati Sanyogita
Rawat, Shri Harish
Saminuddin, Shri
Sebastian, Shri S. A. Dorai
Sethi, Shri Arjun
Shakya, Shri Daya Ram
Sharma, Shri Kali Charan
Sharma, Shri Nand Kishore
Sharma, Shri Nawal Kishore
Shastri, Shri Hari Krishna
Singh, Shri C. P. N.
Soren, Shri Hari Har
Sparrow, Shri R. S.
Sunder Singh, Shri
Tewary, Prof. K. K.
Varma, Shri Jai Ram
Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.
Vyas, Shri Girdhari Lal
Wasnik, Shri Balkrishna Ramchandra
Yadav, Shri Ram Singh
Yazdani, Dr. Golam

NOES

Balan, Shri A. K.
Biswas, Shri Ajoy
Chakraborty, Shri Satyasadhan
Dandavate, Prof. Madhu
Gupta, Shri Indrajit
Jatiya, Shri Satyanarayan
Maitra, Shri Sunil
Mehta, Prof. Ajit Kumar
Rai, Shri M. Ramanna
Rajan, Shri K. A.
Rakesh, Shri R. N.
Rasheed Masood, Shri
Roy, Shri A. K.
Shamanna, Shri T. R.

MR. SPEAKER: Subject to correction, the result* of the division is:

AYES: 68
NOES: 14

The Motion was adopted.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

15.12 hrs.

FINANCE BILL, 1982—*Contd.*

MR. SPEAKER: The House will now take up further consideration of the Finance Bill.

श्री सुलतानपुरी : श्री राम विलास पासवान । श्रीगणेश आप से ही कर देते हैं ।

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : आज तो बहुत हलका माहौल है । साढ़े तीन बजने को हैं । सोमवार को बुला लीजिएगा ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जटिया जी, आप ही करिए ।

श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया (उज्जैन) : फाइनेंस बिल के औचित्य के बारे में विचार करने का मुझे अवसर मिला है ।

15.13 hrs.

(SHRI GULSHER AHMED in the *Chair*].

देश की समस्याओं को हल करने के लिए अनेक प्रकार की नीतियां हम बनाते हैं । किन्तु देखने में आया है कि उन नीतियों का ठीक से क्रियान्वयन नहीं होता है । इसका नतीजा यह है कि अनेक समस्याएं मुंह बाए खड़ी हैं । उन को हल करने की ओर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया जा रहा है । मध्य प्रदेश में उज्जैन स्थित दो मिलें जिन में एक विनोद और विमल मिल है बन्द पड़ी हैं । आठ हजार से ज्यादा मजदूर बेकार हैं । नवम्बर महीने से ये बन्द पड़ी हैं । उन मजदूरों की समस्याओं को सुनने के लिए कोई तैयार नहीं है । मध्य प्रदेश की सरकार को मजदूर लोग ज्ञापन देने के लिए जाते हैं तो उनके ऊपर लाठी चार्ज किया जाता है, उनको आघात पहुंचाया जाता है और उसके अन्दर 29 लोग घायल हुए हैं । आम लोगों के लिए योजनाएं बनाई जा रही हैं लेकिन उन से लोगों को कोई लाभ नहीं मिल पा रहा है । अनुसूचित जातियों, पिछड़ी जातियों, गरीब तबकों को इन योजनाओं से जो लाभ पहुंचना चाहिए नहीं पहुंच रहा है । लोगों तक इनका लाभ पहुंचे इसके कारगर उपाए हम को करने होंगे । कागजों पर योजनाएं बना कर उद्देश्यों को प्राप्त करने की जो हमारी मंशा है, इस तरह से वह कदाचित पूरी नहीं होगी । और इसलिए इन योजनाओं को पूरा करने के लिए सार्थक प्रयास करने चाहिए, और जो लोगों को आर्थिक सहायता सरकार देना चाहती है वह उन्हें मिले । आपने नया 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम तैयार किया है, लेकिन उसका लाभ किसको मिल रहा है ? 20 सूत्री समितियां बनी हुई हैं वह गांव गांव में नए विवादों को जन्म दे रही है बजाए विवादों को सुलझाने के ।

जहां तक ला एण्ड आर्डर का प्रश्न है मुझे मध्य प्रदेश की वह घटना याद आती है जिसमें 9वीं क्लास में पढने वाली एक हरिजन बालिका का, जिसका नाम रुक्मणी देवी था, उस बालिका का अपहरण कर के कुछ लोग ले गए, उसके साथ बलात्कार हुआ, बाद में उसकी हत्या हुई और कुए

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*The following Members also recorded their votes:

AYES: Sarvashree Bhola Raut, R. P. Gaekwad, Jainarayan Roat, Era Anbarasu and Birbal.

NOES: Sarvashree Ramavatar Shastri, Ram Vilas Paswan and M. Kandaswamy.

में उसकी लाश को फेंक दिया गया । 2 अप्रैल की यह घटना है, चार दिन तक उसकी तलाश नहीं हुई । 6 अप्रैल को कुएं में उसकी लाश पाई गई और अभी तक कोई उचित तफतीश नहीं हुई ।

सभापति जी, आप मध्य प्रदेश से आते हैं, आपको पता है कि वहां बिजली की क्या स्थिति है । बिजली के अभाव में अनेक उद्योग बन्द पड़े हुए हैं जिनमें उत्पादन नहीं हो रहा है और लोग भी बेरोजगार हो रहे हैं । स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज को बिजली नहीं मिल रही है । इसलिए मेरी मांग है कि सरकार नर्मदा प्रोजेक्ट के बारे में कारगर योजना बनाए और तमाम कमियां दूर करे तथा मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को उस योजना को इमप्लीमेंट करने के लिए कहे । एन.टी.पी.सी. का थर्मल प्लान्ट कोरबा में लगने जा रहा है । उसके स्थापना के काम को तेजी से किया जाना चाहिए । अन्य थर्मल पावर स्टेशन में भी ठीक उत्पादन नहीं हो पा रहा है क्योंकि जिस ग्रेड का कोयला उसको मिलना चाहिए वह नहीं मिल रहा है, और इसीलिए बिजली का उत्पादन रुका हुआ है । इस उत्पादकता वर्ष में भी यह स्थिति है कि लोगों को बिजली नहीं मिल रही है ।

जहां तक चिकित्सा सुविधा का प्रश्न है वह गरीबों को नहीं मिल रही है । इसलिए मेरी मांग है कि मोबाइल डिस्पेंसरीज की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए ताकि गरीब लोगों को गांवों में चिकित्सा की सुविधा मिल सके ।

मंदसौर, रतलाम, उज्जैन और झालावाड़ जिलों में अफीम का उत्पादन होता है। अफीम का किसान मेहनत करता है काश्त लेने के लिए । किन्तु सरकार ने अफीम उत्पादन की दरों का ठीक से नियोजन नहीं किया है । नई दरें किसानों के लिए लाभकारी नहीं हैं । उसकी जो मेहनत और लागत है उसके हिसाब से किसान को दाम नहीं मिल पा रहा है । इसलिए मंदसौर, रतलाम, उज्जैन और झालावाड़ जिलों के किसान चिन्ता में हैं । यह अलग बात है कि देश में जो अफीम का भंडार है उसको एक्सपोर्ट नहीं कर सकते । किन्तु अफीम से उत्पन्न होने वाली अनेक प्रकार की चीजें बना कर के उनका एक्सपोर्ट किया जा सकता है । इन बातों पर सरकार को अवश्य ध्यान देना चाहिए ।

हमारे मध्य प्रदेश में अनेक प्रकार की धातुयें हैं । कॉपर की कमी है, अल्मुनियम का प्रोजेक्ट कोरबा में उत्पादन नहीं कर पा रहा है, जिसका खास कारण बिजली न मिलना ही है । मध्य प्रदेश में लोहे के भंडार हैं लेकिन कुछ नहीं हो रहा है । झाबुआ जिले में फासफेट है लेकिन उसको निकाला नहीं जा रहा है । इस प्रकार आप देखेंगे कि प्रदेश की उन्नति के लिए जो जरूरी चीजें हैं वह नहीं हो रही हैं । अतः योजनाओं में जो कमियां हैं, अदूरदर्शिता है, उनको दूर करने के लिए कारगर प्रयास करने होंगे । सरकार की योजनाएं केवल कागज पर ही बनती हैं । हमें उनको मूर्त स्वरूप देना चाहिए । इतना ही कह कर मैं शेष समय आगे आने वाले वक्ता के लिए सुरक्षित रखता हूं ।

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH (Banka): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Finance Bill moved by the Finance Minister. At this last stage of the Budget discussions, I would not like to go into the intricacies of the Budget policies; I would only like to highlight some of the important problems which are agitating the mind of the common man in the country.

The first thing to which I would like to draw the attention of the Government is the present price rise which is of immediate and very great importance to every citizen of this country.

Before I come to certain observations in this respect, I would like to congratulate the Government for, in spite of various constraints operating at the national and international levels, the Government have succeeded in arresting the high inflationary trends generated particularly during the disastrous Budget of Choudhury Charan Singh and they have de-

[Shri Chandra Shekhar Singh]

vised a correct strategy of credit and monetary control and it goes to the credit of the Government and the Finance Minister—the present Finance Minister and his illustrious predecessor in office—that they could introduce and implement a policy which has been able to arrest the rise in wholesale prices and the present situation appears to be under control.

Speaking on the last year's Budget proposals, I had expressed my view here that the package of proposals presented by the Finance Minister would bring down the price rise to a single digit figure and I am glad our assessment had proved correct and the wholesale prices have been brought within manageable limits. What is of concern to all of us here is that the wholesale price variations or the present trend in wholesale prices are not getting reflected adequately in the consumer price index. Of late, during the last two or three months, there has been some reflection of the decline in the rate of wholesale prices in the consumer price index. But there is still room for taking measures to see consumer prices also are brought under control and they reflect properly and adequately the success that has been achieved in this sphere of wholesale prices.

As anyone would come to the conclusion after an indepth study of the problem, I personally feel that what is urgently necessary is to regulate the trade channels so as to eliminate the malpractices and reduce their capacity to manipulate the prices. It is very urgently required—that Government make a study of atleast some of the essential articles which are required by every one in our society and see at what stage the prices make a lead and the consumers are fleeced by these traders. I hope Government would go into the matter and see that some action is taken to bring to book such elements which are creating a lot of difficulties for the ordinary citizen in this country. But what is equally important is that we should strengthen public distribution system. A lot has been said here by Members on both sides of the House on this issue. But I still feel that Government's response to the suggestions of the Members has not been that purposeful or adequate. Government reply to every question on this issue is that the number of fair price shops has been increased and there is greater coverage of population by the present public distribution system. All of us who come from the rural areas are fully aware of the situation prevailing there. The figures presented by the Government indicate that in respect of even foodgrains while the number of shops has increased, the supply has gone down by nearly 14 to 15 per cent. These fair price shops are almost vacant. The most essential consumer articles are not found. Even to-day a Member from Rajasthan was presenting his problem here and it is our experience that these fair price shops bear the sign board but do not contain the essential articles as they should or at least in adequate measure.

The policy should be to insulate the most vulnerable sections of a society from the effect of price rise. I would request Government to formulate a comprehensive policy in respect of public distribution system.

The first step should be to identify the most vulnerable sections of society. We all see that a number of goods are sent. Sugar, wheat goes to the rural areas but no regard is given in the matter of distribution to the capacity or ability of the consumer. . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: You finish within half a minute. Then you can continue later on. The Private Members business has to be taken up.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH: No regard is paid to the fact that if the goods are limited, they should reach the poorest section of the society.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can continue later on. Shri T. R. Shamanna.

15.30 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILL AND RESOLUTIONS

FORTY-SECOND REPORT

SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA (Bangalore South): Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House do agree with the Forty-second Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 21st April, 1982."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Question is:

"That this House do agree with the Forty-second Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 21st April, 1982."

The motion was adopted.

15.31 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE: CONTINUOUS RISE IN PRICES OF ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES AND NEED FOR TAKING STEPS TO AMMELIORATE CONDITION OF TOILING MASSES

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, the House will take up further discussion on the following Resolution moved by Shri K. A. Rajan on 26th March, 1982:

"This House notes with great concern the continuous and unchecked rise in prices of essential commodities and consequent deterioration in living and working conditions of all toiling people and the measures taken against the trade union rights, and the liberties of workers and calls upon the Government to take effective steps to ameliorate the condition of the toiling masses."

Thirty-one minutes are left. Shri Mayathevar to continue his speech.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR (Dindigul): I will take only 5 more minutes, Sir. Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support the Resolution moved by the Hon. Member, Mr. Rajan on the 26th March, before this House. The toiling masses should be provided with food. This is the duty of the Government to provide food to every citizen of this country. He should be provided with housing facility, employment opportunity, clothing facility, medical facility and the transport facility. There should be a right to work also and it should be enshrined in the constitution, as a guarantee to the unemployed youth of this country.

We had a Green Revolution which had been made by the farmers and peasants of this country. We are giving bonus to the industrial workers but those farmers who produced more and more foodgrains and made our country self-suffcient, were not rewarded with any bonus, at all. I demand that only the Indira Gandhi Government can be in a position and is competent to look after the interests of toiling masses, especially the farmers from the rural areas. Therefore, I call upon the Government headed by Mrs. Indira Gandhi to give bonus to the far-

[Shri K. Mayathevar]

mers. They made a powerful and appreciable Green Revolution by which they produced food-grains in surplus than the demand of the countrymen.

The Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, during the last election, promised one rupee payment per head for all Tamilians who have no job. This was not implemented by the Tamil Nadu Government. Nobody has got one rupee although they do not have any job. He promised to pay Rs. 50 to graduates but no graduate has got Rs. 50/- per mensem from the Tamil Nadu Government. He promised one kilo gram of rice as a gift from the Government from fair price shop. if any of the toiling masses purchases 4 kilo grams of rice from a fair price shop. But the Tamil Nadu Government did not give even a single kilo gram of rice to those who have purchased 4 kilo grams of rice from the fair price shops. He promised that a sum of Rs. 150/- would be paid to a lady who gives birth among the toiling masses. There were so many deliveries in Tamil Nadu. In 1980 itself, hundreds and thousands of children were given birth by the toiling masses of women but not even a single paise was given by the MGR Government.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Why are you so particular about the Tamil Nadu Government?

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR: On the other hand, I would request the Government that the family planning should be made compulsory. Without controlling our geometrical progression of the growth of population, no Government on earth can provide all these facilities to human beings which we are demanding. Therefore, if any Government servant has got more than half a dozen or dozen children, his promotions should be cut off and his increments should be cut off. In the same manner, if any Government servant has got no issue, he should be given double promotions and increments. It should be applicable irrespective of religion, caste or community. In India certain community people are not following family planning, certain religion people are not following family planning although they are all Indians, they are living and eating food produced by our motherland. Therefore, there should be no discrimination whatsoever. I request the Government to make family planning compulsory.

Then, the prices of essential consumer commodities should be fixed at the lowest level. We did it in 1975-76. The prices of medicines should also be fixed by the Government; the prices of cloth purchased by down-trodden people, the toiling masses, should also be fixed. The prices of these commodities were fixed and sealed in 1975-76. At that time, the poor people were able to purchase all these commodities in Tamil Nadu as well as throughout India. That should be done now.

I further request the Government to open fair price shops in every village with a population of not less than 500 people. That is very essential to provide essential commodities and food to all the toiling masses in India.

The prices of agricultural inputs should be controlled, fixed and reduced. The farmers are born in debt; they live in debt and they die in debt. We should redeem them from the perennial indebtedness. The Government must reduce the prices of agricultural inputs.

I recommend to the Government to raise the levy price of sugarcane in Tamil Nadu. At present it is Rs. 173 per tonne. That is not remunerative. I plead with the Government that it should be raised to Rs. 200 per tonne.

The Government of India has raised the levy price of wheat three times or more than three times. But so far as the levy price for rice is concerned, it has not been raised. The levy price fixed by the Government of India in Tamil Nadu is not remunerative. So far as the farmers in Tamil Nadu and in south India are concerned, they are not getting a remunerative price. The Government should come forward to pay at least Rs. 150 per quintal for paddy.

In conclusion, I would request the Government that radical measures should be taken by the Government to implement all the recommendations made by the hon. mover of the Resolution, Shri K.A. Rajan and supported by me and all other hon. Members who have spoken on this resolution.

With these words, I support the resolution.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : सभापति जी, मैं इस संकल्प का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूं । समर्थन करते हुए मैं दो बातों की तरफ आपकी मार्फत सरकार का ध्यान खींचना चाहूंगा ।

पहली बात तो यह है कि सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली को मजबूत करने की बात सरकार रोज सुमिरनी माला की तरह से जपती है और अभी बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम जो इन्होंने चालू किया है, उसका एक मुख्य मुद्दा यह बताया जाता है कि सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली को शहर और देहात सभी जगह ये मजबूत करना चाहते हैं लेकिन स्थिति बहुत ही दयनीय है । जो आंकड़े मुझे मिल सके हैं उनके अनुसार अभी 2 लाख 98 हजार राशन की दुकानें हैं और हमारे देश की आबादी 68 करोड़ से भी ज्यादा हो चुकी है । इन्होंने बीस-सूत्री कार्यक्रम के तहत 1982-83 में 50 हजार राशन की दुकानें खोलने का वायदा किया है और इन का एक वायदा और है कि जहां जरूरत होगी वहां मोबाइल राशन की दुकानें जाएंगी और लोगों को राशन देंगे। मालूम नहीं, अभी तक मोबाइल राशन की दुकानों की संख्या कितनी है । अगर मंत्री जी जवाब में यह बता सकें, तो हम लोगों की जानकारी बढ़ेगी । ये कहते भी हैं कि इस मुल्क में सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली बहुत ठीक ढंग से चल रही है लेकिन जीवन की बहुत सारी चीजें उन दुकानों के जरिए नहीं मिलती । अलग अलग राज्यों में अलग अलग चीजें वहां की सरकारें देती हैं और कहीं राज्य गेहूं देते हैं, कहीं चावल देते हैं, कहीं चीनी देते हैं, आटा देते हैं और कहीं कहीं मैदा भी देते हैं और सूजी भी देते हैं । इस के अलावा कहीं पर तेल भी देते हैं और बंगाल और कुछ एक-दो और राज्य हैं, जहां इस से भी ज्यादा चीजें दी जाती हैं । तो मैं सरकार का ध्यान इस तरफ दिलाता हूं कि राशन की दुकानों की तादाद और ज्यादा बढ़ाइए और साथ ही उस में और भी आवश्यक वस्तुओं की संख्या बढ़ाइए ।

सभापति जी, आप को मालूम होगा कि शहर और देहात की दुकानों में फर्क होता है । शहर में कुछ चीजें जैसे चीनी लोगों को जो देते हैं, वह देहात के लोगों से ज्यादा देते हैं । पता नहीं इस का औचित्य क्या है । आज तो गांवों में भी लोग चाय पीते हैं और ऐसी बात नहीं है कि वहां पर उन का चीनी का खर्च कम हो । मैं अपने अनुभव के आधार पर कह रहा हूं कि जब मैं देहातों में जाता हूं तो वहां के लोग मुझसे यह कहते हैं कि पटना शहर में लोगों को चीनी हम लोगों से ज्यादा क्यों मिलती है । मेरा कहना यह है कि शहर और देहातों में इस मामले में कोई फर्क नहीं होना चाहिए बल्कि देहातों में तो राशन लोगों को ज्यादा मिलना चाहिए क्योंकि वहां पर लोग ज्यादा मेहनत करते हैं । इसलिए राशन की दुकानों को आप ज्यादा बढ़ाइए, जिस से लोगों को ठीक से चीजें मिल सकें । यह भी आप देखिए कि बहुत सी जगहें ऐसी हैं, जहां पर लोगों को ये चीजें नहीं मिलती हैं । दुकानदार उस को हड़प जाते हैं और अधिकारियों का हिस्सा बंधा हुआ है । इस तरफ भी मैं आप का ध्यान खींचना चाहता था । यह स्थिति हमारे मुल्क में है ।

[श्री रामावतार शास्त्री]

इसी से संबंधित एक दूसरा पहलू भी है । ये जो 2 लाख 98 हजार दुकानें हैं, इन को दुकानदार चलाते हैं । इन राशन के दुकानदारों की जो स्थिति है, उस को भी आप को देखना चाहिए । मैं दिल्ली का एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूं क्योंकि हम लोग यहां रहते हैं और इस की जवाबदेही आप की है, यह आप के अधिकार में है । मेरे ख्याल से कई हजार दुकानें यहां पर खुली हुई हैं । (व्यवधान) मैं सब दुकानदारों की पैरवी कर रहा हूं । जो शहर में दुकानदार हैं और जो देहात में दुकानदार हैं, उन सब के बारे में एक नियम होना चाहिए कमीशन का । अब दिल्ली में जो इन दुकानदारों को कमीशन दिया जाता है, वह आप कितना देते हैं । गेहूं, आटा और चावल के लिए आप 2.5 प्रतिशत देते हैं और चीनी पर 0.62 प्रतिशत देते हैं । आप ने एक सवाल के जवाब में बताया है और 2-12-81 को आप ने यह जवाब दिया है कि गेहूं के लिए 3.90 रुपए प्रति क्वींटल आप कमीशन देते हैं, चावल के लिए 3.80 रुपए प्रति क्वींटल देते हैं और शुगर के लिए 2.15 रुपए प्रति क्वींटल कमीशन देते हैं । आटे में चार रुपए पर क्वींटल, सूजी में पांच रुपए पर क्वींटल, रेड पाम आयल में एक रुपया पर टिन, रेपसीड आयल में 1.30 रुपए पर टिन और मैदा में पांच रुपए पर क्विंटल देते हैं । इस तरह से आप 2.5 प्रतिशत गेहूं, आटा, चावल वगैरह में कमीशन देते हैं । यहां के राशन के दुकानदारों का संगठन है और उसके लोग आपसे मिले हैं, दिल्ली प्रशासन के अधिकारियों से भी मिले हैं । उनकी मीटिंग होती है और वे हम लोगों से भी मिलते हैं । उनकी मांग है कि उन्हें दस प्रतिशत कमीशन दिया जाए। लेकिन इसका यह अर्थ नहीं है कि आप इन चीजों की कीमत में वृद्धि कर दीजिए।

सभापति महोदय: शास्त्री जी, फिर आपको चीनी मंहगी पड़ जाएगी ।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री: यही मैं कह रहा हूं कि आप चीजों के दाम वगैरह बढ़ाए यह काम करें । क्या आप नहीं जानते हैं कि आपके राशन विभाग के इंस्पैक्टर और तरह तरह के अफसर घूमते रहते हैं ? सब का महीना बंधा हुआ है । अगर आप उनका महीना रुकवा दीजिए तो आपका काम चल जाएगा।

आपके 2 लाख 98 हजार शाप कीपर्स हैं । अगर यह चलता रहा तो उनकी रोजी-रोटी कैसे चलेगी । वे भूखे तो मरेंगे नहीं । अगर आप कमीशन नहीं बढ़ाइयेगा तो वे चोरी करेंगे । वे कहते हैं कि हमें चोरी करने पर ये अफसर लोग मजबूर करते हैं । वे हमको डराते हैं, फटकारते हैं । कम से कम आप दिल्ली में तो इसका पता लगा लीजिए कि आपके राशन के अधिकारी क्या कर रहे हैं । इसलिए आप इस पर ध्यान दीजिए कि राशन के जो दुकानदार हैं, उनकी जो वाजिब बातें हैं, उनको आप देखें और उन पर ध्यान दें। उनसे आपको बातचीत भी करनी चाहिए ताकि वे लोग यह महसूस करें कि उनके साथ भी न्याय होता है । अधिकारियों के जुल्म और लूट से भी उनको बचाइये । ऐसा काम करिए जिससे जनता में सौहार्दपूर्ण वातावरण बन सके । आप राशन की दुकानों से लाखों टन अनाज देते हैं उसका सदुपयोग हो, इसकी तरफ मैं आपका ध्यान खींचना चाहता हूं ।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): Sir, as many as fourteen hon. Members have taken part in the deliberations coming out of the Resolution moved by my hon. friend, Mr. K. A. Rajan. For the sake of convenience, this Resolution may be divided and may be considered in three parts:

"The House notes with grave concern the continuous and unchecked rise in prices of essential commodities and consequent deterioration in the living and working conditions of all toiling people; and the measures taken against the trade union rights and liberties of workers, and calls upon

the Government to take effective steps to ameliorate the condition of the toiling masses."

As far as the spirit of the Resolution is concerned, the Government is also quite concerned and is very well aware of the hardships due to the rise in prices. But the discussion has gone beyond the scope of this Resolution and has covered the whole economic situation of the country, the law and order situation and the working of the different State Governments of our country; not only these, some other subjects have also been discussed. The hon. Members are quite aware that, during this very Session, all these points have been discussed during the discussion on the Budget, including the Demands for Grants; and now the discussion is going on the Finance Bill. In the general discussions other important items concerning the people at large have been raised and appropriate replies have been given by the Government. But even then because this resolution is before the House and I have got very little time before me, I will be very brief. It will be very difficult for me to reply to so many points raised by the hon. Members. I am very much thankful to the hon. Members who have given very valuable suggestions. They have raised relevant points and their observations are worthy of consideration. But, Sir, there are many, many points raised by the hon. Members and the important ones which have not been discussed at length during the previous discussions which I have just mentioned, I would like to reply and give the point of view of the Government.

Most of the hon. Members have raised the point and the important portion of this resolution also is regarding the rise in prices and in this connection, they have drawn the attention to the hardships suffered by the common man on account of rise in prices which has taken place during recent years and have given suggestions to bring them down.

Ever since this Government came into power, it has given high priority to the task of moderating the inflationary pressures. The Government has taken a number of measures within a broad strategy which consists of strengthening of the public distribution system, restraining undue expansion in money supply and bank credit, curbing anti-social activities such as blackmarketing, profiteering and hoarding and increasing domestic supplies through higher production and imports wherever necessary. As a result of these measures, prices have been brought under reasonable control. The latest Wholesale Price Index which is available for the week ended April 3, 1982, stands at 275.8. At this level it is 0.9 per cent higher than the Index a year before. The rate of inflation as on 4th April 1981 was as high as 17 per cent. The decleration in the wholesale prices is beginning to be reflected in consumer prices also though with a time lag. The All India Consumer Price Index for industrial workers is available for the month of February, 1982. At 458, it is four points lower than the index for November. The annual rate of inflation in terms of consumer prices has now come down to 9.6 per cent compared to 12.4 per cent in November 1981 and 14.4 per cent in August 1981. The prospects on the price front as of now are quite encouraging.

The production of foodgrains in 1981-82 is expected to be of the order of 134 million tonnes. Sugar production in the sugar season 1981-82 is likely to reach 67 to 68 lakhs tonnes as against 51.4 lakhs tonnes in the previous season. Regarding industrial production—this point was also raised by many hon. Members and I want to put the

[Shri Sawai Singh Sisodia]

exact situation before the House —as a result of improvement in infrastructure and better utilisation of existing capacity, industrial production is also picking up and during 1981-82 it is expected to register an increase of around 9 per cent. The general index of industrial production during the 10 months of 1981-82 shows an increase of 9.1 per cent. Substantial increases in industrial production have been recorded during April-February of 1981-82, compared with the same period of 1980-81, in important industries such as crude petroleum (+56.9 per cent), for nitrogenous fertilisers (+48.2 per cent), sugar (+27.0 per cent),

Vanaspati (+14.9%),

Coal (+10.8%),

Cement (+13.9%), and

electricity generation (+10.8%).

All in all, the availability of important commodities is expected to show a marked improvement. The prices are expected to remain within reasonable limits though the threat to price stability from external factors (imported inflation) cannot be ruled out.

However, the Government is not complacent about the price situation and is keeping a careful watch so as to take further measures in the light of the emerging trends.

Regarding Public Distribution System, just now, Mr. Shastri and several hon. Members have given their suggestions and wanted to know what is the number of fair-price shops.

The position is like this that the Public Distribution System, particularly, in the rural areas, has been strengthened.

As the hon. Members are aware, this Government, soon after assumption of office, decided to make the Public Distribution System a permanent feature of the economy as a part of price stabilization programme for protecting the interests of the consumers, particularly, the weaker and vulnerable sections of the society. Efforts have been made to strengthen this system both in terms of coverage, commodities and areas. The revised 20-Point Programme, in fact, lays special stress on extending the system to remote and inaccessible areas as well. Nearly 3 lakh fair price shops have already been set up in the country of which 2.37 lakhs are in rural areas. Since January 1980, 61,000 fair price shops have been added, most of which, are in rural areas. In 1982-83, about 50,000 additional fair price shops are expected to be set up. There is a network of retail outlets in the country to meet the consumers' requirements of essential commodities such as wheat, rice, sugar, edible oils, kerosene and controlled cloth. Apart from these items, exercise books, matches, soap etc. are also being distributed at Fair Price Shops. There is, however, scope for improvement and constant endeavour is made to render it more useful and effective. In this connection, the suggestions made by the Hon'ble Members will be kept in view.

Under the 20-Point Programme, in the guidelines issued to the State Governments, recently, the proposal for provision of mobile fair price shops has been communicated. Information on the progress made by the State Governments will be available and it will be placed before the House.

Regarding the nationalisation of textile, drug industry and such other industries this point was also raised by many hon. Members.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think this has been mentioned many a time.

SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA: Of course, I would be brief now. I shall be finishing within ten minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have to finish it in another three minutes.

SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA: I shall try it.

Some Members have suggested nationalisation of key industries such as textiles, sugar, edible oils. Within the framework of the Industrial Policy Resolution and other policy statements defining the area of their operation, Government have followed a pragmatic policy regarding nationalisation of essential industries. Since these are important industries, the distribution and prices of most of them is subject to Government control.

In this connection, the system regarding sugar distribution and other items is very well known to the House. In view of the above considerations, Government is of the view that a doctrinnaire nationalisation of these industries will not be in the national interest.

Regarding Income, Wages and Price Policy, this point also has been discussed many a time. In

16.00 hrs.

this connection it is recognised that due to historical and other socio-economic reasons, there are disparities of income as between various sectors of the economy. In so far as the wage sector is concerned, Government policy has been directed to narrowing of differentials, improvements in the earnings of employees at lower levels and restraining growth in higher salaries.

Regarding avenues of employment the Sixth Plan has provided for many programmes such as the Integrated Rural Development Programme and the National Rural Employment Programme which are exclusively meant to ameliorate the economic conditions of the weaker sections of the community. Sir, constant efforts are being made to improve the performance of the public sector undertakings so that they can sustain their own growth and contribute their share to country's development. In the second half of 1981, the public sector undertakings have recorded a profit of Rs. 134.06 crores as against a loss of Rs. 314.23 crores in the second half of 1980.

In the light of the above observations I hope that Shri Rajan will withdraw his Resolution. In any case, the Government opposes this Resolution.

SHRI K. A. RAJAN (Trichur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank all the hon. Members who have participated in the discussion on this Resolution. I think nearly fourteen hon. Members participated in the debate. Even though they had some differences on certain approaches or on certain fundamental issues regarding economic policy yet I am satisfied that all of them agreed that the price rise in respect of essential commodities has affected the teeming millions of our people and this aspect has been rightly highlighted in this House.

Sir, some hon. Members from the other side observed that this Resolution has been framed in a contradictory way. Well, it is not so. I will be happy if the pious hopes expressed by the hon. Minister that he will be able to limit the prices within reasonable limits get fulfilled. Unfortunately, the performance over the last so many years with all our expectations shows that we could not limit the prices to reasonable level so that our toiling masses do not feel the impact in their day to day life. Sir, the problem being faced in all sectors—whether organised or not organised—is that there is rise in prices of essential commodities which has resulted in so many problems. Even the law and order problem is in a way connected with this.

(Shri A. K. Rajan)

Unfortunately, the present public distribution system is inadequate as compared to the total population of the country to which it has to cater. There is not adequate number of fair price shops. It is not able to meet the situation. On this particular point I would like to again impress upon the hon. Minister that the public distribution system as to be enlarged in a big way especially in the rural areas. Sir, in Kerala even with the present structure we were able to manage in such a way as to provide essential commodities through the public distribution system. I have already dealt with the various aspects and the ills which beset the economic life of the country and I am not going to repeat them over here once again. All the essential goods like textiles, drugs, etc. and other consumer items should be distributed through the network of fair price shops. The poor people should not be at the mercy of these traders. This is what we have been demanding. But still we find that the Government is very allergic to the demand for the nationalisation of the consumer industries in the country. But we feel that within the existing framework itself the Government can do very much. The only way in which this can be done is by streamlining the public distribution system. All the commodities essential to the life of the people should be distributed through these fair price shops and this is the only way by which we can get out from the bad impact of the present crisis. With these words I conclude my speech. Thank you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is an amendment by Shri Nawal Kishore Sharma. Amendment No. 1. I will put it to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 1 was put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is an amendment by Shri M. C. Daga. He is not here. I will have to put it to vote.

Amendment No. 2 was put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Are you withdrawing your Resolution, Mr. K. A. Rajan?

SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Yes, I seek leave of the House to withdraw my Resolution.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Does the hon. Member have the leave of the House to withdraw his Resolution?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

The Resolution was, by leave, withdrawn

16.08 hrs.

RESOLUTION *RE*: STEPS TO PROMOTE SECULAR OUTLOOK IN THE COUNTRY

SHRIMATI VIDYA CHENNUPATI (Vijayawada): I beg to move:—

> "Keeping in view the secular character of our Constitution and the fact that secularism is one of the basic tenets of our State Policy, this House recommends to the Government to take immediate steps to:—
>
> (a) promote a sense of castelessness through inter-caste and inter-religion marriages;
>
> (b) prepare suitable text-books to propagate secular ideas by laying emphasis on fundamental duties enshrined in the Constitution;
>
> (c) encourage secular outlook among the employees working in Government and Public Sector Undertakings;
>
> so that a feeling of national brotherhood and of human dignity is promoted among the people."

16.09 hrs.

(MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*).

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, India is a secular State. The future of the country is invariably linked with the progress of secularism in all spheres of life. Hence every effort should be made to strengthen secularism in India. Historically also, India is a land of toleration. We had unity in diversity. Our freedom movement was essentially a secular movement. Our leaders in the freedom movement strove not only for political independence, but also fought against the communal and sectarian forces. They oposed the British policy of 'Divide and Rule'. They propagated nationalism and patriotism on secular lines. Irrespective of caste and religion, thousands of people participated in the freedom-movement. At that time nationalism and secularism were closely identified. That is why till the advent of freedom the term 'secularism' was not used frequently. Nationalism itself conveyed the secular outlook also. Nationalism was opposed to communalism and sectarian outlook.

The partition of the country in 1947 on religious lines, further strengthened the commitment of the Congress leadership to secularism. Religion and politics must be separate. Secularism is a unifying factor. The experience of Pakistan showed that religion alone cannot keep people together. Further division of Pakistan into Bangladesh makes this point clear.

Right from the beginning the Indian Nationalist leadership thought in terms of a secular State.

In the 19th century nationalism was intimately associated with democracy. In this century secularism is also inter-twined with nationalism and democracy. Thus, nationalism, secularism and democracy are the three important principles on which the strength of the country is dependent.

In India secularism is championed from different points of view. Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru strongly championed secularism. Mahatma Gandhi thought in terms of equality of all religions. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, on the other hand, propagated secularism from humanist and scientific point of view. Highlighting the importance of secularism in modern India, Nehru said: "We have to function in line with the highest ideals of the age we live in. Those ideals may be classed under two heads: humanism and the scientific spirit". This is from *India as a Secular State.*

On several occasions Prime Minister Nehru referred to hydro-electric dams as the temples of the New India, from which people can draw inspiration to work for the building of a modern nation.

Secularism was propagated as a way of life by atheists like Periyar E. V. Ramaswami and Gora and Humanists like M. N. Roy, socialists like Lohia and communists also worked for secularism in this country.

The Constitution of India was a secular one, even though the term 'secular' was not incorporated into it at that time. Under the inspiring leadership of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, the founding fathers of our Constitution abolished untouchability. They maintained the principle of separation of State and religion. It did not provide for any religious instruction in educational institutions. On the other hand, freedom of religion

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was guaranteed. The Constitution thus strengthened the secular base of the country.

It has been our belonged Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi who took the bold step of incorporating the word 'secular' and 'socialist' into the Preamble of our Constitution. Reflecting the aims and aspirations of the people, the Preamble poudly proclaims that India is a 'Sovereign Socialist Secular Democratic Republic'. Thus, the Forty-second Amendment to the Constitution not only incorporated secularism, but also added fundamental duties. The fundamental duties, among other things, make it obligatory on the citizens 'to develop the scientific temper, humanism and the spirit of inquiry anl reform'. It is also the fundamental duty of every citizen 'to promote harmony and spirit of common brotherhood amongst all the people of India transcending religious, liguistic and regional or sectional diversities." The Duties also contain an obligation 'to value and preserve the rich heritage of our composite culture.'

This Constitutional Amendment incorporating the goal of secularism was indeed a decisive step. Various legislations passed by Parliament and State legislatures are in tune with the goal of secularism.

However, along with Constitutional provisions, follow-up actions at various levels are essential to achieve the desired objectives of secularism. Then alone the pace of change in society would be rapid and secularism will take firm roots in India.

In the modern world, the State is the most effective instrument of social change. Hence steps should be taken to create a new society based on secularism and equality. All branches of Government should take effective steps to achieve the goal of secularism in all spheres of life.

Hence this Resolution urges the Government to take certain steps for the speedy implementation of the cherished secular goals of the Constitution.

Social change is a continuous process. In this, the Government, the public, the Press and various other agencies have to play a vital role. What we need today is a psycological change. That is, change in the mentality of the people. Communalism, sectarianism, casteism are dangerous and harmful to the country's progress. People should not think in narrow considerations of caste and religion. They should feel humans. The sectarian considerations such as casteism, communalism and superstitions are hindering the country's progress. They are viciating the whole atmosphere. Communal riots are a threat to our nation's unity. Hence, spread of secular ideas is a must.

In order to achieve the secular goals of our Constitution and also to give effect to many progressive legislations, Government must take certain urgent steps.

Promotion of castelessness through inter-caste and inter-religious marriages is an urgent necessity. Caste is a bane of India's progress. Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru while stressing the need to promote secularism, started that 'a caste-ridden society is not properly secular.' This I am quoting from D. E. Smith's book 'India as a Secular State'.

In 1951, Prime Minister Nehru expressed the hope that 'the whole purpose of the Constitution, as proclaimed in the Directive Principles, is to move towards what I

may call a casteless and classless society. This I am quoting from the Parliamentary Debates of 1951. How to achieve this objective of casteless and classless society is the main consideration. Mahatama Gandhi moved step by step towards castelessness. And in the last phase of his life he declared that he would do inter-caste marriages between Harijans and other castes alone, in his Sevagram Ashram. Thus he stood firm on abolition of untouchability and advocated castelessness.

The incessant efforts of the social reformers paved the way for present thinking on castelessness. Untouchability must go. Caste barriers must fall. Religion should be a personal matter. Religion should not stand in the way of marriages. Hence inter-caste and inter-religion marriages have to be encouraged by Government and by the public. The stigma attached to inter-caste marriages must go It may be re-called that after Independence, the Hindu Marriages Validating Act of 1949, for the first time validated all inter-caste marriages. This position was re-affirmed by Hindu Marriage Act of 1955.

It is heartening to note that various State Governments like Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Gujarat, Orissa, U.P. Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and Tripur are encouraging inter-caste marriages by providing incentives. Sanjay Gandhi also propagated inter-caste marriages.

The Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has aptly remarked in his Report of 1978-79, stating that "...inter-caste marriages between the Scheduled Castes and caste-Hindus should be encouraged; and if such marriages take place in large numbers in our society, they would strike at the very roots of the problems of casteism and untouchability." So, there are no two opinions about the desirability of castelessness.

However, still much has to be done to break the caste barriers that divide the people. To-day untoucability is as strong as inter-caste untouchability. As caste is divisive, sectarian, parochial and anti-national, all efforts should be made to break the mental barriers of caste and build a society based on humanism and equality.

This Resolution urges te Government to take various effective steps to promote inter-caste and inter-religious marriages. As economic and social problems are the main hurdle in this regard, I suggest that Government should set apart some Government jobs for inter-caste married couples. Similarly, the children born to inter-caste married couple are casteless. Hence reservations should be given to them in educational institutions under the category of 'casteless'. Similarly in census also, Government should collect information about them under 'casteless' category. Government should give wide publicity through Press, radio and TV that there is no need to mention caste or religion in the application forms.

I urge the Government once again to take effective steps to create a congenial atmosphere for the growth of castelessness through inter-caste marriages. Secularism necessitates corresponding changes in various spheres of life. Let the Government take the lead through an innovative approach.

Sir, let me now deal with the second important point mentioned in my Resolution. Promotion of secularism is closely linked with education. Education is the most important source of human potentialities. If we want to achieve a new secular social order, education, right from primary stage to

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post-graduate level, has to play an important role in this revolutionary task. Education is the most important instrument of social change. It is much more so in a democratic country like India. Traditionalism makes the society static. Secular society is necessary to make secular State a reality.

Hence, the text-books at all levels of education should reflect the cherished goal of secularism. We are living in an age of science. It is not enough if people get benefits from science, but they should develop a scientific outlook also. Scientific outlook is the very basis of science. The fundamental duties of the citizens make it obligatory "to develop the scientific temper, humanism and spirit of reform." Let our educational system prepare the younger generation in this spirit. When we look from this angle, many changes have to be made in text books.

Education must promote secular values and pave way for social change. People should shed miracle-mind and should develop progressive mentality. They should not suffer from illusions and delusions such as witchcraft and banamati. They should develop rational and scientific outlook. Thus they will be active citizens to safeguard the secular tradition.

Text-books of educational institutions at all levels should contain more lessons on social reformers so that students can take inspiration from their lives. As untouchability lives in the minds of the people, government should take every oppportunity to inculcate social, scientific and secular outlook among the youngsters.

Every generation faces certain challenges. The challenge before this generation is how to promote secular values among masses of people. This is possible only through education and personal example.

As Justice J. B. Gajendra Gadkar, as rightly pointed out: in his "Secularism and Constitution of India" (p. 109) that "the plant of secularism is a very delicate plant and if it has to grow in the Indian soil, it must be watered and tenderly nursed by all secularists in the country with care and dedication."

The third important aspect of this resolution is urging the Government to encourage secular outlook among employees working in government and public sector undertakings, to promote a feeling of national brotherood and human dignity. Parliament and State Legislatures are making many laws which are progressive in nature. But the problem arises, many a time, in their effective implementation. The executive side also should show equal zeal in promoting secularism.

As Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi had made it clear on the Floor of this House in December 1967, "Secularism and Democracy are the twin pillers of our State, the very foundation of our society."

Let us not forget that without social change there can be no economic uplift and without secularism there can be any political stability.

Hence the government employees and employees of public sector undertakings should play a leading role in strengthening secularism in this country.

As Government is the instrument and initiator of social change in the modern period, the government and public sector employees also must be progressive minded to carry forward the work.

Constant orientation programmes and training programmes and other methods should be adopted to equip the government and public sector employees constantly with the ideas of secular, socialist and democratic outlook.

Secularism in India is not merely a political doctrine. It is com-

prehensive, forward-looking, Dynamic programme. Secularism promotes national brotherhood and human dignity among people secularism inculcates among the people scientific and social outlook and paves the way for all round development of the country.

Once again, I urge the House to consider this resolution and suggest ways and means to promote secularism as a way of life. Promotion of inter-caste and inter-religious marriages, preparation of suitable text-books on scientific and secular lines and promotion of secular outlook among Government and public sector employees urgently needed. Secularism promotes national brotherhood and human dignity. Hence this resolution. Thank you, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to move this Resolution.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Mool Chand Daga.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali): I beg to move--

That in the resolution,—

(i) in part (a), *after* "promote" *insert* "vigorously"

(ii) in part (a), *add* at the end—"and to validate it by enacting a suitable legislation" (3)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Prof. Ajit Kumar Mehta. Absent. Shri Jai Pal Singh Kashyap. I would request every hon. Member to take... (*Interruptions*) Just wait.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA (Dausa): Those persons who are moving amendments daily, are they not required to amend themselves?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Sudhir Giri. He is absent. Shri Nawal Kishore Sharma.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: I beg to move—

That in the resolution.—

in part (b) *add* at the end—

"and ensure that text books are available at cheap rates." (2)

AN HON. MEMBER: He got himself amended.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, Shri Kashyap.

श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप (आंवला): माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अपनी बात कहने से पहले श्रीमती विद्या चेल्लुपति को इस बात के लिए बधाई और धन्यवाद देता हूं कि उन्होंने एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण प्रस्ताव को पेश किया है । आज जाति, वर्ण और धर्म की जो समस्या इस देश में है, उस से कैसे निबटा जाए, इस पर सदन और देश का ध्यान आकर्षित किया है ।

बाबा साहब भीमराव अम्बेदकर, डा. राम मनोहर लोहिया, महात्मा गांधी और पेरियर रामास्वामी नायकर जैसे देश के महान् नेताओं का इस देश के लिए इस सम्बन्ध में एक बड़ा भारी योगदान रहा है कि इस देश में कैसे धर्मनिरपेक्षता का वातावरण पैदा किया जाए । इस देश का यह दुर्भाग्य रहा है कि इस देश के चप्पे चप्पे को धर्म, जाति और वर्ण से बिगाड़ा गया है । आज हम एक ऐसे रास्ते पर आकर खड़े हो गए हैं जहां हमें इसका समाधान खोजना ही पड़ेगा ।

देश की इस सर्वोच्च संस्था को इस पर गंभीरता से विचार करना चाहिए । जहां तक अन्तर्जातीय अन्तर्धर्मीय विवाह की बात कही गयी है इस प्रस्ताव में, इसको प्रोत्साहन मिलना चाहिए। लेकिन इस देश में एक ऐसी परम्परा रही है, यहां के शासकों की भी ऐसी परम्परा रही है कि अन्तर्जातीय और अन्तर्धर्मीय शादियां तो हो सकती हैं, अवर्ण की कन्या की सवर्ण से शादी हो सकती है लेकिन अवर्ण सवर्ण की कन्या से शादी नहीं कर सकता । यह व्यवस्था शास्त्रों में है । इस व्यवस्था को हमें मिटाना पड़ेगा, इस में हमें संशोधन करना पड़ेगा, दोनों को खाली समान अवसर देने से ही काम नहीं चलेगा, जो बहुत पिछड़े हैं उन्हें विशेष अवसर देने पड़ेंगे । खाली उन्हें समानता देने से ही उन्हें समानता नहीं मिलने वाली है । जब तक आप उन्हें विशेष अवसर नहीं देंगे तब तक उन्हें समानता का प्रश्न पैदा ही नहीं हो सकता है ।

श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप]

जहां तक इस का प्रश्न है कि हम संविधान में समाविष्ट मौलिक कर्त्तव्यों पर बल दे कर धर्म निरपेक्ष विचारों का प्रचार करने के लिए उपयुक्त पाठ्य पुस्तकें तैयार करें, इस विषय पर हमें बड़ी गंभीरता से विचार करना चाहिए कि जब हम ऐसी पुस्तकें तैयार करें तो क्या उन पुस्तकों को हम इस देश में चलने दें।

जिनकी लाइनों से इस बात की बू आती है, जिसमें धर्म और जाति भरी हुई है। आज जब अछूत का लड़का लाउड-स्पीकर से यह चौपाई सुनता है तो वह क्या सोचता होगा ----

ढोल, गंवार, शूद्र, पशु, नारी,
सकल ताड़न के अधिकारी.
कायर, कपटी, कुमुद, कुजाती,
लोक वेद नीचेह सब भाति.
पूजे विप्र शील गुण हीना,
शूद्र न गुण गण ज्ञान प्रवीणा.

जहां इस तरह की बातें लिखी गई हों, उन पर पाबंदी लगाई जानी चाहिए। चाहे वह मनु-स्मृति में हों, या कोई अन्य धर्म-ग्रंथ हो, जिसमें भी इस तरह की बातें हैं, इनको रोका जाना चाहिए। यह भी लिखा गया है कि बड़े वर्ग में उत्पन्न लोगों के नाम रखे जाएं, बल और बुद्धि सूचक रखे जाएं और नीची जाति में उत्पन्न लोगों के नाम निन्दा सूचक रखे जाएं। ऐसी व्यवस्थाओं को बदलना पड़ेगा, उन पुस्तकों पर, उन हिस्सों पर पाबंदी लगानी पड़ेगी, जिनसे ऐसी चीजें निकलती हैं। ऐसा वातावरण तैयार करना पड़ेगा। पुस्तक छपवा देने से काम नहीं चलेगा, परिस्थितियां तैयार करनी होंगी, लेकिन आज सब उल्टा हो रहा है।

अभी अखबारों में चर्चा का विषय बना हुआ है, आपका ध्यान भी गया होगा कि रेलवे में जो एक्सीडेंट हो रहे हैं, उनके लिए शेडयूल-कास्ट के लोगों पर आक्षेप लगाया जा रहा है कि उन्हीं के कारण रेलों में एक्सीडेंट हो रहे हैं। इसका प्रभाव उन लोगों के मन पर क्या पड़ेगा कि हमारे अंदर इतनी अयोग्यता है, जिसकी वजह से यह सब हो रहा है। ऐसी मनोबल तोड़ने वाली साजिशें बंद करवाई जाएं और ऐसी निंदनीय बातों पर कुठाराघात करना चाहिए, वरना जाति-विहीन वर्ण व्यवस्था कैसे कायम होगी ?

इस देश में हिन्दू, मुस्लिम, पारसी, सिक्ख, ईसाई सब रहते हैं, लेकिन समय-समय पर ऐसे उपद्रव पैदा होते हैं, धर्म के नाम पर झगड़े फिसाद होते हैं, क्या हमने कभी इनसे सस्ती से निपटने के बारे में विचार किया है ? इनके बारे में क्या कभी गंभीरता से सोचा है और क्या कभी यह भी सोचा है कि इस तरह के दंगे न हों, इनके बारे में क्या किया जा सकता है ?

सरकार के जो अधिकारी हैं, उनके द्वारा क्या किया जा रहा है ? ग्वालियर के पास एक थाना है, वहां, 500-600 पुलिस वाले हरिजनों को तंग कर रहे हैं, गोलियों से मारा गया और जब कोई आवाज उठाता है तो उसकी आवाज को सुना नहीं जाता।

आज गरीब और छोटे वर्ग के लोग समझते हैं कि शक्तिशाली हम पर अत्याचार करते जाएंगे, हम जुल्म सहने के लिए ही पैदा हुए हैं। उनको हमें विशेष अवसर देना पड़ेगा, विशेष सुरक्षा देनी पड़ेगी और इसके लिए प्रचार कार्य के साथ-साथ कुछ कदम मजबूती के साथ उठाने पड़ेंगे।

आरक्षण को ही लीजिये। आज तक ऐसा कोई कानून नहीं बनाया गया है कि जो अधिकारी आरक्षण को पूरा नहीं करते हैं या जानबूझकर उसमें किसी तरह से अड़चनें डालते हैं, उनको पनिश किया जा सके, सजा दी जा सके। अभी पिछले साल उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार में जो प्रमोशन में आरक्षण था, उसको समाप्त कर दिया गया। स्कूलों और कालेजों में भी यही हो रहा है। आज ही "हिन्दुस्तान" अखबार में खबर है कि जवाहरलाल नेहरू यूनिवर्सिटी में इस बात की हिदायत दी गई है कि आरक्षण के नाम पर इन लोगों को मौका नहीं मिलेगा।

जब इस तरह की चीजें होंगी तो कैसे इस देश में धर्मनिरपेक्ष, जाति-विहीन, वर्ण-विहीन, वर्ग-विहीन समाज की स्थापना होगी? कैसे बाबा साहेब अंबेडकर, महात्मा गांधी, डा. राम मनोहर लोहिया आदि

महापुरूषों का स्वपन पूरा होगा । इसके लिए हमें बड़े गंभीरता के साथ कुछ कदम उठाने पड़ेंगे ।

मंडल कमीशन की रिपोर्ट को आप लें । पूरा हिन्दुस्तान इसकी ओर आंखें लगाए बैठा है । साठ प्रतिशत लोगों पर इसका असर पड़ने वाला है । वे संसद की तरफ देख रहे हैं । प्रधान मंत्री जी से बहुत से संसद सदस्य मिलने गए थे । सभी दलों के वे थे । उन्होंने कहा था कि इस बजट सत्र के प्रारम्भिक दिनों में इसको पेश कर दिया जाएगा और पिछड़े वर्गों के बारे में कुछ फैसला ले लिया जाएगा । बजट सत्र का अन्त होने जा रहा है । लेकिन रिपोर्ट को आज तक पेश नहीं किया गया है । टाल-मटोल की जा रही है । इतना पिछड़े वर्ग के साथ अन्याय क्यों हो रहा है । उनके मन में क्या विचार आते होंगे क्या आपने कभी सोचा है ? क्या वे यह नहीं कहेंगे कि हमारे बारे में संसद में कोई चर्चा ही नहीं होती है । हमारे क्या कोई अधिकार नहीं हैं ? जल्दी से जल्दी सामाजिक और शैक्षणिक दृष्टि से जो पिछड़े हुए हैं क्या उनको संविधान की धाराओं 16(4), 15(4), 340 में जो व्यवस्थायें हैं उनके मुताबिक सारी सुविधायें नहीं मिलनी चाहिये । बहुत से वर्ग हैं जो जाति के नाम पर सताए गए हैं जिन को कोई प्रश्रय समाज से या राष्ट्र से नहीं मिलता है लेकिन जिन का देश के निर्माण में बहुत बड़ा हिस्सा है । दस्तकारों का बहुत बड़ा वह अंग है जिस की आर्थिक हालत बहुत खराब है । इस में मोची वर्ग के लोग हैं, धीवर हैं, मल्लाह हैं, खेवट हैं, कुम्हार हैं, काछी हैं, नाई हैं, लोहार है । और भी न जाने कितने हैं । इन के लिए सोचे बिना धर्म निरपेक्षता, वर्ग विहीन, जाति-विहीन, वर्ण विहीन समाज की बात करना बिल्कुल बेमानी बात होगी । इनके बारे में आपको गंभीरता से सोचना चाहिये ।

हम गंभीरता से इस रेजोल्यूशन को लें । हम प्रचार करें धर्म निरपेक्षता का, जाति विहीन, वर्ण विहीन समाज बनाने का, सभी माध्यमों से प्रचार करें, टी वी, अखबार, रेडियो, ड्रामा, सिनेमा सभी जितने प्रचार के साधन हैं उनसे प्रचार करें लेकिन साथ ही साथ जिन चीजों से जाति और वर्ण व्यवस्था पनप रही है और धर्म निरपेक्षता पर कुठाराघात हो रहा है उन पर पाबन्दी भी लगाएं। जिस किसी पुस्तक के किसी अंश से इन सिद्धान्तों पर आघात लगता हो उन अंशों पर पाबन्दी लगनी चाहिये।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूं।

श्री केयूर भूषण (रायपुर): जो प्रस्ताव रखा गया है उसका मैं हृदय से समर्थन करता हूं । इस प्रस्ताव का महत्व इस लिए भी और ज्यादा हो गया है कि जिन के द्वारा यह रखा गया है, विद्या बहन जी के द्वारा वह एक ऐसी प्रस्तावक है जिन्होंने जो विचार प्रस्ताव के रूप में लाया है, उसे व्यवहार में भी उतारा है । इसलिए इसकी कीमत और भी अधिक बढ़ जाती है । जाती, भाषा और धर्म भेद को मिटाने का पीढ़ियों से इनका संकल्प रहा है । प्रो. गोरा से आप सम्बन्ध रखती है। उन्हीं की आप पुत्री हैं। उनके आदर्शों को आपने अपने जीवन में भी उतारा है। इस पर गम्भीरता के साथ हम को मनन करना पड़ेगा, व्यक्तिगत रूप से इसको कार्यरूप देने और अपने जीवन में इसको उतारने की भी हम को चिन्ता करनी पड़ेगी ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mrs. Vidya is the daughter of the greatest social reformer, Prof. Gora.

श्री केयूर भूषण: मैं संशोधन के रूप में और भी इसके अन्दर शब्द जोड़ना चाहता हूं। हमारे संविधान का जो धर्म निरपेक्ष स्वरूप है। यह हमारी राजनीती से आया है। यह मूल सिद्धान्त है। दूसरी महत्वपूर्ण चीज हमारी संस्कृति है । धरमों की एकता और धर्म निरपेक्षता, ये भी हमारी संस्कृति से आए हैं। उसी के साथ-साथ अन्तर्जातीय और अन्तर्धर्मीय विवाहों के लिए पुरस्कारों के बारे में इन्होंने प्रस्ताव किया है। नौकरियों में ऐसे लोगों को प्राथमिकता देने की बात भी उन्होंने कही है। कर्मचारियों में धर्म-निरपेक्षता के दृष्टिकोण को प्रोत्साहन देने की बात भी उन्होंने कही है।

भय के साथ मैं इस बात को रख रहा हूं । पहले जो प्रस्ताव है वह सही है, जिस बात

को रखना चाहता हूं वह यह है कि केवल कर्मचारियों में ही जातिभेद नहीं है, बल्कि हम में भी है। इस प्रस्ताव को आगे बढ़ाना था। राजनीतिज्ञों में भी प्रचार करने की आवश्यकता है। हम यहां पर भिन्न धर्म और भाषा, भिन्न पार्टियों के लोग अलग अलग विचार के हैं, मगर जैसा इनका प्रस्ताव है धर्मनिरपेक्ष और जिस आधार पर इन्होंने कहा जातिगत से दूर, वैसे ही धर्मों की एकता, विभिन्न धर्मों को मानने वाले आपस में शादी विवाह करें, इस आधार पर देखें तो हम बहुत कुछ पीछे हैं। तो सारे लोगों को उस आधार पर सोचना है इस प्रस्ताव के द्वारा। एक ही बात में कहना चाहता हूं कि हमारी संस्कृति किस आधार पर और उंची है जिसका हमें संरक्षण करने की आवश्यकता है आज के वातावरण में। आज के वैज्ञानिक युग में हमारा धर्म निखर कर आया है, धर्मनिरपेक्ष और धर्मसापेक्ष दोनों को जोड़ दिया है। सभी धर्मों में आध्यात्म समान है। सभी धर्मों को हम एक साथ मानते हैं सामान्य जीवन में वह धर्मनिरपेक्ष हो जाता है। किसी भी धर्म में भेद नहीं है। यह जो सम-प्रदाय है जिसको व्यवसाय के रूप में हमने अपना लिया है उसके बाद सारे भेद एक दूसरे से भिन्न दिखाई देते हैं। सनातन धर्म जिसके बारे में बहुत से लोग मुझसे अधिक जानने का दावा करते हैं हम ही सबसे उंचे हैं। अगर यह बात जो है दूसरे धर्म में नहीं है, ऐसी बात नहीं है। सना-तन धर्म में कहा गया है :

धृतिः क्षमा दयोस्तेय शौच इन्द्रीय निग्रहः

धीर्विद्या, सत्यमक्रोधी दशकं धर्म लक्षणम्

क्षमा, दम्भ, चोरी न करना, भीतरी बाहरी सफाई, बुद्धि विद्या, सत्य और क्रोध न करना यह किस धर्म में नही है? सभी धरमों में यह चीजें हैं। इस्लाम को देखिये, इस-लाम का अर्थ ही शांति है। कोई अन्तर नही सनातन धर्म के अन्दर में और इस्लाम धर्म में अपने को विकसित करना, सार्वभौम को अपने में लाना यह इस्लाम धर्म में है। यहूदी धर्म को आप देखेंगे यह लगेगा जो साम्यवाद है वह भी एक धर्म के रूप में उसमें समाहित है। वह भी यह कहते हैं, यहूदी धर्म के अनुसार धर्मात्मा कौन है? धर्मात्मा वह है जो न्याय और धर्म से काम करे। धर्मात्मा वह है जो पराई स्त्रियों को न बिगाड़े, जो किसी पर अंधेर न करे, जो ऋणी को उसका बंधक फेर दे, जो किसी को लूटे नहीं बल्कि भूखे को रोटी देता हो, जो न तो ब्याज पर रुपया देता हो, न रुपये से मुनाफा लेता हो। मार्क्सवाद उसमें पूरी तरह से निहित है। हम किसी भी आधार पर किसी का शोषण न करें।

ईसाई धर्म में पड़ोसियों को प्यार करने पर विशेष जोर दिया गया। उसी के साथ एक जगह वहां पर है, जो हमारे साम्यवाद के बहुत नजदीक आता है, पूंजीपतियों और मुनाफाखोरों के लिये कहा गया है कि सुई की नोक में हाथी समा जाना सम्भव है, मगर स्वर्ग के अन्दर में सूदखोर, घूसखोर, पूंजी-पति प्रवेश नहीं कर पायेगा। एक बार सम्भव है हाथी का भीतर घुसना, मगर स्वर्ग में ऐसे भ्रष्ट लोगों का जाना असम्भव है। पैसे के बल पर स्वर्ग जाना यह उसकी विकृति है। तो इस आधार पर हम देखते हैं वहां पर धर्म निरपेक्ष और धर्मा सापेक्ष दोनों एक जगह आ कर मिल जाते हैं आज के युग में। इसलिए आज का जो प्रस्ताव है सभी धरमों की एकता वह हमारे आज के युग के लिए आवश्यक अनिवार्यता है।

हजारों साल से हमारी भारतीय संस्कृति इसको पूरा करती आ रही है। जाति व्यवस्था के विरोध में हम हजारों साल से रहे हैं और उसी परम्परा के मुताबिक हम आज भी जातिभेद को गलत मानते हैं। जैसे आज का प्रस्ताव है कि हम जाति और धर्म तोड़कर विवाह करें एक परिवार के रूप में सारे जाति और धर्म वाले एक साथ रहे, महाभारत काल को देखिए, उसमें भी कृष्ण देवायन. जिन्होंने महाभारत की रचना की, वह भी एक मत्स्य कन्या के पुत्र थे। भगवान कृष्ण की माता देवकी, स्वयं भी कंस की बहिन थी और राक्षस कुल की थी, यद्यपि कृष्ण के पिता वासुदेव आर्य क्षत्रीय थे। भीम की हिडिम्बा से शादी हुई, वह राक्षसी थी। उसी तरीके से दुष्यन्त का यशस्वी पुत्र भरत, आज भारत जिस के नाम पर पड़ा है, भी किसी आर्य कन्या का नहीं अपितु अप्सरा की बेटी शकुन्तला की कोख से जन्मा था।

श्री मूलचन्द डागा: यह ब्राह्मण नहीं मानते।

श्री केयूर भूषण: ब्राह्मण तो पद्च्युत हो चुके हैं, रास्ते से भटक गये हैं। इसी आधार पर अगर भौतिक दृष्टिकोण से देखें तो हमारी संस्कृति जाति-व्यवस्था बनाने की नहीं है बल्कि समाज को, सभी जातियों को तोड़कर एक रूप में ले जाने की है।

उसी आधार पर यदि हम परम्परा को देखें, महाभारत काल से आगे आयें तो अकबर के जमाने में भी कबीर के बारे में आज भी नहीं कह सकते कि वह हिन्दू थे या मुसलमान थे। यह हमारी संस्कृति है जिसको आज हमें धरोहर के रूप में रखना है। कबीर बनने के लिये जैसे आपने कहा कि ब्राह्मण गलत कर रहा है, यह कहने की हमको हिम्मत करनी पड़ेगी। यह जो मुल्ला आज कह रहा है, धर्म को बांटने का प्रयत्न कर रहा है, यही धर्म इस्लाम का है. इसमें कोई प्रवेश पा नहीं सकता, यही धर्म हिन्दू का है यह आपस में मिल नहीं सकते दोनों का अलग-अलग है। यह कहना कि गलत है, इसके पहले हमको कबीर बनना पड़ेगा।

मैं कबीर की वाणी दोहराना चाहता हूं –

ब्राह्मण ते गधा भलो,

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Can you kindly clarify whether religion is man made or god made?

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I think Shri Daga will clarify.

श्री केयूर भूषण : कबीर साहब की बात पूरी करने के बाद मैं कहूंगा।

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS: Religion is man made.

श्री केयूर भूषण: ईश्वर की कल्पना भी मनुष्य की उपज है। जीवन की आवश्यकता के लिए जितना भी हमने आध्यात्मिक रूप लिया, वह सब हमने ईश्वर में रूपित कर दिया और हम उसको ईश्वर के रूप में मानकर अपने जीवन में स्वीकार करने का प्रयत्न करते हैं।

जो मैं पहले बताना चाहता था, उसमें हमें कबीर की वाणी बोलनी पड़ेगी, कबीर की तरह लिखना पड़ेगा, इन दोनों की करनी को समान रूप में सामने रखकर काम करना होगा, चाहे वह मुल्ला हो या ब्रह्मण।

तो कबीर ने कहा था –

मुल्ला ते मुर्गा भलो, शहर जगावे कुत्ता।

मुल्ला ते मुर्गा भलो, शहर जगावे सुत्त।

ब्राह्मण के नाम से जो वर्ण-व्यवस्था कायम की, समाज के अन्दर दूषित रूप फैलाया, उसी तरह से वह इस लायक नहीं थे। ब्रह्म-ज्ञान के ज्ञानी अगर ब्राह्मण का ज्ञान देते तो किसी तरह से भेद नहीं करते। इस आधार पर कबीर की वाणी के युग को हम अकबर का युग कहते हैं। अकबर ने दीन इलाही धर्म चलाने की हिम्मत की थी। यह हमारे उस युग की महानता है। यही हमारी परम्परा है।

जाति व्यवस्था और वर्ण व्यवस्था को तोड़ने वाला अगर कोई सब से बड़ा विद्रोही रहा है, तो वह गांधी था। गांधीजी के बारे में बाबासाहब अम्बेडकर को इतना विश्वास था कि जब उनमें आपस में विवाद चल रहा था तो उन्होंने लिखा था कि आज गांधी जाति-व्यवस्था को नहीं मानते, कल वह वर्ण-व्यवस्था के भी खिलाफ जायेंगे--और गांधी जी वर्ण-व्यवस्था के खिलाफ गए। उन्होंने घोषणा की थी कि हम उसी शादी को आशीर्वाद देंगे, जिसका एक पक्ष हरिजन हो। आज हम एक ऐसे प्रधान मंत्री के नेतृत्व में चल रहे हैं, जिन्होंने जाति-भेद, वर्ण-भेद और धर्म-भेद को व्यावहारिक रूप से तोड़ा है। हमें इस परम्परा को आगे बढ़ाना है।

जो लोग विश्व हिन्दू परिषद्, भारतीय संस्कृति और हिन्दू संस्कृति का नारा लगाते हैं, जो कहते हैं कि सभी धर्म इसी में समाहित हैं और हमारी संस्कृति ही राष्ट्रीयता है, मैं उनके सामने विवेकानन्द का उद्धरण रखना चाहता हूं। विवेकानन्द शिला पर कब्जा कर के वे बताना चाहते हैं कि हम भारतीय संस्कृति के रक्षक हैं। विवेकानन्द की यह वाणी है:

"यदि कभी भी कोई विश्व धर्म जैसा धर्म उत्पन्न होने वाला है, तो वह पर-

[श्री केयूर भूषण]

मात्मा के समान ही अनन्त और निबधि होगा, तथा उसमें सूर्य का प्रकाश कृष्ण और ईसा के अनुयाइयों पर, तथा संतों और अपराधियों पर एक समान चमकेगा। यह धर्म न तो ब्राह्मण होगा, न बद्धि, न ईसाई होगा, न मुसलमानी, प्रत्युत वह इन सब के योग सामंजस्य से उत्पन्न होगा ।''

यही हमारी संस्कृति है और उसी आधार पर हमको आगे जाना है ।

उपनिषद् के एक मंत्र में कहा गया है कि सभी जल-धाराएं जा कर समुद्र में मिलती हैं । वहां पर सब एक साथ हो जाती है। समुद्र फिर बारिश के रूप में नदियों को भर देता है और नदी-नद को जल-धारा में कोई भेद नहीं रह जाता है। यही स्थिति हमारी संस्कृति की है। विश्व-कवि रवीन्द्रनाथ ठाकुर ने कहा था ----

हेथाय आर्य हेथा अनार्य हेथाय द्रविड़ चीन,
शक हूण, पठान, मोगल एक होलो लीन।

मैं बंगाल के विद्रोही कवि नजरूल-इस्लाम की कविता का हिन्दी रूप आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूं :----

''डरो मत, डरो मत, बहुत दिनों के बाद भारत में प्राण आया है । श्मशान और कब्रिस्तान दोनों सजीव हो उठे हैं । खालिद ने फिर तलवार पकड़ी है । अर्जुन फिर बाण छोड़ रहा है । भारत जाग उठा है। और हिन्दू तथा मुसलमान लाठी लेकर खड़े हैं । अमृत भी आएगा। अब विलम्ब नहीं है । हलाहल तो ऊपर आ चुका है ।''

यह कविता बंगला में इस प्रकार है :–

''खालिद आबार धारिया छे असि,
अर्जुन छोड़े बाण ।
जेगेछे भारत, धरियाछे लाठी,
हिन्दू मुसलमान ।
उठिए अमृत देरी नई आर,
उठिया हलाहल ।''

17.00 hrs.

आज जो विकृति दिखाई दे रही है, धर्म के नाम से झगड़े, भाषा के नाम से झगड़े, क्षेत्र के नाम से झगड़े यह अलगाव की जो वृत्तियां हैं इन सब को हमारा यह जो उफान आ रहा है एकता का और हजारों वर्षों की जो हमारी परम्परा की नदी बह रही है, यह इन सब को धो कर बहा देगी । लेकिन साथ ही साथ जो हमारा कर्तव्य है जिस की तरफ इशारा हमारी प्रस्तावक विद्या बहन ने किया है, हमें अपने कर्तव्य का पालन करना है और हर धर्म और भाषा को जोड़ कर सारे राष्ट्र को और विश्व को दिशा देने के लिए एक रूप में ला कर खड़ा करना है, यह हमारा कर्तव्य है । यही मुझे निवेदन करना है ।

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI (Pollachi): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I welcome the resolution moved by Shrimati Vidya Chennupati which has highlighted the present socio-economic condition of this country. We are discussing this resolution when the conditions are deteriorating and large conversions are taking place because of the sufferings and atrocities committed on the Harijans. Clashes are also taking place between different sects. At this juncture, we are discussing the resolution.

Many sadhus, rishis and sanyasis are there; their disciplines are there, many thousands, and even though they preach many ideals and philosophies, still the casteism is existing and caste clashes are taking place. My hon. friend there just now said that all religions are one; all religions like rivers go to one sea. But the rivers not only go to the sea but they take the lives of Harijans and down-trodden people also. Now, as stated by the late warrior Lenin, religion is an opium of the masses. Those who profess any religion, I must say, are against the society. They come out and say, "My religion is this and these are the good qualities." They can express the qualities of religion to which they

belong but, at the same time, when they practice all the teachings that are there in that religion, they go all against the country; they go against the common man in society.

Three important aspects have been mentioned here. Of course, our Constitution has provided some guidelines to society. It has provided some guidelines to the administration also as to what are the benefits that should accrue to the common people, what are the welfare measures and other protections that should be given to the Harijans and other down-trodden people. But, on the whole, I must say, the society cannot implement all those guidelines in good faith because our ideas and our 'brought-up' is entirely different so far as this country is concerned which consist of many religious, many languages, many cultures and different attitudes of the people. One particular religion represents many ideas. Therefore, that is the reason why the Government of India also is taking proper steps to units all these people in one fold. That is the reason. I may say, why the National Integration Council was formed. Through this, the Government is thinking on proper lines.

These ideals which have been enunciated in the Constitution could be implemented through the political parties and the political leaders. Whether they have succeeded in their efforts or not, is a disputable one. I may say you have not succeeded so far. Unless the political parties, the social organisations and the so-called Sadhus and the Rishis, come out from the clutches of casteism, it is very difficult for the society or the administration to bring about a society in a united form.

Shrimati Vidya Chennupati has spoken about the need to promote a sense of castelessness through inter-caste and inter-religious marriages. This point has been raised on many occasions and on many forums. It is an important point. The Government should think over it.

AN HON. MEMBER: Why?

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: Because of the circumstances, I may say. I am not saying because of the compulsions. Even because of the convictions, many people opted for inter-caste marriages.

In Tamilnadu, many people opted for inter-caste marriages. Those days inter-caste marriages were declared null and void in Tamilnadu. Now, after DMK came to power, we make self-respect marriage. That has been legalised. Those who perform that self respect marriage are also entitled to all the rights as other couples have. This kind of legislation was enacted during DMK regime.

We also encourage inter-caste marriage. But as far as this particular point is concerned, the Government of India should consider to reserve some percentage of posts for those who get married from different castes, particularly those who are working in the Departments. Many officers have inter-caste marriages. This should be encouraged.

Nowadays, you know that caste plays a dominant role in all spheres either in the Department or in politics whether in the South or in the North. An Officer or even a Clerk wants a person of his own caste to be retained. But an inter-caste sister or brother may not get that particular encouragement from his bosses.

In this context, it is better the Government should encourage these inter-caste marriages so that

[Shri C. T. Dhandapani]

the children born to all inter-caste married couples may get a proper place at least after another 25 or 50 years. Our generations may have an opportunity to say that 'I belong to no caste' because his father or the boy's father will be one caste and his mother will be of another caste. They must be called as a casteless person so that at least in 20 or 50 years later, a society can be created where there will be a certain percentage of casteless societies. Therefore, I support this important aspect.

The other aspects are about text-books. I also welcome this measure about text books.

But, at the same time, I also recall Mr. Jai Pal Singh Kashyap said that the books which are published already, the so-called Puranas which go against the secular spirit also should be banned.

If we want to introduce new books advocating secularism, we must also have to ban all the books which are propagating against secularism, particularly the Puranas. Some *puranas* go against Harijans, some go against the *Sudras;* they say that Harijans should not go to schools, Harijans should not listen to any lesson, that the *Sudras* should not be taught. These are the lessons being taught in the *puranas*. I can quote many such *puranas*. How can you allow this kind of *puranas* to exist? And they are being kept in our Library also. I would demand that this kind of *puranas* should be banned immediately.

On human dignity and other things, I do not want to take the time of the House; we have been discussing all these matters in this House. But I must say one important thing about religion. As far as religion is concerned, conversion is taking place in a large scale in all the places. Our friends here have stated that all religions are one and that the olden Hindu system respects Harijans and others. There was a drama written by Anna. One Harijan by name Arumugam goes along a paddy field and when a high-caste person comes opposite to him, he says, 'Arumugam, go away; don't touch me'. The very same Arumugam, after a week, converts himself into Abdul Kadar, and he was worshipped by the very same upper-caste person, 'Abdul Kadarji, please come'. This kind of things is happening in our society. For example, in Meenakshipuram, conversion took place. All the Harijans were invited by the *Maulvis* in the Mosque and the Harijans' feet were washed by the *Maulvis*. The Harijans thought, "When we were not even allowed to come inside the Hindu temple, these *Maulvis* wash our feet; so, this is the proper religion to be embraced, that is the Islam". What I would appeal to my friends, if anybody is here who professes about Hinduism, and also to others outside the House that they must treat the others as equals; I appeal to the politicians. I do not say that everybody is not treating so, but there are many. Therefore I would say that this kind of tendency of not treating them as equals should be eradicated from the minds of the politicians.

About national integration, I would say this. I am very happy—not because the DMK and Congress-I are allied—to say that the only leader in India who can have respect from all sections of the people of our country is Shrimati Indira Gandhi because she has no faith in the caste system, she loves the minority people, she gives protection to the Harijans. I receive hundreds of letters from

my place. They write straight to the Prime Minister and mark a copy to the persons representing Tamil Nadu, "I am a Harijan; I have been humiliated by so and so; I have been tortured; Madam, please help me and protect me". This is the appeal; this is the mind of the Harijans and the downtrodden people of India. Why I say this is because leadership is also very essential for national integration, for the protection of the Harijans and the Adivasis, for creating confidence in the minds of all sections of the people. I do not want to talk about the previous Government; we have seen it. We ourselves rose against the Janata Government, against Shri Charan Singh who was Prime Minister for three or four months. Mr. Charan Singh said that he will impose Hindi and that Tamilians and non-Hindi speaking people should learn Hindi. He stated and we revolted against it. We took rallies in Tamil Nadu and other places. Fortunately or unfortunately, that regime ended in an unceremonious way. That is a different matter. But had they continued, there would have been another agitation like the one that took place in 1965 in Tamil Nadu. At the same time, we are seeing a good leadership who could satisfy the aspirations and wishes of all sections of the people.

In this context I would appeal to our hon. Minister, Mr. Venkatasubbiah and the Government to have some soft corner and sympathy for the people who married people of other castes and live with many sufferings and difficulties in the society which is being clouded by caste ideas...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Dhandapani, I would suggest to Mr. Venkatasubbiah. Even in the IAS examinations some marks can be given to inter-caste married people and their children. Because he is in charge of it, I am suggesting it to him. It is for the Government to accept it or not.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): Your suggestion will receive the utmost consideration from the Government.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: Not only that even in the case of admissions, reservation should be there and there must be some sort of cushion for these people in all spheres.

By saying this, I welcome this resolution and I hope the Government will, as said by the hon. Minister, give its utmost consideration and give some protection to this kind of people.

श्री हरीश रावत (अल्मोड़ा) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, पहले विद्या जी को इस संकल्प को प्रस्तुत करने के लिए बधाई देता हूं । वास्तव में यह संकल्प उनके अपने नाम के अनरूप है। विद्या उनका नाम है और विद्या के बिना ज्ञान कभी नहीं हो सकता ।

साथ ही साथ उनका जो संकल्प है, वह हमारी पार्टी की नीतियों के अनुकूल है । जैसा कि भाई भषण जी ने बताया कि उन्होंने अपने जीवन में उस बात की हमेशा अनुपालना की जिस बात को उन्होंने यहां पर कहा । यह बडी खशी की बात है कि हमारी महिलाएं संकीर्णता के वातावरण से ऊपर उठ कर सोचती हैं ।

जैसा कि श्री दंडपाणि जी ने कहा कि इस देश के सारे लोग, चाहे वे किसी भाषा के बोलने के वाले हों, किसी भी धर्म के और विचारधारा के मानने वाले हों, अपना अगाध स्नेह और अगाध विश्वास एक महिला में रखते हैं और वह महिला है श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी । हर व्यक्ति उनको अपने हितों का संरक्षक मानता है । वे हमारी राष्ट्रीय एकता की प्रतीक हैं ।

[श्री हरीश रावत]

मान्यवर, सेक्युलरिज्म हमारी राष्ट्रीय नीति का अंग है और यह राष्ट्रीय नीति किसी एक व्यक्ति के मस्तिष्क की उपज नहीं है । यह तो हमारे इस हिन्दुस्तान की धरती की उपज है जो एक विचारधारा के रूप में उत्पन्न हुई, पुष्पित हुई और पल्लवित हुई । आज हम सब का फर्ज है कि हम चाहे किसी भी विचारधारा के मानने वाले हों, हम इस राष्ट्रीय विचार-धारा को पल्लवित और पुष्पित करें । इस को और फल्ता-फूलता बनाएं । इसी से हमारे देश की अंखडता मजबूत रह सकती है ।

मान्यवर, कहा गया कि उत्तरप्रदेश की सरकार ने किसी वर्ग विशेष के लिए आरक्षण की व्यवस्था नहीं की मैं तो उनको कहना चाहता हूं कि निर्बल वर्ग को आरक्षण की और रक्षण देना कांग्रेस की नीति रही है । हमारी कांग्रेस की नीति रही है कि हम कमजोर वर्ग की वकालत करें और हमने हमेशा हरिजन की वकालत की है, हम उसके हितों के साथ स्वतंत्रता आन्दोलन के दिनों से मजबूती के साथ रहे हैं । हमने किसी प्रलोभन में न पड़कर एक राष्ट्रीय आवश्यकता को समझते हुए इस वर्ग को संरक्षण दिया । इसलिए यदि कोई व्यक्ति इस बात को लेकर छींटाकशी करता है तो वह हमारी ही नहीं बल्कि अपनी आत्मा के साथ भी अन्याय करता है ।

मान्यवर, हमारे देश में एक से एक बड़े महापुरुष हुए । उनको किसी जाति के नाम से नहीं देखा गया है । बुद्ध की कौनसी जाति थी, महावीर की कौन सी जाति थी यह बहुत कम लोग जानते हैं इसी तरीके से कबीर, महात्मा गांधी, नेहरू जी, इंदिराजी, इन सब के बारे में कोई नहीं पूछता कि कौन सा धर्म मानते हैं । आज हमारे जितने भी राजनीतिक कार्यकर्ता हैं, हमको भी अपने जीवन में इन महा-पुरुषों के चरित्र के अनुकूल आचरण करना चाहिए । मुझे तकलीफ होती है जब कुछ लोग राजनीतिक स्वार्थों के लिए, अपने व्यक्तिगत स्वार्थों के लिए, कभी-कभी धर्म या जाति की वकालत करते हैं । कभी-कभी अपने नाम के पीछे पुछल्ला लगाते हैं कि वे अमुक जाति के या अमुक क्षेत्र के नेता हैं। मैं आपके माध्यम से सर-कार से मांग करना चाहता हूं कि आज समय की आवश्यकता है कि हम इस बात को देखें कि कोई भी व्यक्ति, पार्टी, विचारधारा किसी क्षेत्र या जाति अथवा धर्म के नाम पर अगर पनपते हैं तो उस पर प्रतिबंध लगाना चाहिए । अगर कोई व्यक्ति इस तरीके का व्यवहार करता है तो उसको अराष्ट्रीय घोषित किया जाना चाहिए ।

हमारे देश में इतिहास की पुस्तकों को नए सिरे से लिखने की जरूरत है । हमारा इतिहास जातियों के उन्नयन का इतिहास है। धर्म के नाम पर इतिहास बनाया गया है, आज इस इतिहास की पुस्तकों को रो-ड्रफ्ट करने की आवश्यकता है । आज हमारी नई पीढ़ी को इस तरह की शिक्षा देने की जरूरत है । उसके बारे में विद्याजी ने कुछ महत्वपूर्ण सुझाव दिए हैं, मैं उनके सुझावों की कद्र करता हूं आपने भी चेयर से कुछ सुझाव मंत्री जी को दिए हैं कि जो लोग अंतरजातीय विवाह करते हैं, उनको सरकार की ओर से संरक्षण देना चाहिए । न केवल आई.ए.एस. में बल्कि किसी भी सर्विस में लोगों को जो अंतरक्षेत्रीय, अंतर-जातीय, अंतरधार्मिक विवाह करते हैं, संर-क्षण मिलना चाहिए । ऐसे लोगों को स्कूलों में प्रवेश में भी छूट मिलनी चाहिए, उद्योग लगाने में भी रियायत देनी चाहिए, बैंक की मार्जिन मनी में भी छूट दी जानी चाहिए । ऐसे लोगों को संरक्षण देना सरकार का धर्म और राष्ट्रीय कर्त्तव्य होना चाहिए । इसके आधार पर हम देश के अंदर क्षेत्रीय भावना से, जातीय भावना से ऊपर उठकर सोच सकेंगे । आज हमारी संसद इसकी प्रतीक है । हम किसी भी क्षेत्र के हों, किसी जाति या धर्म के हों, हमें इस महान भावना को मजबूत करना चाहिए ।

इन शब्दों के साथ पुनः मैं धन्यवाद देता हूं और इस संकल्प का समर्थन करते हुए आग्रह करता हूं कि सरकार को कुछ आव-श्यक कदम उठाने चाहिएं ।

श्री बुद्धिचन्द्र जैन (बाड़मेर): उपाध्यक्ष जी, विधान के निर्माताओं ने जो विधान बनाए, उसमें राज्य को धर्म निरपेक्ष कहा गया है और जो प्रस्ताव है कांस्टीट्यूशन आफ इंडिया –

[श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन]

"WE THE PEOPLE OF INDIA, having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a SOVEREIGN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC.."

इससे भी जब हमने राष्ट्र की विधान में धर्मनिरपेक्ष, प्रजातांत्रिक और रिपब्लिक घोषित किया है। तो हमारा यह कर्तव्य है कि हम इस धर्म-निरपेक्ष राज्य को, जितनी भी इस मुल्क में राजनीतिक पार्टियां हैं, अगर कोई भी पार्टी एक धर्म के आधार पर बनती है तो उस पर प्रतिबन्ध लगना चाहिए। रिजन के आधार पर, कास्ट के आधार पर कोई पार्टी बनती है तो उस पर प्रतिबन्ध लगना चाहिए, यह संविधान कहता है। लोक सभा, विधान सभाओं, नगर-पालिकायों ग्राम पंचायतों के चुनावों में अभी भी जातिवाद चलता है।

पार्टियां चाहे वह कांग्रेस आई हों या बी जे पी हों, कोई भी हो टिकट देते वक्त देखती है कि किस क्षेत्र में किस जाति का बाहुल्य है और उसी जाति के व्यक्ति को खड़ा करने की कोशिश करती है। यह जो दृष्टि-कोण है इस में परिवर्तन लाना बहुत आवश्यक है। परिवर्तन लाने के लिए सभी पार्टियों को एक आचार संहिता बनानी चाहिए और उस पर सख्ती से अमल भी करना चाहिए। आचार संहिता नहीं बनी और धर्म निरपेक्षता, प्रजातंत्र विधान आदि के सिद्धान्तों का चुनावों में पालन नहीं किया गया तो हमारे देश से कभी भी जाति-वाद समाप्त नहीं हो सकेगा। हजारों वर्षों से जाति प्रथा चली आ रही है। उसको समाप्त करना कोई आसान काम नहीं है। इसके लिए हम को क्रान्तिकारी कदम उठाने होंगे। महात्मा गांधी ने यह कदम उठाया था। उन्होंने अपने जीवन में उसको उतारा था। जवाहरलाल जी ने राष्ट्र निर्माण के कामों में बड़ी भूमिका अदा की और धर्म निरपेक्ष राज्य की स्थापना करके इस सिद्धान्त का प्रतिपादन किया। धर्म निरपेक्ष सिद्धान्त का पालन करना कोई आसान काम नहीं है। जाति प्रथा को मिटाने के लिए अन्तर्जातीय सम्बन्ध स्थापित करने का सुझाव दिया गया है, अंतर्धार्मिक विवाहों का सुझाव दिया गया है। प्रभावशाली व्यक्ति अगर अन्तर्जतीय विवाह करते हैं तो उनको परेशानी का सामना नहीं करना पड़ता लेकिन जो प्रभावशाली व्यक्ति नहीं है उनको बड़ी कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ता है। उनको अपने पुत्रों और पुत्रियों की शादियां करने के लिए बहुत कठिनाई होती है। अगर हम जाति प्रथा को समाप्त और कमजोर करना चाहते हैं तो यह आवश्यक है कि अन्तर्जतीय विवाहों को हम प्रोत्साहित करें इसके वास्ते सुविधाएं दें, एम्प्लायमेंट में सुविधा दें, एजुकेशन में सुविधा दें। इस सम्बन्ध में केन्द्रीय तथा राज्य सरकारों को कानून बनाकर उनको सुविधाएं देने की व्यवस्था करनी होगी।

यह प्रस्ताव आज की परिस्थितियों को देखते हुए, प्रजातंत्र को सबल बनाने के लिए, नेशनल इंटग्रेशन को मजबूत करने के लिए, राष्ट्रीय एकता को मजबूत करने के लिए बहुत आवश्यक है। अभी भी हमारे देश में साम्प्रदायिक दंगे होते हैं। इनका मुकाबला करने के लिए हम पुलिस का सहारा लेते हैं। परन्तु अभी भी हमारी भावनाएं नहीं मिटीं। अभी भी छुआछूत है, हरिजनों को मन्दिर में प्रवेश नहीं करने दिया जाता, और सार्वजनिक कुओं से अभी भी उनको पानी नहीं लेने दिया जाता है। यह स्थिति बनी हुई है। इसके लिए सामाजिक चिन्तन की आवश्यकता है, सामाजिक चेतना और सामाजिक क्रान्ति करने की आवश्यकता है। अगर ऐसा नहीं करेंगे तो यह चीजें बनी रहेंगी। यद्यपि कानून हमने बना दिया है कि अन्टचेबिलिटी आफेंस है, कांस्टीट्यूशन में प्रोवीजन कर दिया है परन्तु अभी भी अनटचेबिलिटी समाप्त नहीं हुई, जिसको मिटाने के लिए हमें पूरा प्रयास करना चाहिए।

पाठ्यक्रम के बारे में जो प्रस्तावक महोदय ने सुझाव दिये हैं पाठ्यक्रम ऐसा चेन्ज कर देना चाहिए कि यदि उसमें कोई ऐसी चीज है जो दूसरे धर्म पर आक्षेप करती हो, कोई ऐसी टैक्स्टबुक या इतिहास हो जो साम्प्रदायिक भावना पैदा करता हो,

[श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन]

दूसरे धर्म की बुराई करता हो या ऐसे नेता की पिक्चर पेन्ट करता हो जो साम्प्रदायिक हो, उसको निकाल देना चाहिए अन्यथा हमारे विद्यार्थी राष्ट्रीय विचारधारा के नहीं होंगे । अभी भी जो किताबों का सेलेक्शन होता है या इतिहास की पढ़ाई की जाती है वह सेक्यूलर नहीं है । आज अगर मुगलों का अन्य राजे महाराजाओं का इतिहास पढ़ें तो उसमें बहुत सी ऐसी बातें हैं जो सैक्यूलर बेस पर नहीं है । धर्म निरपेक्ष तभी होंगे जब हम दूसरे धर्म की रैस्पैक्ट करेंगे।

यद्यपि कांस्टीट्यूशन में नहीं कहा गया है और हमारे महान क्रान्तिकारी लोग समाज में क्रान्ति करना चाहते हैं, उन्होंने तो यहां तक कह दिया है कि जाति प्रथा ही समाप्त कर देनी चाहिये । जब तक राजनीतिज्ञ और सामाजिक कार्यकर्ता इस दिशा में पूरी तरह से प्रयास नहीं करेंगे तब तक जाति प्रथा को समाप्त करना असम्भव होगा । इसलिए जो सिद्धान्तों की बातें होती हैं उनको करने के लिए हमें अपने जीवन में उन चीजों को अपनाना पड़ेगा, कथनी और करनी में अन्तर समाप्त करना होगा और महात्मा गांधी के सिद्धान्तों का पालन करना पड़ेगा और कबीर को एक प्रतीक बनाना पड़ेगा तभी हिन्दू मुस्लिम एकता हो सकती है, जाति बंधन समाप्त हो सकता है और सेक्यूलर स्टेट कायम हो सकती है । इन शब्दों के साथ इस संकल्प का समर्थन करता हूं ।

श्री सत्य नारायण जटिया (उज्जैन) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, बहिन विद्या चेन्नूपति द्वारा जो प्रस्ताव रखा गया है, उसकी ताइद करते हुए मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि भारतवर्ष अपने स्वभाव से ही धर्म-निरपेक्ष रहा है । सहिष्णुता यहां की पहचान है –

सारे जहां से अच्छा हिन्दोस्तां हमारा ।

यह बात हमारे देश में हुई है । यह इसलिए कि सारी दुनिया से मिलने वाली अच्छाइयां हमारे देश में हैं । यह स्थान ऐसा उपवन है जिसमें सब प्रकार की प्रवृति संकल्पित रूप में देखने को मिल सकती है । यह हमारा ऐसा देश है जहां सारे विचारों को, सारे धर्मों की पूजा-पद्धतियों को एकसा सम्मान दिया जाता है । इससे बढ़कर कोई भी नहीं हो सकता ।

इसलिए जो संकल्प प्रस्तावित है, यह बहुत अच्छा संकल्प है । इसे देश की विशेषताओं के बारे में मैंने कुछ 2, 3 पद रचे हैं, वह मैं कहना चाहूंगा –

कुमकुम छिड़के,
यहां हर सवेरा,
महावर रचाये,
संध्या नवेली ।

SHRI ERA ANBARASU (Chengalpattu): On a point of order. Can the hon. Member sing in the House?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Jatiya, you can say the same thing in the form of prose.

SHRI SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: This is not singing... I am not singing.

कुमकुम छिड़के, यहां हर सवेरा,
महावार रचाये, संध्या नवेली ।

SHRI ERA ANBARASU: He is again singing. If he is allowed to do that, I will also act in the Parliament. I would submit that this House should not be made mockery by singing and acting here.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: As I told you, Mr. Jatiya, you can put the same thing in the form of prose.

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV: On the point of decorum of the House and precedents, Shri Era Anbarasu is quite correct. This should not be allowed; it is against the established procedures.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have already asked him to speak in the form of prose.

श्री सत्य नारायण जटिया : हमारे वहां इस देश के बारे में जो इसकी महिमा का वर्णन किया गया है –

कुमकुम छिड़के यहां हर सवेरा,
महावर रचाए, संध्या नवेली ।।
हवाओं में महके, चन्दन की खुशबू,
रतियां सजाए, पूनम का चन्दा । ।
सूर के स्वरों का यहां है संगम,
श्याम समर्पित मीरा की भक्ति ।।
चाहत भरी है रसखान की वसीयता । ।
यमुना किनारा कदम्ब की डारन । ।

यह हमारी एकता का परिचायक है । इतना ही नहीं —

गांधी गौतम महावीर की धरती,
सत्य अंहिसा का उपदेश करती ।।
प्राणों से प्यारा, वतन यह हमारा
समर्पित यह तन-मन, जीवन ही प्यारा ।।

यह बात हमारे इस देश की पहचान के बारे में कही गई है । इसलिए मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि हमारे यहां मनुष्यता है, मानवता है ।

मनुष्यता तो वही, जो निजन में सृजन कर दे,
है वही मनुष्य जो निराशा में आशा भर दे ।।
मनुष्य तो वही जो विवश में सामर्थ्य भरदे,
है यही मनुष्य जो हंसकर मृत्यु का वरण कर ले ।।

इसलिए मनुष्य और मनुष्यता में अंतर है। यदि मनुष्य जड है तो चेतना मनुष्यता है । यह मनुष्यता की परिभाषा हमारे देश ने की है । इसलिए इस मानवता की पूजा करने के लिए, सब व्यक्तियों को समानता देने की बात अगर कोई देश कह सकता है सम्मान और गौरव के साथ तो यह हमारा देश भारतवर्ष ही कह सकता है ।

इस संकल्प में जो कहा गया है कि हमारे देश में अन्तर्जातीय विवाह और सारे विवाहों को स्थान देना चाहिए, इससे मनुष्य के अन्तर खत्म हो जाएंगे तभी सारी बातें हो जाएंगी, कोई ऊंचा नहीं, कोई नीचा नहीं, कोई छोटा नहीं, कोई बड़ा नहीं ।

यह कदम बढ़े, वह कदम बढ़े,
हम कदम बढ़ाएं मंजिल तक ।।
यह पौध लगे वह, वह पैध लगे,
हम छांव बढ़ाएं मंजिल तक ।।
सब दुनिया दोस्त हमारी है,
हर कली-कली फुलवारी है ।।
क्या बात बड़े या छोटे की,
मर कोई मूरत प्यारी है ।।

न कोई बड़ा है, न कोई छोटा है, न कोई ऊंचा है, न कोई नीचा है । हमारे यहां कहा गया है : "कृण्वंती विश्वमार्यम्" अर्थात् हम सारे संसार को श्रेष्ठ बनाएंगे। इस्लाम में कहा गया है : "अलहम्दो लिल्लार रब्बुल आल्मीन," अर्थात दुनिया का मालिक, निर्यता वह परमेश्वर है ।

मनुष्य और मनुष्य में भेद करने का काम मनुष्य ने किया है इस लिए मनुष्य के स्वभाव और प्रकृति को बदलना होगा । उसके व्यवहार और आचार को बदलना होगा । ये सारे काम हमें ही करने पड़ेंगे । इस प्रस्ताव में धर्म-निरपेक्ष विचारों के प्रचार की बात कही गई है । यह काम के लिए स्वर्ग से या और कहीं से कोई दूत नहीं आएगा । हम लोगों को मानव में प्रेम और मनुष्यता की भावना को बढ़ाना होगा ।

हम सरकारी सेवाओं में अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों को प्रोत्साहन देने की बात करते हैं, पिछड़े वर्गों और अल्प संख्यकों को प्रोत्साहन देने की बात करते हैं । हिन्दुस्तान की आजादी के 35 सालों में हम ने इस बारे में कितना काम किया है, हमें इसका रीव्यू करना चाहिए । अगर हम ईमानदारी से देखें, तो इन सब लोगों के साथ जो न्याय करना चाहिए था, वह नहीं किया गया है। ऐसे जो वर्ग अभी तक अपने अधिकारों को प्राप्त नहीं कर सके, जिन्हें प्रजातंत्र में अपनी बात कहने का अवसर उपलब्ध नहीं हो सका, ऐसे सब लोगों को वाणी तथा

[श्री सत्य नारायण जटिया]

आवाज देनी होगी। जब उन्हें आवाज मिलेगी, तभी हम कह सकेंगे कि हम सही मानों में स्वीधान हैं और जनतंत्र की गरिमा को बनाए रखने में सफल हुए हैं ।

गाएं स्नेह-गीत, गीतों से जले दीप,
दीप से दीप जलाएं, अंतर से अंतर का अंतर
नही कुछ अंतर रह जाए ।

आपने मुझे समय दिया, उसके लिए धन्यवाद ।

श्री चन्द्रपाल शैलानी (हाथरास) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं बहन श्रीमती विद्या चुन्नुपति का हृदय से आभारी हूं और उन्हें धन्यवाद देता हूं कि उन्होंने यह प्रस्ताव रख कर सदन को इस महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर विचार करने का अवसर दिया है ।

भारत एक धर्म-निरपेक्ष राज्य है । यहां पर विभिन्न जातियां और विभिन्न धर्मों को मानने वाले लोग रहते हैं जिनकी अलग भाषाएं, अलग रीति-रिवाज, अलग खाना-पीना और अलग रहन-सहन का तरीका है । इतनी विभिन्नता के बावजूद हमारा देश एकता के सूत्र मे बंध हुआ है ।

भारत के प्रथम प्रधान मंत्री और नए भारत के निर्माता, पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरु, ने कहा था :—

"हर कोई जो हिन्दुस्तान में बसा है, चाहे वह हिन्दू है व मुसलमान, ईसाई है या पारसी, या फिर सिख है व जैन या बौद्ध, हिन्दुस्तानी है । उसकी रक्षा करना सरकार का कर्तव्य है। सभी एक सरीखे, सभी बराबर ठहरे। इस कारण सभी को समान अधिकार प्राप्त रहने चाहिए, तथा आगे बढ़ने और उन्नति करने के निमित्त भी सभी को एक जैसे अवसर दिए जाने चाहिए ।

हमारा कर्तव्य है कि राष्ट्र की एकता और उसके हित और कल्याण को ही सब से अधिक महत्व दें, और जाति, धर्म भाषा और प्रान्त के भेद-भाव को भूल हम समूचे देश और उसके वासियों के विषय में ही अधिक सोचना चाहिए । देश काश्मीर से ले कर कन्याकुमारी तक सारे का सारा एक है, वह सभी का है, हम सभी उसके हैं और हम सभी एक हैं ।"

और अब हमारी प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी ने भी इस एकता को मजबूत बनाने के लिए घोषणा की :—

"कोई भी ऐसी स्थिति, जिससे देश के भीतर निर्णायक रूप से कार्य करने की राष्ट्रीय सरकार की क्षमता कमजोर होती है, यह बाहरी खतरे को निश्चय ही प्रोत्साहन देगी । यह हमारा परम कर्तव्य है कि हमे एकता और स्थायित्व की रक्षा करें । राष्ट्र की अखंडता के लिए कठोर कार्यवाही करना जरूरी है ।"

हमारे देश में बहुत से महापुरुष हुए हैं। भगवान् बुद्ध, भगवान महावीर, कबीर, गुरुनानक, बाबा साहब डा. अम्बेडकर, महात्मा ज्योतिबा फुले, महात्मा गांधी, पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू और आज की महान् नेता श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी, सभी समाज-सुधारकों ने मानव-मात्र को प्यार से रहने की बात कही है ।

इस सन्दर्भ में मैं सब से पहले धर्म की बात लेता हूं ।

"मजहब नहीं सिखाता आपस में बैर रखना ।"

यह यहां के धर्मों की विशेषता रही है । अथर्ववेद कहता है कि – मिल कर जियो । गीता कहती है कि – जो किसी भी प्राणी से द्वेष भाव नहीं रखता वह मुझको प्यारा है ।। कुरान शरीफ का कथन है कि – सारी दुनिया खुदा का कुटुम्ब है । गुरु नानक ने तो यहां तक कहा है कि – न कोई हिन्दू है न कोई मुसलमान, मनुष्य सभी एक समान हैं भगवान महावीर के अनुसार – त्याग, तपस्या, परोपकार और अहिंसा यही सब धर्म हैं भगवान बुद्ध ने उदारता, प्यार और परोपकार को उतारने पर जोर दिया । उन्होंने कहा कि घृणा से

घृणा को दूर नहीं किया जा सकता, बल्कि उसे प्रेम के द्वारा ही जीता जा सकता है। इसी प्रकार की बात बाइबिल में कही गई है– तुम अगर दूसरों के अपराध क्षमा कर दो तो भगवान तुम्हें भी माफ कर देगा। स्वामी दयानन्द ने परोपकार को अपने जीवन का अंग बनाया और मानव को प्रेम से रहना सिखाया। सभी समाज सुधारकों ने मानव मात्र को प्यार से रहने की बात कही है। जितने भी महापुरुष भारत में पैदा हुए हैं उन्होंने मानव मात्र को एक दूसरे के साथ प्रेम से रहने के लिए उपदेश दिया है और हमारा देश और देशवासी उस पर चल रहे हैं।

लेकिन अफसोस यह है कि कुछ निहित स्वार्थी लोग जो अपने को धर्म का ठेकेदार कहते हैं और समझते हैं, उन्होंने समाज में इस तरह की फिरकापरस्ती पैदा कर दी है जिस से कि आज हमारा माहौल गड़-बड़ हो गया है और जगह जगह हम देखते हैं। हिन्दू मुसलमान में झगड़े होते हैं, हिन्दू ईसाई में झगड़ा होता है और कहीं कहीं शिया और सुन्नियों में झगड़ा होता है। ये सारी बातें धर्म के ठेकेदार करते हैं।

हमारे भारत के संविधान में साफ लिखा हुआ है कि भारत एक धर्म-निरपेक्ष राज्य है और उस की नजर में सभी धर्म का दर्जा बराबर है। कवि इकबाल ने इस सम्बन्ध में कहा है कि –

सारे जहां से अच्छा हिन्दोस्तान हमारा।
हम बुलबुले हैं इस की यह गुलिस्तां हमारा।।

राष्ट्रकवि मैथलीशरण गुप्त ने हमारी मूल एकता का वर्णन करते हुए कहा है ––

एक अतुल हम सब का मूल।
हम को भिन्न समझना भूल।
हम एक, एक हमारे हैं संस्कार।
हमारा एक रुधिर संचार।
एक हमारा देश उदार।
गूंजे एक गर्व का गान।
जिस से जिए हमारा हिन्दुस्तान।।

राष्ट्रीय एकता के सम्बन्ध में अभी सन 80 में राष्ट्रीय एकता परिषद् का पुनर्गठन हुआ और उस में हमारी नेता श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी ने इस बात पर जोर दिया कि देश की एकता और अखण्डता को बर-करार रखने के लिए हम सभी को एक जुट हो कर कार्य करना है। जहां तक हमारी बहिन ने यह प्रस्ताव रखा है इसमें विशेषकर जिन बातों पर जोर दिया गया है वह यह है कि इस देश में अन्तर्जातीय, अन्तर्धार्मिक और अन्तर्क्षेत्रीय विवाहों को प्रोत्साहन मिलना चाहिए।

अभी इधर बम्बई नगर में निम्न वेतन भोगी लोगों का एक सर्वेक्षण किया गया जिसमें 51 प्रतिशत लोगों का यह मत था कि जातियों से बाहर विवाह किया जाए। सिर्फ 20 प्रतिशत लोगों ने इसका विरोध किया था और बाकी लोग न्यूट्रल थे। तो मेरा कहना है कि इस देश को मजबूत बनाना है, राष्ट्रीय एकता को मजबूत बनाना है, भाई चारे की भावना को प्रबल बनाना है तो अन्त-र्जातीय और अन्तर्धार्मिक विवाहों को प्रो-त्साहन देना पड़ेगा।

मेरे शेष साथियों ने इस सम्बन्ध में काफी विचार प्रकट किए हैं, माननीया मंत्री जी ने भी विश्वास दिलाया है और मेरा भी अपना अनुरोध है कि जो लोग जाति तोड़ कर विवाह करें, अन्तर्जातीय, अन्त-र्धार्मिक और अन्तर्क्षेतीय विवाह करें उन को सरकार की तरफ से हर तरह की सहूलियत दी जानी चाहिए। यही नहीं, उन को पुरस्कार दिया जाना चाहिए और उन को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए तरह तरह से उन को सहायता दी जानी चाहिए, चाहे वह सरकारी नौकरियों के क्षेत्र में हो या यदि वह कोई उद्योग धन्धा लगाएं तो उस में भी उन को काफी फैसि-लिटीज मिलनी चाहिए।

जहां तक पुस्तकों के पाठ्यक्रम का सवाल है कुछ पुस्तकें ऐसी हैं और उन में कुछ इस तरह के अंश हैं जो हमारी राष्ट्रीय एकता और समाज की एकता पर कुठाराघात करते हैं।

मेरा अनुरोध है कि सरकार इस तरह की किताबों की जांच कराए। उदाहरण के लिए "काल विजय" नाम की एक पुस्तक है जिसको बुन्देलखण्ड यूनिवर्सिटी ने

[श्री चन्द्रपाल शैलानी]

मान्यता दी हुई है, उस पुस्तक में महात्मा बुद्ध तथा बुद्ध धर्म के प्रति बड़े अपशब्द इस्तेमाल किए गए हैं। यह पुस्तक उस यूनिवर्सिटी के पाठयक्रम में सम्मिलित है। मेरा सरकार से अनुरोध है कि इस प्रकार की पुस्तकों को जब्त किया जाए तथा उनको लिखने वालों के खिलाफ कठोर कदम उठाए जायें।

मेरा सरकार से यह भी अनुरोध है कि जो प्रचार के माध्यम उपलब्ध हैं उनके द्वारा इन विचारधाराओं का प्रचार किया जाना चाहिए। उदाहरण के लिए रेडियो और दूरदर्शन के माध्यम से प्रचार किया जाना चाहिए ताकि अधिक से अधिक लोग अंतरजातीय, अन्तर्क्षेत्रीय तथा अन्तर्धार्मिक विवाह करने के लिए प्रेरित हो सकें। विज्ञापनों का भी एक ऐसा माध्यम है जिसके द्वारा लोगों को आकर्षित किया जाना चाहिए कि जो व्यक्ति जाति तोड़ कर विवाह करेंगे उनको इस इस प्रकार की फैसिलिटीज प्रेवाइड की जायेंगी। इसी प्रकार से इसी ग्राउन्ड को लेकर जो फिल्में बनाई जायें, जिनमें अन्तर्जातीय विवाह को प्रेत्साहन दिया गया है, उनको रिवार्ड मिलना चाहिए।

अन्त में मेरा निवेदन है कि बहुत से लोग अपने नाम के पीछे जाति-सूचक चिन्ह लगाते हैं उनको स्वयं स्वयं सामाजिक तौर पर यह सोचना चाहिए और इसको समाप्त करना चाहिए क्योंकि जाति-सूचक चिन्ह इस्तेमाल करने से जातीयता को बढ़ावा ही मिलता है, जातीयता कम नहीं होती है।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आपका अहसानमन्द हूं कि आपने मुझे बोलने का समय दिया।

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: We must extend the time for this resolution because this is a very important resolution.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Two hours more! Upto six O'clock, there is time.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (PANNANI): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Shrimati Vidya Chennupati has raised a discussion of great importance in this House. If we speak to anybody in our country, we will find that he speaks and swears by secularism; almost everybody in our country accepts secularism. The difficulty is that everybody gives his own interpretation to the word 'secularism' and creates several difficulties. The word 'secularism' has been extensively misused and abused by vested interests in our country. She needs to be congratulated because she has in her resolution referred to the secular character of our Constitution. By secularism, as we understand, we mean the set up that is envisaged by our Constitution or that is envisaged by true implementation of the various fundamental rights that have been enshrined in our Constitution.

As far as the Indian Union Muslim League is concerned, I, as the General Secretary of that Party, must make it extremely clear that we are dedicated and committed to the secular concept as is enshrined in the concept of the various fundamental rights that have been enshrined in our Constitution. I must also point out that in order to strengthen secular democracy in our country, there must be a balanced development; there should be a balanced development of all religious groups; there must be a balanced development of all communities and groups that we may have in our country. Let me clarify that every community, every group that we have, religious or linguistic group, in our country, is a source of strength for our country. If any community, if any group, whatsoever, irrespective of relion, class, caste or creed, lags behind in the progress, then that group that lags behind becomes a burden upon the nation. The secular concept is a concept which does not want any community or

any group to be a burden on our nation. Therefore, there has to be a balanced development of all regions. There has to be a balanced development of all religious groups, linguistic groups, castes and other communities. It is only when there is a balanced development of all, that everyone is welded into one nation and then only there is a great progress in our country.

Sir, whenever I go to our people, I tell them one thing in Urdu. I tell them in Urdu:

'हम' से 'हिन्दुस्तान' है । 'हम', ह और म, ह से 'हिन्दू' और म से 'मुसलमान' । ये दोनों मिल कर 'हम' हो गया और इस तरह से 'हम' से 'हिन्दुस्तान' है ।

د هم د سے د هندوستان د هے - د هم د
هے اور م د هے سے د هندو د اور م سے
د مسلمان د - یہ دونوں مل کر ہوئے
د هم د اور اس طرح د هم د سے
د هندوستان د هے -

That is the spirit that we must have. There may be certain different points of view among us but in a democracy they have to be discussed and settled. Therefore, I must emphasise the need for a balanced development.

Sir, secularism does not mean an anti-religious attitude. It does not mean that you have to be against any religion and malicious propaganda against any religion whatsoever must be stopped. Sir, secularism also does not mean that we should have an irreligious attitude. That is also not the meaning. When I say.... (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Any religion which stands in the progress of mankind can, we know... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): I am coming to that partiuclar point. Sir, I was pointing out that secularism does not mean to be anti-religious but it also does not mean to be irreligious. There should be equal respect for all religions. Considerations of religion may be important and significant in a secular country. If religion is not to be considered and religious points whatsoever are not to be considered in a secular country, then whereeles will they be considered? In a totalitarian country? Therefore, if we are not to be irreligious, then the points that are raised by any religion must be considered in a secular set up in order to see that there is no interference whatsoever in the basic religious concepts.

Now, Sir, you have very rightly raised one particular point and it was for this very purpose that I rose to participate in this discussion. You have very rightly said that any religion that stands in the progress of mankind.... (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Can be not criticised!

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Any religion that stands in the progress, as you have said, can be criticised, can be reformed. But, Sir, I say that a true religion never stands in the progress of mankind.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Yes, it is correct.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: That is what I say. It is a true religion. It is a wrong concept. . (*Interruptions*).

Sir, the difficulty with us is that we do not imbibe fundamental concepts of a religion, and with incomplete science and the defective knowledge. . . (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You can continue next time. Now, Shri Janardhana Poojary.

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18.00 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Notifications under Central Excise Rules 1944 and Customs Act, 1962.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) A copy each of Notification Nos. 135/82-Central Excises to 151/82-Central Excises (Hindi and English Versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 22nd April, 1982 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding Central Excise Duty changes and exemptions announced by the Finance Minister in Lok Sabha on the 22nd April, 1982 while moving the Finance Bill, 1982 for consideration, issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944.

(2) A copy each of Notification Nos. 123/82-Customs and 124/82-Customs (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India, dated the 22nd April, 1982 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding reduction in the auxiliary duty of customs on viscose filament yarn below 600 deniers from 10 per cent to 5 per cent of the value, under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962.

[*Placed in Library.* See No. LT-4007/82].

SHRI ERA ANBARASU (Chengalpattu): Since the previous Resolution has been adjourned for further discussion on the next Private Members day. . .

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): Your Resolution is there. Please sit down.

SHRI ERA ANBARASU: Since the hon. Minister has given me an assurance, I sit down.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Everything will be done according to the rules. You need not worry.

SHRI ERA ANBARASU: I may be permitted to move the Resolution so that it can be taken up next time.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Your Resolution or anything can be taken care of according to the rules.

18.03 hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

HARMFUL DRUGS

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now we take up half-an-hour discussion on Harmful Drugs.

SHRI HARINATHA MISRA (Darbhanga): Initiating the discussion I would like to refer to an extract of the Indian Journal of Medical Sciences published in August, 1981, pages 187-188. The extract reads as follows:

"15 Drug Groups identified for Ban-A sub-committee of the Drugs Consultative Committee has singled out 15 drug categories of fixed dose combinations that should be 'weeded out immediately" as they are harmful to human beings besides having no therapeutic rationale. Another seven categories have been identified for removal over a "specified time."

On the basis of this part of a comprehensive report mainly, my question was based. Replying to the question, the hon. Minister stated that the sub-committee's recommendations were considered by the parent body and their final recommendations were submitted to Government on the 17th November, 1981. But these recommendations in turn were referred

to the Drugs Technical advisory board which body sat over the whole thing for months together and submitted its final report and recommendations on the Ist of March, 1982. I would like you to note that a period of seven months elapsed between the submission of the report by the sub-committee of the Drugs Consultative Committee and consideration on that report by the Drugs technical advisory board. In my humble opinion, it appears that this one factor, if indicative of anything, is the non-serious attitude of the governmental machinery, in dealing with a matter, which is of vital importance for the health of this nation.

I know that we are at the fag end of the day. Therefore, I would try to be as brief as possible. I would not like to quote the reply of the hon. Minister. But my impression has been that he was replying more like a lawyer, with all the legal acumen which he undoubtedly has, than as a straightforward Health Minister, looking after and caring for the health of the nation.

I would like him, even at this late hour, to tell this House, and through this august body the entire nation, what conerete steps have been taken for banning the use, in any shaps or form, of the 15-drug categories which had been recommended by a Sub-Committee of the Drugs Control Consultative Committee more than 7-8 months ago. Again, what concrete steps have been taken for the gradual elimination of 7 other Categories?

In the second supplementary—as we all know, two supplementaries are allowed—I had asked:

> "Whether it is a fact that a few months ago the WHO identified 18 harmful drugs, which though banned in advanced countries, were being dumped on the third world countries, and 12 of them were being freely used in India—In view of this grave situation, will the hon. Minister be pleased to state what steps he has taken to stop the banned drugs still in existence in our country lock, stock and barrel?"

The remarks which I made earlier with regard to the reply to my first supplementary question are applicable more in this case. For the sake of brevity, I am not quoting his reply. But, subsequently, when a spate of supplementary questions were asked on the floor of the House, the Minister had to admit:

> "Out of 18 drugs reported by the WHO as having been withdrawn by certain countries, we have also taken action to withdraw 7 of these drugs from the Indian market; 6 other drugs have not been approved for manufacture in the country while, in respect of the balance 5 drugs, we have taken a conscious decision with regard to the 5 drugs."

And again, in reply to another Supplementary Question, he had stated:

> "Let the hon. Members understand that certain drugs have side-effects...So, the caution is in regard the side-effects of the use of these drugs."

Now, Sir, a number of pertinent issues arise. With regard to 6 drugs you say that they are not approved for manufacture in this country. What does it exactly mean? You don't approve of their manufacture. But are they in use still? They can be imported from outside and may be used throughout the country. What does it mean when you say, "We have taken a conscious decision with regard to 5

[Shri Harinatha Misra]

drugs"? We know the word 'conscious', but what is this 'conscious decision'? I for one am unable to understand the import or the implication of this 'conscious decision'.

Lastly, the Minister had admitted at long last that certain drugs are in use which have side effects. What are these "side effects" or "straight effects"? Instead of giving with "side effects" or "straight effects", why not ban the use of the drugs altogether, which have been banned by the countries which are manufacturing these drugs? Why not deal with this matter in a straightforward manner instead of circuitous way? With all my respect for the hon. Minister I would like to submit that whatever reply he has given here becomes the nation's property. And this sort of reply, full of ambiguity, full of equivocation, leads to all sorts of confusion among different factions of our people. But certainly, this nation deserves better treatment at the hands of the Health Ministry.

Sir, in conclusion—because at the very outset I promised that I would be very brief—I would like to quote only a couple of sentences from the address by our beloved Prime Minister to the 34th World Health Assembly, at Geneva, on the 6th May 1981. In her address inter-alia she stated:

> "Medicines which may be of the utmost value to poorer countries can be bought by us only at exorbitant prices, since we are unable to have adequate independent bases of research and production. This apart..."—I would like this portion to be noted particularly—
>
> "This apart, sometimes dangerous new drugs are tried out on populations of weaker countries although their use is prohibited within the countries of manufacture."

Our beloved Prime Minister had been addressing from the world forum. May I know from the hon. Minister the names and description of each one of these drugs which although banned within the countries of manufacture are freely dumped on poor countries like India and are being used here. What action, if any, has been taken against the use of each one of these drugs?

With these words, I conclude my observations.

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): The hon. Member, Shri Harinatha Misra, in his vehement argument while commenting on my reply on the question of drugs previously, said that the Minister is like a lawyer than the Health Minister taking care of the health of the nation. Of course, it touches the personal remarks. I need not comment. I do not think I can reply him—as the House is interested in knowing my reaction, I can only say that I appreciate his views. He is concerned with the drugs rather than my performance in the House; neither I am interested in saying that while he put forth his case he did not put forth his case like a lawyer nor like a Health Minister.

In his long speech he made only two points:

What action has the Health Ministry taken on the recommendation of the Sub Committee? Why was there a delay Perhaps, had he known the facts, he would not have—as I know the hon. Member Shri Harinatha Misra—even made such a comment. The ignorance has caused him to do this. (Interruptions).

The Sub Committee Report was received on 2nd September, 1981. The meeting of the Drugs Consultative Committee was held on 19th October, 1981. From 2nd September, to 19th October—can anybody say that there was a delay?

Then from 19th October, the Report was submitted to the Ministry on 17th November—hardly within a month. From 17th Nov. Reference received from the Health Ministry to refer the Report to the Drug Technical Advisory Board. It was done on 28th November, 1981. 17th November to 28th November comes to ten or eleven days.

The meeting of the Technical Drug Advisory Board was on 31st December, 1981. Shri Misra may kindly know that necessary time was given for meeting and that is how this meeting took place within a month. After this meeting of the Advisory Board held on 31st December, 1981, the last date for receipt of the comments from those people like industrialists, medical experts and the other people who are interested in these things, was given as 28th February, 1982. The Board had to process the comments of various persons received and then go into the various combinations. The last work they did during this period was this and the Ministry received the recommendations of the Technical Advisory Board on the 1st March, 1982.

He said there was a delay of 7 months. Had he known these facts, perhaps he woud have appreciated that there is no delay at any level. Then, he wanted to know what action we have taken. Instead of wasting the time of the House, I can at the outset say that we have accepted the recommendations of the Committee and with the result 18-fixed dose combinations will be weeded out. We have taken a decision to weed them out. (*Interruptions*) This would mean withdrawal of 350 unnecessary formulations from the market. The Drug Controller has already written to all the drug authorities in the States about this decision and a letter has gone to these people on 22nd of April, 1982.

SHRI HARINATHA MISRA: That is to say, yesterday

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Don't you appreciate that?

SHRI HARINATHA MISRA: Not at all.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: I take pity.

SHRI HARINATHA MISHRA: That is my lot and your wisdom.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Half-knowledge is always dangerous. Sir, I am provoked to say something. Still, I do not go into the matter of personal interests of any person because a man may be quite wise enough or great enough. But I know only a great saying which is full of wisdom. Of course, without attributing any motive or meaning any disrespect of Mr. Misra, I want to quote:

> "A great man never says he is great;
> A small man never says he is small."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: That is the weakness of both the men.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: The second issue raised during the discussion was about the banning of the 18 drugs, of which 5 drugs still continue to be marketed in this country. The hon. Member wanted to know the names of the countries in which it has been banned to be manufactured. I can say only this. He wanted to know about the other 6 drugs.

[Shri B. Shankaranand]

Perhaps, he said that they were only banned to be manufactured. I can also say that they are not only banned to be manufactured but they are banned for import market and manufacture. He need not have that doubt.

Regarding the five drugs which I have stated that they are allowed to be marketed in this country about which the hon. Member was very much agitated, one is concerning the hormonal pregnancy test. This is manufactured or, I would say, originated, because where the drug originates, it means that the drug is basically manufactured, it is tried clinically and used for some time—there are about 12 products in this category—in France, U.K. and Germany. They have been banned because of the toxicity. The countries in which they are banned are Australia, Sweden, USA, Finland, Singapore, Cyprus, Italy, Germany , U.K., Austria and Greece.

The second one is Nitrofuran Compounds. This is basically used for treating bacterial infection. The origin of the country is USA. This medicine is banned only in Japan. But it is marketed in USA, U.K. and almost in all other countries, not only India.

The third one is Phenoformin which is used in the treatment of diabetes. It is an anti-diabetic drug. This drug was originated in USA. It is banned in Cyprus, Norway, Australia and Ireland but it is marketed not only in India but also in U.K., France, Germany, Sweden, Australia and Canada amongst other developing countries.

The fourth one is Oxyquinolines which is manufactured in U.K. It is banned in Japan, Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Cyprus, but is marketed and used in U.K., Switzerland, Australia, Italy, Germany, France, Finland and other 78 countries, not only in India.

The fifth one is Lynestrenol which is manufactured in Holland and banned only in Australia. But along with India, it is marketed and used in U.K. and Holland, the country of manufacture.

What I want to say is that the presumption or our misunderstanding, I should say, that these five drugs which are manufactured in different countries are banned everywhere but only marketed in India is not correct. Even the presumption that only the developed countries are producing these drugs and dumping them in developing countries like India, is also not true. I have listed out in respect of these 5 drugs that they have been marketed in the developed countries also.

It depends on the health requirement of the people. This pattern, of course, differs from country to country. That drug requirement of the country is also dependent on the country's capacity to manufacture the alternatives, the substitutes and, not only the substitutes and the alternatives, but, cheap drugs. The presumption that these are very costly drugs is also not true. These we have.

The Hon. Member is very much worried and asked "what is this 'conscious decision'?" Of course, I did use the word 'conscious decision,' not with any motive behind it. I said we took this decision on the technical expert advice to market these drugs in this country. That is how I said 'a conscious decision' and no extra meaning should be attached to

this. If at all you want to know. I will tell you that in a few countries these drugs have been banned but, that does not mean that these drugs have been banned in the entire world and that only India is using these drugs or that only the developing countries are using these drugs. Not only India but some other developing countries are also using these drugs depending on the distinct pattern and requirement of the country.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No manufacturing country has banned these drugs.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: I told you.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No manufacturing country has banned these drugs.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: I gave you the details. You will come to know that even in some cases the manufacturing countries themselves are using these drugs.

A sweeping statement...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: What Shri Harinatha Misra has said was that the manufacturing countries themselves have banned it but India had accepted.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: The question is whether the country manufactures or bans on its own.

The question is whether India is manufacturing or any other developing country like India is also manufacturing. That is the question.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: That is right. Now I accept.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: I made it very clear that it is not only India but also some other developing countries which are using these drugs.

It is not that the developed countries are dumping these drugs at a very high cost. It is not that.

I am sure that this clarification of mine will satisfy the Hon. Member.

SHRI HARINATHA MISRA: The most important and pertinent issue was the Prime Minister's observation.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: The Prime Minister's statement is definitely not only a guideline but it is a policy statement for this country and for the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

We have taken adequate precautions to see that we go by the directions given by the Prime Minister from time to time.

The Prime Minister's address contained a caution to the world and to the developed countries on this aspect that in the larger context of health they should not exploit the developing countries.

श्री सत्य नारायण जटिया (उज्जैन) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण बहस इस प्रश्न से उत्पन्न हुई है। जैसा कि अभी मंत्री जी ने कहा है, वह जो सारी रिपोर्ट वगैरह आई हैं, यह 1 मार्च 1982 को आई थी और उस वक्त 4 मार्च था तब मंत्री जी ने कहा था कि बहुत कम समय यह है, इस समय में सरकार से यह उम्मीद नहीं की जा सकती कि ये सारी बातें पूरी की जा सकें। उनका यह कथन काफी सही है ।

हमारे देश में दवाइयों के अभाव में एक तरफ लोग मर रहे हैं, उनको लाइफ सेविंग ड्रग्स नहीं मिल रही हैं, दूसरी ओर प्रश्न यह उठता है कि हानिकारक ड्रग्स यहां ला कर बेची जा रही है । यह

[श्री सत्य नारायण जटिया]

किसी का आशय नहीं हो सकता कि हानिकारक ड्रग्स यहां ला कर लोगों को नुकसान पहुंचाया जाय । यह प्रत्येक देश की आवश्यकता को देखते हुए उसके आधार पर इन सारी बातों का चयन किया जाता है । विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन ने 200 ड्रग्स प्रायरिटी के आधार पर तय किए हैं । हमारे यहां भी हाथी कमेटी की रिपोर्ट के आधार पर 116 ड्रग्स तैयार किए । इन ड्रग्स में कभी या वेसी हो सकती है। जैसे ड्रग्स की बाजार में मांग हो सकती है उस प्रकार की दवाइयां यहां उपलब्ध की जा सकती हैं । अभी जो पांच दवाओं के बारे में बताया है, जो विवादास्पद दवायें हैं, जो हमारे लिए माफिक नहीं है, इनका ध्यान टेक्निकल रिपोर्ट के आधार पर किया गया है। उन पर लेबल लगाया गया है और चेतावनी के साथ बताया गया है कि उनके उपयोग में सावधानी बरती जाए ।

मैं आपका अधिक समय न लेकर केवल यही जानना चाहता हूं कि जो रिपोर्ट प्रेषित की गई है और 116 ड्रग्ज जो बताई हैं क्या वह मार्केट में एवेलेबल हैं ? दूर-दराज के गांवों तक तो इन ड्रग्ज का मिलना सम्भव नहीं है । हमारे देश की जो कम्पनियां हैं वह भी सल्फा ड्रग्ज बनाती हैं जिनके करीब 500 फार्मूलेशन्स हैं, एस्पिरीन 60 फर्में बनाती हैं, डाइजापाम टैब्लेट्स 75 फर्में बनाती हैं, एनल्जीन 125 फर्में बनाती हैं और पैरासिटामाल 130 फर्में बनाती हैं ताकि अधिक से अधिक लोगों को वह उपलब्ध हो सकें ।

मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि ऐसी दवायें जोकि इस देश के लिए माफिक नहीं हैं, उनकी जो जांच की गई है वह किस प्रकार से की गई और उसकी जो रिपोर्ट आई है जिसमें 116 ड्रग्ज बताई गई हैं, उनकी इस सिफारिश को इंप्लीमेन्ट करने के लिए आप क्या करने वाले हैं ?

श्री हरीश रावत (अलमोड़ा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी ने, जहां तक मूल चर्चा का सवाल था, बड़े विस्तार से बात बता दी है । मैं मंत्री महोदय से इतना जानना चाहता हूं कि पांच दवाएं मैन्यूफेक्चर करने वाली जो कन्ट्रीज थीं उनमें वह दवायें बहुत पहले बैन कर दी गई थीं लेकिन जब यह रिपोर्ट छपी कि यह दवायें हानिकारक हैं और थर्ड वर्ल्ड में इनको डम्प किया जा रहा है, उसी के आधार पर हमारे यहां जांच शुरू हुई । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि जो मल्टीनेशनल्स हैं, जो इस तरह की दवायें बनाते हैं, यह दवायें जब हमारे देश में आती हैं उनकी समय समय पर हमारे देश में जांच करने की कोई प्रक्रिया नहीं है । जिससे कि यह मालूम हो सके कि वह दवाएं हमारे देश के लिए ठीक हैं या नहीं हैं ?

दूसरी बात यह है कि कुछ दवाओं के नाम पर आयुर्वेदिक सैक्टर में ऐसी बन रही है जिनमें 90 से 95 प्रतिशत तक एल्कोहलिक कन्टेन्ट्स रहते हैं, कम्पनी की ओर से जिनको सूरा का नाम दिया जाता है । हमारे यहां की बहुत सी फैक्टरीज इसको बना रही हैं और उसका लोगों के स्वास्थ्य पर बुरा असर पड़ रहा है । तो इन एल्कोहलिक कन्टेन्ट्स वाली ड्रग्स को नियन्त्रित करना बिना ड्रग्ज एंड कास्मेटिक्स एक्ट में परिवर्तन किए हुए सम्भव नहीं होगा क्योंकि आपके द्वारा कोई रोक लगाने पर कम्पनियां हाईकोर्ट में चली जाती हैं । तो सूरा जैसी दवाओं के प्रचलन को रोकने के लिए आप क्या कर रहे हैं ?

श्री नदल किशोर शर्मा : उपाध्यक्ष जी, आज यह जब चर्चा है इसका विषय काफी गम्भीर है। विदेशी मल्टी नेशनल कम्पनियां और समृद्ध मुल्क तीसरी दुनिया के मुल्कों के साथ खिलवाड़ करने में नहीं चूकते हैं और दवाई के क्षेत्र में ऐसे अनेकों उदाहरण मिलते हैं । चाहे दवाई के लिए एक्सपेरिमेन्ट करने की बात हो, चाहे दवाई को मार्केट करने की बात हो, समृद्धिशाली देश तीसरी दुनियां के देशों को अपना अखाड़ा बनाते हैं । उनके अपने यहां कानून और नियम ऐसे कठिन हैं कि जानवर पर भी एक्सपेरिमेन्ट करने की इजाजत मिलना बहुत आसान नहीं है लेकिन तीसरे मुल्क के देशों में इन्सान की जिन्दगी भी आसानी से खिलवाड़ करने को मिल जाती है ।

दवाइयों के मामले में भी यही हो रहा है और ऐसा अनेक दफा देखने में आता है कि ऐसी दवाएं बिक रही हैं । ऐसी सूचनाएं आती रहती हैं । असल में जर्नल अफ इन्डिया मैडिकल साइंसेज के अगस्त इश्यू के कारण यह पता चला कि ये दवाइयां दूसरे मुल्कों में बैन्ड थीं और इनके बारे में हमारे मंत्रालय को विचार करने का अवसर मिला । इसके माइने यह हुए कि हमारे पास अपना कोई स्वतन्त्र आर्गनाइजेशन नहीं है जो इस बात की जांच कर सके कि इस मुल्क में जो मल्टी-नेशनल कम्पनियों द्वारा दवाइयों का मार्केटिंग किया जा रहा है, उन दवाइयों की इफीसैसी क्या है और उन का असर क्या होता है । अगर इस जर्नल में यह खबर न छपती, तो हमारा स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय, जैसा अब तक चलता रहा है, इन दवाइयों को भी चलते रहने देता । तो मूल प्रश्न यह नहीं है कि मंत्री जी, आप ने जो एक्शन लिया, वह जल्दी ले लिया या देर से लिया । आप ने एक्शन लेने में बहुत जल्दी की । आप के मामले में इनको कोई शिकायत नहीं है पर शिकाय है तो सेट-अप से है । आप सैट-अप ठीक कीजिए, यह सारा सवाल है और हमें संदेह होता है, जनता के एक प्रतिनिधि के नाते, एक उपभोक्ता के नाते हमें संदेह है कि इन मल्टी-नेशनल कम्पनियों के बहुत लम्बे हाथ हैं और अपने इन लम्बे हाथों के जरिये ये अपनी इन दवाओं का चलन हमारे देश में जारी रखते हैं आपने जिन पांच दवाओं की बात की और कहा कि हम ने कान्सेस डिसीजन लिया है, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह सही नहीं है कि इन पांच दवाइयों की मल्टी-नेशनल कम्पीनयों द्वारा मार्केटिंग की जा रही थीं इस देश में और क्या यह सही नहीं है कि 18 दवाएं, जिन के बारे में जिक्र हुआ था, बहु-राष्ट्रीय कम्पनियों द्वारा उन की मार्केटिंग की जा रही थी । सवाल यह है कि हमारे देश में ड्रग्स के सेक्टर में बहुत बड़ी धांधली है और बहुत-राष्ट्रीय कम्पनियां राष्ट्रीय कम्पनियों को आगे बढ़ने नहीं देती और वे इस देश में दवाओं के क्षेत्र में छाई हुई हैं । हाथी कमेटी हो और कोई कमेटी वे बनाती हैं और चली जाती हैं और नतीजा वहीं का वहीं रहता है । टैक्नोलाजी के नाम पर, डेवलप्स टैक्नोलाजी के नाम पर इन्डियन सैक्टर को मारने की कोशिश होती है । हालांकि वह विषय आप का नहीं है और मैं जानता हूं कि आप यह कहेंगे ।

This is concerning the Petroleum & Chemicals Ministry. I know it.

लेकिन सवाल यह है कि अगर आपका ड्रग कन्ट्रोलर का आर्गेनाइजेशन और आपका मंत्रालय जागरूक हो कर काम करे, तो इस देश के लोगों के जीवन के साथ खिलवाड़ नहीं हो सकता ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सल्फा-ड्रग्स हों या दूसरी ड्रग्स हों, इन के अपने री-एक्शन्स होते हैं, साइड इफेक्ट्स होते हैं । आप कहते हैं कि हम वार्निंग के साथ उसके इस्तेमाल की बात करते हैं साइड इफेक्ट्स को बताते हुए । मंत्री जी, एक बात मत भूलिये कि इस देश का आम आदमी बे-पढ़ा-लिखा है । और दूसरे, जिन को पढ़ा-लिखा कहते हैं, वे भी बे-पढ़े लिखे की तरह व्यवहार करते हैं । वार्निंग को कोई नहीं पढ़ता इस मुल्क में और दवाइयां दी जाती हैं दबे बस के जरिये जिन्होंने एक सर्टीफिकेट ले लिया है और सर्टीफिकेट ले कर जो गांवों के अदर बैठ गये हैं और इन पेटेन्ट मेडीसन्स के नाम पर अपना धंधा कर रहे हैं । ये इस देश की मजबूरियां हैं । ऐसे हालात में मैं आप से यह पूछना चाहूंगा कि आपके पास कोई और फीड-बैक सिस्टम है और क्या आपके पास कोई ऐसी व्यवस्था है कि इन दवाइयों का जो मार्केटिंग होता है, इस कन्ट्री में, ड्रग कन्ट्रोलर द्वारा उन का चेकिंग हो और टैस्टिंग हो और अगर ऐसी व्यवस्था है, आप यह कहेंगे कि है तो फिर क्या यह कारण था कि इन 18 दवाइयों के बारे में आप के ड्रग कंट्रोलर ने कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की ? अगर वह कार्यवाही नहीं हुई तो क्या आप इस सारे मामले की जांच करेंगे क्योंकि यह गंभीर मामला है ?

मैं यह भी जानना चाहूंगा कि खाली इतनी बात नहीं है कि यह बहुराष्ट्रीय कम्पनियां मार्केटिंग कर रही हैं, क्या

[श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा]

यह भी सही है कि दवाइयों के इनके जो फार्मूलेशंस हैं उनके प्रपोरेशंस में भी अंतर है ? अखबारों से ऐसी शिकायतें मिलती हैं कि अपनी पेरेन्ट्स कन्ट्रीज में उनके फार्मूलेशंस, दवाइयों में प्रापरटीज दूसरी होती हैं और दूसरी कन्ट्री में दूसरी होती हैं । अगर ऐसी बात हो तो आप अपने ड्रग कंट्रोलर के कार्यालय को स्ट्रेथन कीजिए । यह जो पुराने जमाने की स्ट्रेंथ बनी चली आ रही उस से काम नहीं चलेगा । आप अपनी क्लीनिकल लेबोरेटरीज को, टैस्टिंग लेबोरेटरीज को मजबूत कीजिए । मगर मुश्किल यह है कि उस तरफ ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है । जब तक आप ड्रग कंट्रोलर के कार्यालय को स्ट्रेंगदन नहीं करते, अपनी क्लीनिकल और टेस्टिंग लेबोरेटरीज का स्ट्रेंगदन नहीं करते, तब तक आप इसे नहीं रोक सकते ।

इसलिए मैं आप से पूछना चाहूंगा कि क्या आपके ड्रग कंट्रोलर के कार्यालय की स्ट्रेंथ पर्याप्त है ? क्या इस देश की दवाओं की आवश्यकता के अनुरूप मार्किटिंग के सिलसिले में आपकी लेबोरेटरीज में मशीनें क्या माडर्न हैं, क्या वे इस लायक हैं कि वे इस सब की जांच कर सकें ? मैं इन सब प्रश्नों का जवाब जानना चाहूंगा और यह भी जानना चाहूंगा कि अगर ये माडर्न नहीं हैं तो कब तक आप इस दिशा में कदम उठायेंगे ?

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे देश में 12 हजार 6 सौ मीलियन रुपये की दवाओं के उत्पादन के बाद भी अंशेशल ड्रग्स की कमी रही है । अभी शर्मा जी बोल रहे थे । मैं उनसे पूरी तरह सहमत हूं कि इस देश पर, दवाओं के मामले में, मल्टी नेशनल कम्पनीज का पंजा बहुत जकड़ा हुआ है । उनका एक ही लक्ष्य है पैसा कमाना । उनको गरीबों और हिन्दुस्तान के लोगों के हितों की कोई परवाह नहीं है ।

मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूं कि 6 फारमूलेशंस का 93 परसेंट बहुराष्ट्रीय कम्पनियों के जिम्मे है एक परसेंट प्राईवेट और 6 परसेंट पब्लिक सेक्टर के द्वारा बनाया जाता है । 1952 से 1965 तक हमारे देश में 15 मल्टी नेशनल यूनिट्स को परमीशन दिया गया था । इनको 365 आइटम्ब बनाने का परमीशन दिया गया था । 1965-67 में उसको लिबरलाइज किया गया । अभी हाथी कमेटी के सम्बन्ध में कहा गया कि उसने अपनी रिपोर्ट में कहा है कि 176 डिफ्रेंट ड्रग्स के बदले 116 ड्रग्स से काम चलाया जा सकता है । अभी इस देश में दवा बनाने के पांच हजार कारखाने हैं और 35 सौ दवाएं बनाते हैं और 15 सौ पैकिंग और अनपैकिंग का काम करते हैं ।

अभी मैं देख रहा था कि हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स के सण्डे में निकला है--"डम्पिंग बोगस ड्रग्स" । इस में आप देखेंगे, इस में यह है कि टेरामाइसीन 54 मीट्रिक टन प्रोड्यूस किया और उनके पास लाइसेंस था सिर्फ 14 मीट्रिक टन का । इसी प्रकार सेप्ट्रान का लाइसेंस था मिलियन टेबलेट्स का और उत्पादन किया 187 मिलियन टेबलेट्स । मैं यह बता रहा हूं कि जो लाइफ सेविंग ड्रग्स हैं, उनके संबंध में क्या खिलवाड़ किया जा रहा है ।

एक तरफ जो आसान किस्म की दवाइयां हैं, उनकी भरमार है, लाइसेंस से काफी गुना अधिक बनाई गई हैं और जो आदमी के जीवन के लिए आवश्यक हैं, उनका उत्पादन कितना कम किया गया है ।

एंटी टी. बी. ड्रग्स इंस्टाल्ड कैपेसिटी 1977-78 में 509 टन और उत्पादन हुआ 57 टन, 1978-79 में इंस्टाल्ड कैपेसिटी थी 539 टन और उत्पादन हुआ 94 टन । इसी प्रकार एंटी मलेरिया 1977 में इंस्टाल्ड कैपेसिटी 156 टन, उत्पादन हुआ 34 टन, 1978 में 176 टन इंस्टाल्ड कैपेसिटी थी और उत्पादन हुआ 45 टन । एंटी लेप्रासी के लिए 1977 में इंस्टाल्ड कैपेसिटी थी 26 टन और उत्पादन हुआ 17 टन, 1978 में कैपेसिटी 38 टन थी, उत्पादन हुआ 17 टन । एंटी डिसेंट्री के लिए 1977 में 587 टन के बजाय 157 टन उत्पादन हुआ और 1978 में 590 टन के बजाय 195 टन हुआ । एंटी फलेरिया का 1977 में 50 टन के बजाय 18 टन

उत्पादन किया और 1978 में 56 के बजाय सिर्फ 23 टन का उत्पादन किया ।

इस तरह के और भी उदाहरण हैं, मैं ज्यादा समय नहीं लेना चाहता । मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि मल्टीनेशनल्स कंपनियों के सामने आदमी की कोई कीमत नहीं है ।

पूरे संसार के 30 प्रतिशत कुष्ठरोगी हिन्दुस्तान में हैं । एक करोड़ से ज्यादा यहां टी बी के बीमार हैं, एक करोड़ 40 लाख लोगों को गैस्ट्रिब की बीमारी है और भी अनेक बीमारियां हैं, जहां 75 प्रतिशत लोग गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे जीवन बिता रहे हों, जिनकी परचेजिंग कैपेसिटी 18 रुपए सालाना हो, ऐसे देश में मल्टीनेशनल्स कंपनियों द्वारा जीवनोपयोगी ड्रग्स का उत्पादन न करना, जानबूझ कर उत्पादन न करना और दूसरी दवाइयों का अधिक उत्पादन करना जो जिन पर उनके देश में बेन है, किस बात की ओर संकेत करता है ? मंत्री महोदय का जवाब आया कि जरूरी नहीं है कि एक देश में किसी दवाई पर बेन हो तो दूसरे देश में भी उस पर बेन लगाया जाए । लेकिन जहर तो अमरीका में भी जहर है और हिन्दुस्तान में भी । जहर हिन्दुस्तान में आकर अमृत नहीं हो सकता ।

मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि मल्टीनेशनल कंपनियों के सामने एक ही उद्देश्य है—पैसा कमाना, आदमी के जीवन का उनके लिए कोई महत्व नहीं है । इन सब बातों को देखते हुए मंत्री महोदय ने जो सन 2000 में "हैल्थ फार आल" की स्कीम तैयार की है और जिस ढंग से काम चल रहा है उसको देखते हुए मेरा कहना यह है कि उसके पहले "इल" लगा दें, अर्थात् "इल हैल्थ फार आल" । मैं चाहता हूं कि मंत्री महोदय बताएं कि क्या उन्होंने सर्वेक्षण करवाया है कि देश में कौन-कौन सी दवाएं हैं जो हैल्थ के लिए इंजूरियस हैं ? साथ ही साथ मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि मल्टीनेशनल कम्पनियां जो बहुत तेजी के साथ बढ़ती जा रही हैं उन पर वह कोई रोक लगाएंगे और अगर रोक नहीं लगाएंगे तो क्या उनको वह कोई गाइडलाइंज देंगे ताकि जो एसेंशियल ड्रग्स हैं, लाइफ सेविंग ड्रग्स हैं उनका उत्पादन वे अधिक करें और पैसा कमाने की मनोवृत्ति को त्यागें ?

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा : सब सवाल हिन्दी में हुए हैं । हिन्दी में बोलें तो अच्छा होगा ।

श्री बी. शंकरानन्द : दवा तो हिन्दी में नहीं बनती है । डाक्ट्री भी हिन्दी में नहीं पढ़ाई जाती है ।

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा : अंग्रेजी में ही दो, समझने की कोशिश करेंगे ।

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: I am grateful to the hon. Member for having pin-pointed the health issues of this country not only to the Parliament, but, through Parliament to the country. In one way, they have been trying to make the people more health-conscious, whether in the use of drug or in maintaining the sanitary and public health conditions an hygience in their surroundings. And, to that extent, I am really grateful to the hon. Members. Because, they have made the people health-concious.

However, I have to remove certain mis-conceptions in their minds as I did earlier with regard to Shri Harinatha Misra when he said we have committed a delay; I said we have not committed delay of 7 months. There are certain procedures. One hon. Member asked about the various irrational formulations. Now, though there has not been any exact number of the total existing formulations in the country, it is somewhat roughly estimated to be over 12,000. No doubt the Hathi Committee Report has given certain limited number of

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formulations. This was the reason why the Drug Controller appointed a sub-Committee, not now, but as early as 9th November, 1979. It is only to examine and to find out the irrational formulations which have no therapeutic value and which are otherwise harmful. And this was the reason why the Drug Controller appointed a Sub-committee. So, please do not be under the impression that the Drug Controller in this country is not at all conscious of all these things. It is not that only when something appears in the newspapers or when Mr. Paswan or some other hon. Members bring up the instances cited in the journals that the matter is taken up. It is already under examination. This sub-Committee was appointed in 1979, as I said. It is a routine function; it is the duty of the Drug Control Authority. They are conscious of the working in this regard. They see that the drugs made, produced, manufactured and imported in this country will be in the best interests of the health of the people of this country. They wanted to know whether there is a system—I think, it was Mr. Rawat who wanted to know whether there is a system to see to all these things. I should say that the Drug Control Authority (which is functioning under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act of 1940) is looking into all these various aspects. Under this Act the Government is responsible, through the Central Standard Drugs Control Association for controlling the quality of the imported drugs. No drug can be imported into this country or allowed to land on the shore of this country or marketed in this country without proper screening done by the Central Drug Control Authority. We have not allowed marketing of many imported drugs; they have been withdrawn from the market. We have allowed only 5 drugs which are necessary for the health of our people.

19.00 hrs.

Many hon. Members have asked about the multinationals, manufacturing, licensing and marketing and their influence on the Indian companies. Basically, I should say as Health Minister of this country, that my basic interest is about the health of the people and the drugs which are helpful on the curative side. Even if there is an Indian company which is producing something which is harmful, I am not expected to support such a company. On this account, no distinction can be made between an Indian company or a foreign company, as far as the health of the country is concerned. If there is an essential drug, and which is essential for the people of this country, and that is available only with the multinationals, I do not think that the House will ask me not to allow, to import, that drug for the treatment of the people. The basic approach is that the drug either manufactured in India or imported should not be harmful; it should be therapeutically useful. It should be within the reach of the poormen so that they can buy and maintain their health. I have said that more than once.

Before I conclude and talk about the health aspect of the nation, I would like to inform the House about the five drugs, whether these are manufactured by multinationals only, and the House will be interested to know that. The first drug, Hormonal pregnancy testing agent is manufactured by UNICHEM, an India company; the second drug Nitrofuran is manufactured by the Public sector undertaking, Indian Drugs Pharmaceuticals Ltd., the third drug Phenformin is manufactured by Bengal Government, again a public sector company, and the fourth drug

Oxyquinoline is also manufactured in India by the East India Company. Of course, the fifth drug, Lynestenol is manufactured not by any Indian company but by a multinational company. But as I said, the concept that these are manufactured only by multinationals—that attitude is not correct.

I am not a brief-holder for any multinational company, and I am equally concerned about the undue influence of the multinationals in our country, as other hon. Members are. Let it not be taken that we are not concerned with the profit motivated foreign companies which make money at the cost of the people of the developing countries. The use of costly drugs is a technocrat system of medical treatment of the people and we are not going to encourage such a system for the treatment of the people, because we are interested in cheap drugs which are within the easy reach, and which are rational and efficacious.

Here, I would like to inform the House that the health of the people of this country should not be looked at in a traditional way, that more drugs, more doctors and more hospitals mean good health. This has been done traditionally, but now the Government emphasis is more on the side of the preventive and promotional side of health. The people of this country who are living in the rural areas need more sanitation, more safe drinking water facilities and with that half of the water-born diseases can be eliminated and you need not have so many medicines for that. The health requirements of this country are entirely different from the western countries. And please do not think that we will give more importance to the curative side, the preventive and promotional side of the health are the mainstay of the present health policy of our Government.

Various questions have been raised and Shri Paswan also mentioned something. He said they are more interested about.. Of course, they are interested about the functioning of the multi-nationals. Of course, this is not my domain. They are all monitored by the Department of Fertilisers and Chemicals and they are in the know of these things. Whether it is licensing at the Central level for any multinational or licensing at the State level for the local ones to manufacture drugs, that is all done under the Central Drug Authorities Act. But regarding the manufacture and storage and other things by the multi-nationals an other companies, I think the manufacturing is more the concern of the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilisers. I think the Hon. Member, Shri Rawat himself has said that it is not the concern of the Health Ministry.

Sir, he said one thing: Health for all by the year 2000. I am happy he is aware of this and it is most important. Perhaps the House must appreciate that the health indicators of today are definitely giving very encouraging picture that we will be able to achieve health for all by the year 2000—a level of health which would be available to the common people at the cheapest possible way and the quality of life of the people will improve to that extent. I can only say this.

But, Sir, I will again say that we will be able to reach only through primary health centres, establishing more sub-centres and last but not least by community involvement. Unless the people take it as their own movement, unless it becomes the peo-

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ple's movement, Government alone cannot solve the problems of health of this country.

श्री हरीश रावत : एक क्वैश्चन रह गया, ड्रग्ज और कास्मैटिक का है । कई कंपनियों ऐसी हैं जो सुरा बनाती हैं, जिसमें अल्कोहलिक कंटेंट्स 90 से 95 परसैंट तक होते हैं ।

Which is injurious to the health of the masses.

उसके अमैंडमैंट के लिये आप प्रबन्ध करें । आप कुछ न करें, लेकिन यह कहिये कि विचार करेंगे, इतना भी काफी है ।

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: The Technical Drug Advisory Committee deals with it. I think you are talking about the formulation with the alcoholic content.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Yes, it is 90-95 per cent.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Whatever it is. If they are irrational formulations whether with or without the alcoholic content...

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: It is in the Ayurvedic sector.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Of course, here you are right, because this Technical Drug Advisory Committee has not examined the Ayurvedic drugs and this needs to be looked into.

19.08 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday *April* 26, 1982/*Vaisakh* 6, 1904 (*Saka*).

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